2. Aṇaṁtavijaya Twentieth would-be **Titthaṁkara** in the **Eravaya**(1) region of **Jaṁbūdīva.**[1] He is named **Aṇaṁtapāsi** in **Titthogālī.**[2]

1. Sam. 159.   2. Tir. 1120.

Aṇaṁtavīriya (Anantavīrya) Father of king **Kattavīriya**(1) of **Hatthiṇāpura.** He was son-in-law of **Jiyasattu**(29), the king of **Migakoṭṭhaga.** Once he had sexual intercourse with **Reṇugā** who was sister of his wife, mother of **Parasurāma** and wife of **Jamadaggi.** This enraged **Parasurāma** who killed **Reṇugā** as well as **Aṇaṁtavīriya.**[1]

1. AvaCū. I. p. [illegible]

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Ambalal P Shah

No **28**

ĀGAMIC INDEX

VOL I

PRAKRIT PROPER NAMES

PART I

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PREFACE

We have **Vedic Index** and **Dictionary of Pali Proper Names** prepared by eminent scholars But such an index or a dictionary of Prakrit names was a desideratum [1] The task of preparing Vedic index or Pali dictionary was somewhat easy It was so because most of the concerned Vedic and Pali works were published with ind ces But different is the case w th the Prakrit canonical works of the Jainas All the published works (barring some few exceptions like the four works published in the West and Bhratkalpabhasya edited in five volumes by Rev Muni Shri Punyavijayaji contain no index whatsoever

So we are extremely happy in placing before the scholars the first part of the Dictionary of Prakrit Proper Names This is not a work of a single person but it is a co operative work done by a team of scholars I must tl ank all the scholars who co operated in this common task

The dictionary as a whole contains about 8 000 proper names collected from the canonical texts of the Śvetambara Jainas The names are collect ed not only from the original canonical texts but also from their pr nted Prakrit commentaries viz Niryuktis Bhaṣyas and Curnis But as the title of the present work suggests we have not selected the proper names from the Sanskrit commenta ies on those original canonical texts Of course, they have been util sed for supplementing the informations gathered under each item f om Prakrit or ginal canon cal texts and Prakrit commentaries thereon

The work was begun in 1959 by Dr Hariprasad Shastri Dr J S Jetly and Shri K K Shastri by prepar ng reference cards from some of the texts with their commentaries This task was finished by me when unfortunately they left the institute When all the reference cards were ready the work of compilat on was entrusted to Dr Mohanlal Mehta under my supervision and guidance in the year 1961 Later in the year 1962 he was assisted by D K R Chandra in finalis ng the compilation These two scholars were again assisted by Pt Rupendra Kumar Pagariya in finding out the references mentioned in the reference cards Dr Mehta left us in 1964 The

1 Of course there exists one noteworthy work in Gujarati Language Ja na Agamasāhityamām Gujarat by Dr B J Sandesara (Pub Gujarat Vidyāsabhā) the scope of which i limited

revision was completed in the year 1967 The book went to press in 1968 when I was n Toronto When Dr Chandra left the Institute in 1969 the task of getting the book printed fell solely upon Dr N J Shah

Like Dictionary of Pali Proper Names this dictionary too includes some names which are not proper names e g Titthamkara Cakkavatti etc It is hoped that they will be useful to the scholars

While preparing this dictionary generally the compilers have not utilis ed the data available in other sources They have collected data only from the Jain canonical texts and the r Prakr t and Sanskrit commentaries Only with regards to g ographical names they have utilised the other sources In sp te of th s I hope that the scholars will be benefitted by th s dictionary because this s for the first t me that the data from the Jaina canonical l t rature s collected and arranged

The pr nting of the work follows the pattern set out n the D ctionary of Pali Proper Names Information of a particular name will not be com plete unless the names printed in bold types a e also consulted The bold types are used to indicate that a name printed n those types is separately dealt with at its proper place The Sanskr t and Prakrit terms used in description are in ital c types

The numbers g en in brackets after the name printed - n bold types indicate that the relevent name with that number s dealt with at its proper place

I heartily thank Shr Kasturbhai Lalbh the Chairman of the Institute for allowing us to undertake such an exorbitantly exp nsive project More over I thank the min stry of Education and Youth Ser ice Govt of India for sanction n the publication Grant of Rs 12 000/

L D Inst tute f I d l gy
Ahm d b d 9
20 6 1970

Dalsukh Malvania
Director

TRANSLITERATION

1 Sanskrit

Vowels

अ,	आ	इ,	ई,	उ,	ऊ,	ऋ,	ए	ऐ,	ओ	औ	ं,	ः
a,	ā,	i,	ī	u,	ū	ṛ	e	ai,	o	au,	ṃ,	ḥ

Consonants

क्	ख्	ग्,	घ्,	ङ्	च्,	छ्	ज्	झ्	ञ	ट्,	ठ्	ड्	ढ्,	ण्
k	kh	g	gh	ṅ	c,	ch	j	jh	ñ	ṭ	ṭh	ḍ	ḍh	ṇ,

त्,	थ्	द्,	ध्,	न्	प्	फ्,	ब्	भ्,	म्	य्	र्,	ल्,	व्,
t	th	d	dh	n	p	ph	b	bh	m	y	r	l	v

श्	ष्,	स्,	ह्
ś	ṣ	s	h

2 Prakrit

The same scheme applies to the Prakrit Alphabets which exclude the following letters

ऋ,	ऐ	औ,	ः,	ङ्	ञ्	श्	ष्
ṛ	ai	au	ḥ	ṅ	ñ	ś	ṣ

However in Prakrit read

ai as अइ and not as ऐ

au as अउ and not as औ

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

1 PUBLISHERS

AS = Agamodaya Samiti Bombay & Mehesana
BK = Babalchandra Kesha lal Modi Ahmedabad
DL = Devchand Lalbhai Series Bombay
GG = Gurjar Granthratna Karyalaya Ahmedabad
JA = Jain Atmanand Sabha Bhavnagar
JD = Jaindharma Prasarak Sabha Bhavnagar
JG = Jivraj Ghelabha Doshi Ahmedabad
JJ = Jinadattasuri Jnanabhandar Bombay & Surat
JPP = Jain Pustak Prachar Sanstha Surat
JS = Jain Sahitya Sanshodhak Samiti Ahmedabad
KJ = Kesharbai Jnanamandir Patan
KP = Keshavlal Premchand Ahmedabad
LJ = Laxmichandra Jain Library Agra
MG = Manivijaygani Series Bhavnagar
MJ = Muktivimal Jain Series Ahmedabad
MJA = Mafatlal Jhaverchandra Ahmedabad
PK = Pushpachandra Khemchandra Valad
PTS = Prakrit Text Society Varanasi
RK = Rishabhdeo Kesharimal Ratlam
SJ = Sanmati Jnanapeeth Agra
SN = Sarabhai Nawab Ahmedabad
VJ = Vijaydansuri Jain Series Surat

2 BIBLIOGRAPHY

(1) Abbreviation	(2) Full Title	(3) Edition	(4) Numbers quoted (Except otherwise mentioned)
Aca	– Acāranga	– AS 1916	(1) paragraph (first eight chapters of the first section) (2) chapter lesson and paragraph (ninth chapter of the first section) (3) section and paragraph (second section.)

AcaCu	– Ācārāṅga-cūrṇi	– RK. 1941 – page
AcaN	– Ācārāṅga-niryukti	– AS 1916 – verse
AcaSi	– Ācārāṅga-vṛtti (by Śīlāṅka)	– AS 1916 – page
AGI	– Ancient Geography of India (by A Cunningham)	– London 1871 – page
Ant	– Antakṛddaśāṅga	– AS 1920 – paragraph
AntA	– Antakṛddaśāṅga-vṛtti (by Abhayadeva)	– AS 1920 – page
Anu	– Anuyogadvāra	– AS 1924 – paragraph
AnuCu	– Anuyogadvara -cūrṇi	– RK 1928 – page
AnuH	– Anuyogadvāra-vṛtti (by Haribhadra)	– RK 1928. – page
AnuHe	– Anuyogadvāra-vṛtti (by Hemacandra)	– DL 1915 – page
Anu	– Anuttaraupapatika	– AS 1920 – paragraph
AnutA	– Anuttaraupapatika -vṛtti (by Abhayadeva)	– AS 1920 – page
Atu	Aturapratyākhyana	– AS 1927 – verse
Aup	– Aupapatika	– AS 1916 – paragraph
AupA	– Aupapātika -vṛtti (by Abhayadeva)	– AS 1916 – page
Ava	– Avaśyaka (Ṣaḍāvaśyaka)	– RK 1992(V S) – page
AvaBh	– Avaśyaka bhaṣya	– VJ 1939–49 – verse
AvaCu	– Avaśyaka-curni	– RK 1928–9 – volume and page
AvaH	– Avaśyaka-vrtti (by Haribha dra)	– AS 1916–7 – page
AvaM	– Avaśyaka vrtti (by Malaya giri)	– AS 1928–36 – page
AvaN	Avaśyaka-niryukti	– VJ 1939–41 – verse
BBN	– Bharatal Bhūmi aura Usake Nivasi (by J C V dyalankar)	– Agra 1987 (V S) – page
Bha	– Bhagavati (Vyakhyaprajnapti)	– AS 1918 21 – paragraph
BhaA	Bhagavati-vrtti (by Abhaya deva)	– AS 1918–21 – page
BhaK	– Bhaktaparijñā	– AS 1927 – verse
Brh	– Bṛhatkalpa	– JG 1915 – chapter and paragraph
BrhBh	Bṛhatkalpa bhāṣya	– JA. 1933–42 – verse
BrhKs.	– Bṛhatkalpa-vrtti (by Ksema kirti) (from p 177)	– JA 1933–42 – verse
BrhM	– Brhatkalpa-vṛtti (by Malaya giri) (up to p 176)	– JA. 1933 – page

Can	- Candraprajñapti	- Identical with Sur	
Cand.	- Candravedhyaka	- KJ 1941	- verse
Cat	- Catuhśarana	- DL 1922	- verse
CLJ	- A History of The Canonical Literature of the Jainas by H R Kapadia	- Surat 1941	- page
Das	- Daśavaikālika.	- DL 1918	- chapter and verse
DasBh	- Daśavaikālika-bhaṣya	- DL 1918	- verse
DasCu	- Daśavaikālika-curni	- RK 1933	- page
DasH	- Daśavaikalika-vrtti (by Hari bhadra)	- DL 1918	- page
DasN	- Daśavaikalika-niryukti	DL 1918	- verse
Dasa	- Daśaśrutaskandha	- MG 2011 (V S)	- chapter and para graph
DasaCu	- Daśaśrutaskandha-curni	MG 2011 (V S)	- page
DasaN	- Daśāśrutaskandha-niryukti	- MG 2011 (V S)	page
Dev	Devendrastava	AS 1927	verse
DPPN	- Dictionary of Pali Proper Names (by G P Malala sekera)	London 1960	- volume and page
Gac	Gacchacaraprakirnaka	AS 1927	- verse
GacV	Gacchacaraprakiranka. - vṛtti (by Vānaramuni)	- AS 1923	page
Gan	- Ganividya	- AS 1927	- verse
GDA	- Geographical Dictionary of Ancient and Mediae al India (by Nundo Lal Dey)	- London 1927	page
GE	- Geographical Essays (by B C Law) Vol I	London 1937	- page
GESM	Geograph cal and Economic Studies in the Mahabharata Upāyana-parva (by Moti chandra)	- Lucknow 1945	- page
HCLJ	- A History of the Canonical Literature of the Jainas by H R Kapadia	- Surat 1941	- page
IBJ or IDETBJ	- India as Described in Early Texts of Buddhism and Jai nism (by B C Law)	- London 1941	- page

IP	– India as known to Pānini (by V S. Agrawal)	– Lucknow 1953	– page
Jam	– Jambūdvipaprajñapti	– DL 1920	– paragraph
JamS	– Jambūdvipaprajñapti-vrtti (by Śānticandra)	– DL 1920	– page
JIH	– Journal of Indian History vol XLI pt I	Trivandrum	– page
Jit	Jitakalpa	– BK 1998 (V S)	– verse
JitBh	– Jitakalpabhaṣya	– BK 1998 (V S)	– verse.
Jiv	– Jivājivābh gama	– DL 1919	– paragraph
JivM	– Jivājivabhigama vrtti (by Malayagiri)	– DL 1919	– page
Jna	Jñatādharmakatha	– AS 1980	– paragraph
JnaA	– Jñātādharmakatha-vrtti (by Abhayadeva)	– AS 1919	– page
Kalp	– Kalpasutra	– JA. 1919	– paragraph
KalpCu	– Kalpasutra-cūrni	– SN 1952	– page
KalpDh	Kalpasutra vrtti (by Dharm asagara)	JA 1922	– page
KalpJayav	– Kalpasutra vrtti (by Jayavi jaya)	– MJA 1991 (V S)	page
KalpL	– Kalpasutra-vrtt (by Laksmi vallabha)	– JJ 2004 (V S)	– page
KalpS	– Kalpasūtra vṛtti (by Sant sa gara)	– RK 1936	– page
KalpSam	Kalpasutra vṛtti (by Samaya sundara)	– JJ 1939	– page
KalpSan	– Kalpasutra vrtti (by Sangha vijaya)	MJ 1991 (V S)	– page
KalpV	– Kalpasutra vrtt (by Vinaya ijaya)	– JA 1915	– page
LAI	– Life in Ancient India (by J C Jain)	– Bombay 1947	– page
Mahan	– Mahānisitha	– Ms prepared by Muni Punyavijayaji	– page
Mahap	Mahāpratyakhyana	AS 1927	– verse
Mar	– Maranasamādhi	– AS 1927	– verse
Nan	– Nandisutra	– AS 1924	paragraph
NanCu	Nandisutra-curni	– PTS 1966	– page
NanH.	– Nandisūtra-vrtti (by Hari bhadra)	– PTS 1966.	– page.
NanM	– Nandisūtra vṛtti (by Malaya giri)	– AS 1924	– page

Nır	- Nırayāvalıkā	-	JD	1990. (V S)	- section and chapter
NırC	Nırayavalıkā vrttı (by Candrasūrı)	-	AS	1922.	- section and chapter
Nıs	- Nıśıthasutra.	-	SJ	1957–60	- chapter and para graph
NısBh	- Nıśīthasūtra bhasya		SJ	1957–60	- verse
NısCu	- Nıśıthasutra–curnı	-	SJ	1957–60	volume and page
OghN	Ogha nıryuktı	-	AS	1919	- verse
OghND	- Oghanıryuktı–vṛttı (by Dronācārya)	-	AS	1919	- page
Pak	- Paksıkasutra	-	JD	1979 (V S)	page
PakY	- Paks kasutra vrttı (by Yaśodeva)		DL	1911	page
P nN	Pından ryuktı	-	DL	1918	- verse
PinNBh	Pındanıryukt -bhasya	-	DL	1918	- verse
PınNM	- Pındanıryuktı vrttı (by Malayagırı)	-	DL	1918	- page
Praȷ	Praȷnapana	-	AS	1918 9	- paragraph
PraȷH	- Praȷnapanā vṛttı (by Harıbhadra)	-	RK	1947 (Pt I)	- page
		-	JPP	1949 (Pt II)	page
PraȷM	Prajñapan vrttı (by Malayagırı)	-	AS	1918 9	page
Pras	- P aśnavyakarana	-	AS	1919	paragraph
PrasA	- Prasnavyakarana–vrttı (by Abhayadeva)		AS	1919	- pag
PrasJ	Praśnavyākarana vṛttı (by Jnānavımala)		MJ	1993 (V S)	page
Raȷ	Raȷapraśnıya		GG	1994 (V S)	para graph
RaȷM	Raȷapraśnıya vrıtı (by Malayagırı)	-	GG	1994	page
Rısı	Rsıbhaṣıtanı Sutranı		RK	1927	- chapter
Sam	- Samavāyāṅga		AS	1918	- paragraph
SamA	- Samavāyanga vṛttı (by Abhayad va)	-	AS	1918	- page
Sams	- Samstāraka	-	AS	1927	- verse

SBM	- Śramana Bhagavān Mahāvira (by Kalyanvijayji)	- Jalore 1998 (V S)	- page
SGAMI	- Studies in the Geography of Ancient and Medieval India (by D C Sircar)	- Delhi 1960	- page.
SN	- Samyuttanikāya Vol I (Introduction)	- Sarnath 1954	- page
Sth	- Sthānānga	- AS 1918-20	- paragraph
SthA	- Sthānānga-vrtti (by Abhayadeva)	- AS 1918 20	- page
Sur	- Sūryaprajñapti	AS 1919	- paragraph
SurM	- Sūryaprajñapti vṛtti (by Malayagiri)	- AS 1919	- page
Sut	- Sutrakṛtānga (edited by P L Vaidya)	- Poona 1928	- section chapter lesson and verse or paragraph
SutCu	- Sūtrakrtānga-cūrni	- RK 1941	- page
SutN	- Sutrakrtanga-niryukti	Poona 1928	verse
SutSi	- Sūtrakrtānga-vrtti (by Śilānka)	- AS 1917	page
TAI	- Tribes in Ancient India (by B C Law)	- Poona 1943	- page
Tan	- Tandulavaicarika	- DL 1922	- verse
Tir	- Tirthodgārita	- Manuscript prepared my Muni Punyavijayaji	- verse
TM	- Tirthamkara Māhāvira (by Vijayendrasuri)	- Bombay 1960-2	- Valume and page
Upa	- Upāsakadaśānga	- AS 1920	- Paragraph
UpaA	- Upāsakadaśanga - vrtti (by Abhayadeva)	- AS 1920	- page
Utt	- Uttarādhyayana	- JG 1935	- Chapter and verse
UttCu	- Uttarādhyayana-cūrni	- RK 1933	- page
UttK.	- Uttarādhyayana-vṛtti (by Kamalasamyama)	- LJ 1923	- page
UttN	Uttarādhyayana-niryukti	- DL 1916	- page
UttNe	- Uttarādhyahana-vṛtti (by Nemicandra)	- PK 1937	- page
UttS.	- Uttarādhyayana-vṛtti (by Śāntisūri)	- DL 1916	- page

Vip	- Vipākasūtra.	- AS.	1920	- paragraph
VipA	- Vipākasūtra-vrtu (by Abhayadeva)	- AS	1920	- page
Vis	- Viśesavaśyakabhāsya	- RK	1936.	- verse
VisK	- Viśeṣavaśyakabhāṣya-vrtti (by Kotyacarya)	- RK	1936	page
Vya	- Vyavahārasūtra	- JS	1923	- Chapter and paragraph
Vya(M)	- Vyavaharasūtra	- KP	1926 8	- Chapter and paragraph
VyaBh	- Vyavahārasutra-bhāsya	- KP	1926 8	Chapter and verse or volume and verse
VyaM	- Vyavahārasūtra vrtti (by Malayagiri)	- KP	1926 8	- volume and page

N B 1 Ant Anut and Vip are published in one valume under the title Antakṛddaśanuttaropapātikadaśāvipakaśrutani

2 Atu Bhak Sam Dev Gan Mahap Gac and Mar are published in one volume viz Catuhśaranadi Prakirnakadaśaka

3 Where the edition of the text and its commentaries (niryukti bhāsya curni and vṛtti) is the same they should be taken as contained in one and the same volume

3 GENERAL.

ch	-	Chapter	v	-	verse
f n / fn	-	foot-note	V N	-	Vira Nirvana Samvat
p	-	page	vol	-	volume
pp	-	pages	V S	-	Vikrama Samvat
pt.	-	part.	vv	-	verses

PRĀKRTA PROPER NAMES

Aii (Adıtı) Presıdıng deıty of the **Puṇavvasu** constellation
1 Jam 157 171 Sth 90

Aikāya (At kaya) Lord *(ındra)* of the **Mahoraga** class of **\ anamamtara** gods He has four pr ncıpal wı es **Bhuy mgā Bhuyamga aı Mahākaccā** and **Phudā**
1 Bh 169 Pr j 48 Sth 94 2 Bha 406 Stl 73

Aijasa (At yaśas) Another name of **A bala**(2)
1 V 1750

Aıteya (Atıteja) Nıght of the fourteenth day of a f rtnıght
1 J m 15 S 48

A dusama (Atıduhsama) Sıxth dıv sıon of **Osappını** and first dıvı ıon of **Ussappın** Its another name **Dus amadussama**
1 Tır 957 959 2 J m 18 Sth 50

Aipamdukambalasila (Atıpandukambalasıla) One of the four consecrat ry labs ın **Pamdagavaṇa** of the **Mamdara**(3) mounta n ın **J mbuddıv** It s known as **Pamdukambalasila** ın **Jambuddıvapannattı.**
1 Stl 302 A H p 124 Jam 107

Aipāsa (Atıparsva) Seventeenth **Tıtth yara** of th current **Osappını** ın the **Eravaya**(1) regıon of **Jambūdīva** Accord ng to **Tıtthogālı** he s eıghteenth one and contemporary of Tıtthayara **Ara** of the **Bharaha**(2) reg on[2] whereas **Mahāhılogabala** ıs the seventeenth one[3]
1 Sam 159 2 Tır 331 3 Ib d 330

1 **Aibala** (Atıbala) Fıfth would be **Vāsudeva**(1) ın the **Bharaha** (2) regıon of **Jambūdıva**
1 Sam 159 T 1143

2. **Aibala** One of the eıght great kıngs attaınıng liberatıon after **Cakkavattı Bharaha**(1)[1] He was Bharaha s great-g andson and the son of **Mahājasa**(1) He ıs also known as **Aijasa**[3]
1 Sth 616, AvaN 363 2 A C I p 214 A M p 236 3 Vi 1750

3 **Aibala** Father of **Mahabbala**(3) the kıng of **Gamdhasamiddha** capıtal of the **Gamdhāra** dıstrıct n **Avaravideha**

1 AvaC I p 165 AvaM pp 157 219

Aibhaddā (Atıbhadra) Mother of **Pabhāsa**(1) the eleventh **Ganadhara** of **Titthayara Mahāvıra**

1 AvaN 649 V 707 2510 AvaC I p 338

1 **Aimutta** (Atımukta) Son of kıng **Vıjaya**(5) and hıs queen **Sirı**(2) of **Polasa pura.** Whıle playıng w th chıldren he sees **Ganahara Imdabhuı** takes hım to hıs house wıth curıosıty and offers alms enquıres hıs whereabouts and then accompanıed by hım reaches **Titthayara Mahāvıra** whom he bows wıth reverence gets ımpressed by hıs sermon renounces the world and n due course attaıns emancıpatıon In the cour of h monkhood ın one r ıny season he placed hıs bowl ın the flowıng water and enjoyed the scene ıf a boat we e sa lıng the e [2] H s mentıoned as an ımporta t personal ty to be bowed wıth deep respect [3]

1 A t 15 A tA p 23 S tC p 325 2 Bh 188 3 A p 27

2 **Aımutta** Younger brother of kıng **Kams** (2) He renounced the world and became a monk He pred cted that **De aı** would g ve b rth to e ght sons

1 KalpSam p 173 2 A t 6 A C I p 357

3 **Aımutta** Fıfteenth chapter of the sıxth sect on of **Amtagadadasa**

1 A t 12

4 **Aımutta** Tenth ch pte of **An tta a aıyada a** It ıs not extant now

1 Sth 755

Airattakambalasıla (Atıraktakambalaśıla) See **Rattakambalasilā**

1 Sth 302

Aırā (Acırā) Mother of **Samtı** the sıxteenth **Tıtthayara** and wıfe of **Vissasena**(1) the kıng of **Gayapu a**

1 S m 157 158 T 479 A N 398

Aivāya (Atıpata) Fıfth chapter of the twelfth sectıon of **Viyahapannattı**

1 Bh 437

Aujjhā (Ayodhya) Same as **Aojjhā**

1 Sth 637 SthA p 479

1 **Aojjhā** (Ayodhya) Capıtal of the **Gamdhilāvaı Vıjaya**(23) a dıstrıct ın **Mahāvıdeha.**

1 Jam 102, Sth 637

2. Aojjhā Principal city of **Kosala**(1)[1] It was the birth place of **Titthayaras** like **Ajiya** and **Aṇaṃta**[2] The former had his first *parana* here.[3] Titthayara **Usaha**(1) visited it along with **Marii.**[4] **Gaṇadhara Acala**(7) belonged to this place[5] It figured as the capital of **Cakkavattis** like **Bharaha**(1) and **Sagara** King **Dasaraha**(1) also ruled here[7] It was twelve *yojanas* long[8] It is also known as **Viniyā Kosalā Ikkhagabhūmi** and **Sāgeya**[9] It is identified with a place near modern Fyzabad in Oudh[10]

1 Av C I p 337 Bh A p 683
2 A N 382 3 Tir 503 BrhKs p 381
3 A N 323 A M p 227
4 KalpV p 41 K lpDh p 36
5 A Cu I p 337
6 AvaN 397 Pr jM p 300
7 Pr A p 87
8 KalpV p 41 K lpDh p 36
9 SthA p 479 AvaN 382 Kalp 206
10 SGAMI p 99

Aomuha (Ayomukha) Same as **Ayomuha**

1 Sth 304

1 Amka (Anka) Fo rteenth part of the first layer of the **Rayaṇappabhā**(2) reg on

1 Sth 778

2 Amka Same as **Amkavai** 2) a **Vakkhāra** mountain

1 J m 102

3 Amka One of the sixteen parts of the first layer *(khara)* of **Rayaṇappabha**(2)[1]

1 J 69 Sth 778

Amkalivi (Ankalip) One of the eighteen **Bambhi**(2) scripts

1 Sam 18 Praj 37

Amkavaḍamsaya (Ankavatamsaka) Main palace of the lord *(indra)* of the **Isāṇa**(1) celestial region

1 Bha 172

1 Amkāvai (Ankavati) Capital of the **Ramma Vijaya**(23) a district in **Mahāvideha.**

1 J m 96

2. Amkāvai A **Vakkhāra** mountain situated between the **Pamha**(1) and **Supamha**(2) districts and on the bank of river **Sioā** in the southern part of Western **Mahāvideha** It has four peaks **Siddhāyayaṇa, Amkāvai**(3) **Pamha**(3) and **Supamha**(3)

1 Jam 102, Sth 302 434 637

3 **Amkāvai** One of the four peaks of **Amkāvaı** (2) [1]

1 Jam 102

1 **Amkusa** (Ankuša) A celestıal abode ın **Mahāsukka**(1) where gods are born wıth a maxımum lıfe-span of sıxteen *sagaropama* years [1]

1 Sam 16

2 **Amkusa** A **Gaha** (planet) mentıoned n **Thāna** only [1] It ıs over and above eıghty-eıght planets

1 Sth 90 2 SthA p 78 f 1

Amkusapalamba (Ankusapralamba) A heavenly abode ın **Mahasukka**(1) sımılar to **Amkusa**(1)

1 S m 16

1 **Amga** (A ga) One of the sıxteen great *janap das* (states) n the tıme of **Tıtthaya a Mahāv r** **Campa** wa ıts cap tal The **Ar ya** regıon e tended upto Amga nd **Magah** n th ast[3] K ng **Camd cchāy** f Amga reno nced the world along w th Tıtthayara **Mall** (1) Amga ıs ıdentıfied wıth the country about Bhagalpur ncludıng Monghyr See also **Campa**

1 Bh 554 J A p 125 SthA pp 142 564 K lpDh p 152 K lpV p 236
2 P j 37 J 69 SthA pp 401 479 UttK p 433
3 S tS p 123 P aj 37 B h 1 51
4 Sth 564 SthA p 401
5 See GDA p 7

2 **Amga** One of the hundred sons of **Tıtthayara Usaha**(1)

1 K lpDh p 151 K lpV p 236

3 **Amga** A group of anonıcal texts eleven ın number and other than **Dıṭthıvāya** and **Painnaga** [2] Accordıng to one vıew Dıtthıvāya ıs the source of all the Amga texts[3] and therefore Dıtthıvaya or so to say **Puvvagaya** ıs composed fir t and then all the eleven Amga texts by the **Gaṇaharas** Accordıng to the other vıew Dıtthıvaya ıs ıncluded ın the Amga texts and thus theır number s twelve and they are composed by the Ganahara ın the follow ng order — 1 **Ayāra** 2 **Suyagada** 3 **Thaṇa** 4 **Samavāya** 5 **Vıyāhapannattı** 6 **Nāyadhammakaha** 7 **U āsagadasā** 8 **Amtagaḍadasā** 9 **Anuttarovavaiyadasā** 10 **Panhāvagarana** 11 **Vivāgasuya** and 12 **Dıṭthıvāya** (not extant) [7] These twelve texts have been compared with the twelve lımbs

1 Utt 28 23 Bh 93 K lpV p 187
2 Utt 28 23
3 Vıs 553 554 B hBh 145 146
4 See CLJ p 8
5 N Cu p 57 N M p 240 S mA pp 130 131
6 Vi 5'3 AcaN 8 9 AcaC p 3 N M p 240 N nH p 69 A aCu I p 8 J vM p 3 SamA pp 130 131
7 N 41 Sam 1 136 ff Vıs 1688 AcaN 8 9 pp 5-6 N nCu p 57 Anu 3 AcaCu p 3 NanM pp 208 9 KalpV p 248 Ca d 27 A aN (Dıpika)p 188

of body (*śrutapuruṣa*)[8] They are collectively also known as **Amgapavittha**[9] **Amgagaya**[10] and **Duvālasamga Gaṇipiḍaga.**[1] The first eleven texts were recollected in the **Magaha** country after a prolonged famine[12] The **Titthogālī** gives an account of gradual extinction of the Amga texts[13]

8 NanM p 203 NanCu p 57
9 An 3 N 45 A Cu I p 8
A He p 6 SthA p 51 V K p 201
N nH p 69
10 Na Cu p 57
11 Nan 41 A N p 188 A pA p 34
J M p 3
12 Tir 722 M han p 86
13 T 805 ff

Amgai (Angajit) A householder belonging to **Sāvatthi.** He renounced the world and became a disc ple of **Titthayara Pasa**(1) Due to an unconfessed slight transgression he could not atta n l berat on but had to take rebirth as a lord (*nd a*) of the **Jo siya** gods

1 N 3 1 N C p 22 SthA p 512

Amgagaya (Angagata) Same as **Amgapavittha**

1 NanC p 57

1 Amgacūliya (Angaculika) An **Amgabahira Kāliya** text It s made up of five appendices to **Ayāra** and an append x to **D tthiv ya** It s also said to be a summarised collection of the subjects already discussed or undiscussed in the **Amgas**(3)[3] It is permitted to be taught to a monk of eleven years standing[4] Amgaculiya and **Aggān ya Puvva** seem to be mutually related

1 N 44 Pak p 45 N C p 59
N nH p 72 N M p 206
2 N C p 59 See ls Th Doctr ne f th J inas W Schubr ng 1962, p 75 f 2 d p 121
3 N nM p 206 PakY p 68 VyaBh XII P 107 N H pp 72 73
4 Vy 10 26
5 Op t W Sch b ng

2 Amgacūliyā A chapter of **Samkhevitadasā**

1 Sth 755

Amgapavittha (Angaprav sta) Same as **Amga**(3) It is a group of twelve Amga texts other than **Amgabahira** Amgapa ittha is composed by the **Gaṇaharas**[3]

1 A 3 A C I p 8 V 454
2 AnuH p 6 A aC I p 8
Na 38 45 Na M p 208
3 N Cu p 57 V K p 201 V 553
N nH p 69

Amgabāhira (Angabahya) A group of canonical texts known as **Paiṇṇaga** It excludes **Diṭṭhivāya** and **Amga**(3) or **Amgapaviṭṭha** texts It is also known as **Aṇamga** and **Aṇamgapavittha**[2] It ncludes such as **Avassaya, Dasaveyāliya**

1 Utt 28 21 23 Pr j 37 AvaCu I p 8 Anu 3 AnuHc p 6
2 AvaCu I p 8 Anu 3-4 NanH p 69

Uttarajjhayana Dasā, Kappa(2) etc [3] Amgabahira texts are further mentioned as of two types **Avassaya** and **Avassayavairitta** They are composed by the *sthaviras* on the basis of original teachings of a **Titthayara**

3 AvaC I p 8 An He p 6 pp 43 44 AvaN (Dipika) II pp 185 6
4 Sth 71 Nan 44 V 553 V K p 201 N H p 70 N Cu p 57 P k
5 Vis 553 NanC p 57 V K p 201 NanM p 203 N H p 69

Amgamamdira (Angamandira) A shrine *(caitya)* situated on the outskirts of the city of **Campā** There **Gosāla** abandoned the body of **Mallarāma** and entered into that of **Mallamamḍiya** It was his third *pauttaparihara* (entering into another s dead body)

1 Bha 550

Amgaya (Angaka) Same as **Amgarisi**

1 AvaC II p 193

Amgarisi (Angarsi) One of the two disciples of **Ko ya**(4) His awakening *(bodhi)* was due to subsidence of karman

1 AvaN 1288 A C II p 193 Av H p 704 A aC II p 79
2 A Cu I p 460 V K p 782 A H p 347

Amgarisi Bhāraddāya (Ang rasa Bharadvaja) A sage n the *t tha* of **Aritthanemi** recognised as a **Patteyabuddha**

1 R 4 R (gr h i)

Amgaloya (Angaloka) An **Anariya** country situated to the west of rive **Simdhu** (1) It was conquered by **Cakkavatti Bharaha** (1) It might be the land of the Agalassoi of the Greeks B t they l ed n the l nd b tw en Jhelam and Chenab

1 Jam 52 J mS p 220 A C I p 191 SGAMI p 25

Amgavamsa (Angavamśa) A dynasty named after **Amga**(2) Seventy seven Kings belong ng to this dynatsy renounced the world

1 Sam 77 SamA p 85

Amgasuya (Angaśruta) Same as **Amga** (3)

1 B hBh 144

Amgāraga (Ang raka) One of the eighty-eight **Gahas** (planets) It is the same as **Imgālaa**

1 Sur 107 JamS pp 534 535 Sth 90 Praj 50 A Cu. I p 253 BhaA p 197 AupA p 52 SurM pp 295 296 SthA pp 79 80
2 J m 170

Amgāraya (Angāraka) Same as **Amgāraga**

1 AvaCu. I p 253

Aṃgāravaī or **Aṃgāravatī** (Angāravatı) Wife of kıng **Pajjoya** and daughter of kıng **Dhuṃdhumāra**.[1] Along wıth other co-queens **Sivā**(1) etc she renounced the world and became a woman-dıscıple of **Titthayara Mahāvıra**.[2] See also **Pajjoya**

1 AvaCu II pp 161 199 Av H pp 67 711 AcaCu p 87 A N | 1298 A M p 104 2. A Cu I p 91 Vi K p 335

Aṃgirasa (Angırasa) One of the seven branches of the **Goyama**(2) lıneage[1]

1 Sth 551

Aṃguttkapasiṇa (Angusthapraśna) Nınth chapter of **Paṇhāvāgaraṇadasā**. It ıs not extant now[2]

1 Sth 755 2 SthA p 512

1 Aṃjana (Anjana) A type of mounta ns formed of the jewels of the same name and hence appearıng black They are 1000 *y janas* deep 84000 *yoja ıas* hıgh and 10000 *y janas* wıde They a e shaped lıke a cow s t ıl ı e theır cırcumference gradually dımınıshes towards the summıt There are four such mountaıns whıch are sıtuated ın the four dıfferent quarters of the **Naṃdısara** ı land[3] There ıs a *sıddha* temple on every mountaın and t has four lotus ponds *(puska ınıs)* on ıts four sıdes

1 J m 33 96 Stl 725 N sBh I p 52 Pr A p 96 S m 84 J 183 S mA p 90 J M p 358
2 Sth 725 S m 84 J 183 N Bh | I p 52
3 J 183 Sth 307 SamA p 90 Pr A p 96 UttK p 192
4 J 183

2 Aṃjaṇa A **Vakkhāra** mountaın s tuated between the **Ramma**(2) and **Rammaga**(4) dıstrıcts ın **Mahāvıdeha** and to the south of rıver **Sıya**

1 Jam 96 Sth 302 434 637

3 Aṃjaṇa An *adhıpat* ı e regent of the **Vāyukumara** gods He ıs the same as **Aṃjana**(5)

1 Bh 169

4 Aṃjana A member of the fam ly of **Varuṇa**(1)

1 Bha 167 BhaA p 199

5 Aṃjana A **Logapāla** under **Velamba**(1) and **Pabhaṃjaṇa**(3)[1] each

1 Sth 256 BhaA p 199

6 Aṃjaṇa A peak of the eastern **Ruyaga**(1) mountaın It ıs presıded over by goddess **Jayaṃtı**(6)[1]

1 Sth. 643, Jam. 114.

7 **Amjana** A celestial abode in **Sahassārakappa** where gods live for a maximum period of eighteen *sagaropama* years

1 Sam 18

8. **Amjana** Tenth part of the fi st layer of the **Rayanappabhā**(2) region It is one thousand y janas wide

1 Sth 778

Amjanaga (Anjanak) Same as **Amjana**(1)

1 J m 33 Sth 725

Amjanagapavvaya (Anjanakaparvata) same as **Amjana**(1)

1 S m 84

Amjanagiri Same as **Amjana**(1)

1 UttK p 19

1 **Amjanapa v ta** (A j naparvata) A h ll n the G nget c eg on of north India

1 A C I p 516

2 **Amjanapavvata** Same as **Amj na**(1)

1 J 183

Amjanapavvaya (Anjanaparvata) Same as **Amjanapavvata**(2)

1 J 183

1 **Amjanapulaya** (Anjanapulaka) Eleventh part of the fir t layer of the **Rayanappabh** (2) region

1 Sth 778

2 **Amjanapulaya** A peak of the eastern **Ruyaga**(1) mounta n It s presided over by goddes **Aparaj yā**(6)

1 Sth 643

Amjanappabhā (Anjanaprabha) A lotus pond (*puska i*) i **Bhaddasālavana** in the south west of the **Mamd ra**(3) mounta n

1 J m 103

1 **Amjanā** (Anjana) A lotus-pond to the south west of the **Jambū**(2) tree in **Bhaddasāla ana**[2]

1 J m 90 2 Jam 103

2. **Amjanā** A v rtuous lady *(sat)*

1 A 43

3 **Aṁjaṇā** Another name of **Paṁkappabhā,** the fourth infernal region [1]

1 Sth 546, Ji 67 An Cu p 35

1 **Aṁjaṇāgiri** (Añjanagiri) A **Disāhatthikūḍa** situated in **Bhaddasālavaṇa,** in the south-west of **Maṁdara**(3) [1]

1 Jam 103 Sth 642.

2 **Aṁjaṇāgiri** Presiding deity of **Aṁjaṇāgiri**(1)

1 Jam 103

Aṁjuyā (Añjukā) First woman-disciple of the seventeenth **Titthayara Kuṁthu**(1) She is also mentioned as **Dāmiṇi**

1 Sam 157 2 Tir 460

1 **Aṁjū** (Anju) Tenth chapter of the first section of **Vivāgasuya** [1]

1 V p 2 SthA p 508

2 **Aṁjū** Fourth chapter of the ninth sub section of the second section of **Nayādhammakahā.**

1 J 157

3 **Aṁjū** Daughter of a merchant of **Hatthiṇaura** Sh re ounced the world and became a disciple of **Titthayara Pāsa**(1) After death she was born as the fourth princ pal wife of **Sakka**(3)

1 J 157 2 Bha 406 Sth 612

4 **Aṁjū** Daughter of merchant **Dhanadeva**(1) of **Vaddhamaṇapura** In her former life she was a prostitute in **Iṁdapura** Amju was married to king **Vijaya**(22) She developed a venereal disease *(yoniś la)* ow ng to the sins of her previous life as a prostitute After assuming a number of births and deaths she will be ultimately born in a distinguished family in **Savvatobhadda**(6) There she will renounce the world and attain liberation

1 V p 32 SthA p 508

Aṁjūdevī (Añjudevī) Same as **Aṁjū**(4)

1 Vip 32

1 **Aṁḍa** (Andaka) Third chapter of the first section of **Nāyādhammakahā**

1 Jna 5 J A p 10 Sam 19 A Cu I p 132 A C II p 279

2 **Aṁḍa** Third chapter of **Kammavivāgadasā,** the first section of **Vivāgasuya.**[1]

1 Sth 755 SthA p 505

Amdaga (Andaka) Same as **Amda**(1)[1]

1 AvaCu II p 279 Ibid I p 132

Amtakadadasā (Antakrddaśā) Same as **Amtagadadasā**[1]

1 NanCu p 68 M h p 69

Amtakiriyā (Antakrıya) Twentieth chapter of **Paṇṇavaṇā**[1]

1 Praj 5

Amtakkhariyā (Antyaksarıka) One of the eighteen varieties of the **Bambhı**(2) script[1] Probably it is the same as **Uccattarıyā**

1 Pr j 37 2 S m 18

Amtagadadasa (Antakrddaśa) E ghth of the twelve **Amga**(3) texts Literally the name means the descr ption of those persons who made an end of the cycle of birth and death Formerly it contained ten chapters *(dhyayan s)* but at present it has only eight sections *(va gas)* of which the first has ten chap ters and the rest have eight thirteen ten ten sixteen thirteen and ten chapters respectively These eight sections ar meant to be read in e ght days According to **Mahanisiha** this Amga contained *Araha nt carıy* e biogra phies of *Arhats* According to **Thana** formerly th follow ng were its ten chapters **Namı**(4) **Matamga**(1) **Somila**(4) **Ram gutta**(2) **Sudamsana**(14) **Jamālı, Bhagālı Kimkamma Pallatetıya** and **Phala-Ambadaputta** But at present its first ten chapters or to say those of the first section are **Goyama**(3) **Samudda**(5) **Sāgara**(9) **Gambhıra**(1) **Thımıa**(1) **Ayala**(3) **Kampılla** (1) **Akkhobha**(1) **Pasenaı**(1) and **Vınhu**(3)[8]

1 A 42 Nan 41 45 P k p 46
2 A tA p 1 N M p 233 PakY p 70 S mA p 121 N C p 68
3 Sth 755 Sam 143
4 Sam 143 S mA p 121 N H p 83
5 A t 27
6 M h p 69 G ne lly A h t ns T th k b h th w d seem t t d f K l mn sc ent
7 Sth 755 SthA p 509
8 A t 1

1 **Amtara** (Antara) Eighth chapter of the fourteenth section of **Viyaha paṇṇatti**

1 Bh 500

2. **Amtara** Sixth chapter of the twentieth section of **Vıyahapaṇṇattı**

1 Bha 662

Amtaramjiya (Antaranjıka) A city where re gned **Balasırı**(2) The doctrıne of **Terāsiya**(1) was propounded by **Nınhava Rohagutta** when he came here to pay respects to his preceptor **Sırıgutta** in V N 544 who was

1 Sth 587 A aN 782 Vi 2803 Av C I p 424
2 A aBh 135 K lpDh p 167 KalpV p 257 UttK p 108 V 2951

sojourning in the shrine of **Bhāyaguha**[3] It can be identified with Atranjikhera situated on the right bank of the Kalinadi, four miles to the south of Karsāna and eight miles to the north of Etah[4]

3 NisBh 5602 UttN 172 AvaBh 136 Vis 2952 A C I p 424 SthA p 413 K lpDh p 167 K lpV p 257 KalpS p 199
4 AGI p 364 LAI p 267

Amtaramji (Antaranji) Same as **Amtaramjiyā**.[1]

1 Sth 587 N Bh 5602 A Bh 136 A N 782 Vi 2803

1 **Amtaradiva** (Antaradvipa) Intermediate islands numbering fifty six.[2] There are two islands on every one of the four sides of **Jambūdiva** standing in the intermediate quarters 300 *yojanas* away from Jambūdiva and at a situation where the **Cullahimavamta** and the **Sihari** mountains meet the sea-shore on both the sides of Jambudiva Every one of the two islands is followed by six more islands the latter standing at a distance of 100 *yojanas* from each other Thus each mountain touching the sea-shore ends up in fourteen head lands or islands on its each side and the total number of islands come to fifty six[3] The names of the twenty-eight islands falling to the south as well a to the north of mount **Mamdara**(3) are the same They are divided into the following s ven groups according to their diameter (i) **Egūruya Ābhāsiya Vesāniya Namgoliya** (ii) **Hayakaṇṇa, Gayakaṇṇa Gokaṇṇa Samkulikanna** (iii) **Ayamsamuha Meṁḍhamuha Ayomuha Gomuha**(2) (iv) **Asamuha Hatthimuha Sihamuha Vagghamuha** (v) **Āsa kaṇṇa Hatthikanna Akaṇṇa Kaṇṇapāuraṇa** (vi) **Ukkāmuha Mehamuha**(1) **Vijjumuha Vijjudamta** (vii) **Ghanadamta Latthadamta**(4) **Gūḍhadamta**(4) **Suddhadamta**(2) The diameter of the first group is 300 *yojanas* while that of every succeeding group increases by 100 *yojanas* Thus the last group has a diameter of 900 *yojanas* There s a detailed description in **Jīvābhigama** of the *vedikas* (pavilions) *a asa'ndas* (groves) species of trees and men and women of these islands In brief their inhabitants are of a peculiar shape and they live as if in paradise[6]

1 Utt 36 194 UttS p 700 AcaCu p 56
2 Praj 45 N nH p 33
3 Sth 304 Ji 108 112 Bha 364 J vM p 144
4 Ib d
5 Bha 364 J 108 112 Sth 630 SthA p 434
6 J 108 112

2 **Amtaradiva** Thirtieth chapter of the third sub-section of the ninth section of **Viyāhapaṇṇatti**.

1 Bha 362.

Aṁtaradīvaga (Antaradvipaka) Same as **Amtaradiva**(1) or its resident[1]

1 Ji 108

Amtaraddiva (Antaradvıpa) Same as **Amtaradiva**(1)

1 Utt 36 194

Amtarijjiyā (Antarıya) One of the four branches of **Vesavādıya-gaṇa.**

1 Kalp p 260

Amtovāhiṇı (Antarvahını) A r ver between the **Kumuya**(1) and **Nalina**(4) dıstrıcts ın the south-west of **Mahāvideha**

1 Jam 102 Sth 197 522

Amda (Andhra) Same as **Amdha**

1 S tS p 123

Amdha (Andhra) An **Anārıya** (non Aryan) country and ıts people con quered by **Sampaı** Thıs terrıfic frontier terr tory was then made by hım felıcıtous for the movements of monks[3] It ıs ıdentıfied w th the regıon lyıng between the Kr shn and Godavarı

1 P 4 S tS p 123 D C p 236 Vy Bh. VII 126 BrhM p 20
2 N sC II p 362
3 B hBh 3287 3289
4 Se GDA p 7

Amdhakavaṇhı (Andhakavrsnı) Same as **Amdhagavanhı**

1 A t 1

Amdhagavanhi (Andhakavrsnı) See **Vanhi**(1) and **Vaṇhi**(2)

1 A t 1
2 Utt 22 43 N H p 73

Amdhagavanhıdasā (Andhakavrsnıdaśa) Same as **Vaṇhidasā.**

1 N Cu p 60 N H p 73 NanM p 208

Amdhapura (Andhapura) A town where kıng **Anamdha** ruled It wa probably the cap tal of the Andhras

1 N C III p 269 B hK p 1389
2 JIH p 31 IDETBJ p 115

Amba (Amba) One of the fifteen **Paramāhammiya** gods

1 S tN 68 Bl 166 SutCu p 154 PrasA p 20

Ambattha (Ambastha) An **Arıya** (Aryan) communıty orıgınatıng from the unıon of a Brahmana man w th a Vaıśya woman

1 AcaN 22 3 Sth 497 Praȷ 37 S tCu p 218 SutS p 177 UttCu p 96 B hBh 3264 UttC p 96

1 **Ambaḍa** (Ambada) An **Aṇāriya** (non Aryan) country and ıts people[1]

1 Pr j 37

The Ambadas are probably the Ambasthas who were settled on the lower Chenab[2] On account of their migration they are later identified with the people associated with those dwelling on the Mekala hill and Lessen puts them in the southern portion of the Western Ghats[3]

2 See GESM p 101 3 See TAI p 97

2 **Ambada** Same as **Ammada**[1]

1 Aup 38 Sth 692 Sam 159 Ris 25

1 **Ambaratilaka** (Ambaratilaka) A mountain abounding in various fruit-trees It is situated in **Dhāyaisamda**

1 A C I p 173 A M p 222

2 **Ambaratilaka** A garden on the **Ambaratilaka**(1) mountain Preceptor **Jugamdhara**(1) visited it

1 A Cu I p 174

Ambarisa (Ambarisa) One of the fifteen **Paramāhammiya** gods[1]

1 Bh 166 S tC p 154 S tN 69

1 **Ambaris** (Ambarsi) A Brahm n of **Ujjeni** **Māluka** was his wife They had a son named **Nimbaya** who was very naughty After the death of Maluka Ambarisi and Nimbaya renounced the world and took to asceticism Nimbaya could not adjust with other monks and had to change his shelter five hundred times Ult mately he learned the art of modesty

1 A Cu II p 196 A H p 708 A N 1295

2. **Ambarisi** Same as **Ambarisa**

1 SutN 69

1 **Ambasālavana** (Amraśalavana) A grove situated to the north-east of **Amalakappā.** There was a shrine in it

1 Jna 148 V K. p 687 Raj 2 RajM p 7

2 **Ambasalavana** A grove with a shrine situated on the precincts of **Vānārasi**

1 Nir 3 3

1 **Ambā** (Amba) A goddess[1]

1 Ava p 19

2 **Ambā** A **Vānamamtara** goddess[1]

1 AvaH. p 691 Tir 686

3 **Ambā** A deity presiding over a lore *(vidya)* [1]

1 AvaH p 411

Ambubhakkhi (Ambubhakṣin) A class of *vanaprastha* ascetics living on water

1 Bha 417 Ni 3 3 A p 38

Ambuvāsi (Ambuvasin) Same as **Jalavāsi**

1 Aup 38 Bha 417

Akampiya (Akampita) Eghth **Gaṇahara** (principal disciple) of **Titthayara Mahāvira** He was born in **Mahilā**[1] as the son of father **Deva**(1) and mother **Jayamti**(10) He was a great scholar of his time Hearing the fame of Mahavira he met him at **Majjhimāpāvā** Omnisc ent Mahavira revealed to him that he had a doubt in his mind about the existence of hell and he removed the doubt Being highly impressed by it he became his d sciple along with his three hundred pupils He lived 78 years [3] 48 years as a householder 9 years as a monk and 21 years as an omniscient He and **Ayalabhaya,** the ninth Ganahara had a common *g a*

1 A N 595 645 Vis 2013 2506
2 A N 648-9 Vis 2364 2380 2437 A N 627 N 21 Kalp (Ther al) 3 Sam 11 KalpV p 186
3 Sam 78
4 V 2512 2514 2516 S mA p 86
5 K lpV p 248

Akaṇṇa (Akarna) An **Amtaradīva**

1 Sth 304 P aj 36 J 108 N M p 103

Akammabhūmi (Akarmabhumi) Region of inaction where a man need not take any work like fighting writing and agriculture as he depends entirely on the *kalpa-v ksas* (wish fulfilling trees) These regions number thirty in all five **Hemavayas** five **Harivasas** five **Devakurus** five **Uttarakurus** five **Rammagavāsas** and five **Heraṇṇavayas** One region from each group lies in **Jambuddīva** two in **Dhāyaisamda** and two in **Pukkharavaradiva** [3]

1 NanM p 102 2 Bha 675 N H p 33 3 Sth 197

Akāmamaraṇa Same as **Akāmamaraṇijja.**[1]

1 UttN p 9

Akāmamaraṇijja (Akamamaraniya) Fifth chapter of **Uttarajjhayaṇa** [1]

1 Sam 36 UttN p 9

Akkatthalī (Arkasthali) Another name of **Aṇamdapura** [1]

1 NisCu III. p 192.

Akkhapāda (Akṣapāda) Propounder of a system of logic and a *pāṣaṇḍin*.[2]

1 NisCu IV p 88 2 N nH p 7 SutSi p 9 AvaH p 107 UttK p 298

Akkharaputṭhiyā (Akṣaraprsthıkā) One of the eighteen **Bambhı**(2) scripts[1]

1 Sam. 18 Praj 37

Akkhāga (Akhyaka) An **Aṇāriya** (non-Aryan) country and its people[1]

1 Praj 37 S tS p 123

1 **Akkhobha** (Aksobha) Eighth chapter of the first section of **Amtagaḍadasā**.

1 Ant 1

2 **Akkhobha** One of the ten sons of k ng **Vanhı**(1) and his queen **Dhāriṇı**(5) belong ng to **Bārava** He renounced the world and became a disciple of **Titthayara Aritthaṇemi** Having remained monk for a period of twelve years he attained liberation on mount **Settumja**

1 Ant 2 A tA p 2

3 **Akkhobha** F rst chapter of the second section of **Amtagaḍadasā**.

1 A t 3

4 **Akkhobha** One of the e ght sons of k ng **Vaṇhi**(1) and his queen **Dhāriṇī**(5) belong ng to **Bāravaı** He renounced the world and became a disciple of **Titthayara Aritthaṇemi** Heav ng practised asceticism for a period of sixteen years he attained liberation on mount **Settumja**

Akkhobha(2) and **Akkhobha**(4) seem to be one and the same person in view of the names of the r parents etc The confusion may be ascribed to the fusion of different versions

1 A t 3

Agaa (Agada) Same as **Agada**

1 A N 938 Na M p 162

Agamdhaṇa (Agandhana) A species of serpents that would never suck back poison[1]

1 Utt 22. 41 Da 2 6 DasCu p 37

Agacchi (Agastı) Same as **Agatthi**

1 SurM pp 295 296

Agaḍa See **Agada**[1]

1 AvaCu II p 61

Agaḍadatta Son of **Amoharaha** the coachman of king **Jiyasattu**(36) of **Ujjeṇī** **Jasamatı** was his mother After the death of his father he went to **Kosambī** to learn the Art of wielding arms *(astra idya)* from **Daḍhappahāri**(2) a friend of his father He became well-versed in the art and approached the king to show h s skill The king was very much pleased to witness his art Once he killed a notorious thief skillfully The king was pleased with him to such an extent that he gave his daughter in marr age to h m He is also called **Agaludatta**

1 UttS pp 213 4 UttC p 116 AvaCu I p 452 Vy M VIII p 39

Agaṇı (Agnı) Fifth chapter of the fourteenth section of **Viyāhapannatti**

1 Bha 500

Agatthi (Agastı) One of the eighty-eight **Gahas**

1 Sth 90 S 107 J m 170 SthA pp 79 80 S M pp 295 296 J mS pp 534 535

Agada A phys cian who is famous for his modesty The story regarding him runs like this Once the territory of a k ng was bes eged by h s enemies He found it d fficult to combat the fo ces of enemies as he possessed a meagre army An exped ent struck h s mind H started po n ing the water People offered poison for this purpose Agada also offered poison to the king The king got angry n as much as the quant ty of the poison offered by Agada was very small Agada sa d n a modest voice to the king Oh k ng ! this poison is not of an ordinary quality A very very small quantity of it can kill a thousand persons one after anothe It penet ates the body of a person who merely t u hes the person whose body has been affected by it Thus it can successively penetrate a thousand bodies after wh ch t becomes ineffect ve Th t s why it s called *sahas avedhin* An experiment was then made on an elephant and it proved a success The king became very glad

1 A N 938 N M p 162 2 A Cu I p 554 N M p 162

Agaladatta (Agadadatta) See **Agaḍadatta**

1 UttS p 215

Agaludatta As clever Agaludatta well equipped with necessary weapons conquers the enmies so is the case with a devotee who wants to destory the Karmic forces He is the same as **Agadadatta**

1 A C I p 452 UttCu p 116

Agārı An illustrat on given in support of abandoning consecrated food Agārı took consecrated rice from a woman mendicant *(parivrajika)* to subjugate her husband but she could not give it to him fearing death On

the contrary she threw it away It was now eaten by some ass The ass as a consequence started push ng the door of their house Monks are advised not to take consecrated food to avoid such occurrences

1 OghN 598 9

Aggatāvasa (Agratapasa) Family name of the **Dhaniṭṭhā** constellation[1] Its another name is **Aggabhāva**[2]

1 Sur 50 2 J m 159

Aggabhāva (Agrabhava) Another name of **Aggata asa**

1 J m 159

Aggala (Argala) On of the e ghty e ght **Gahas** **Thān** m ntions **Rāya** and Aggala as one planet i e **Rayaggala**

1 S 107 S M pp 295 296 J mS pp 534 535 2 Sth 90 SthA pp 78 79

Aggan ya (Agrayan ya) S cond of the f urteen **Puvva** texts It describes substances their attributes and modes It is quoted in some old commen tar es[3] It is not extant Prof W Schubr ng is of the opinion that **Amga cūliya** and **Agganiya** seem to b relat d mutu lly see **Amgacūliyā**(1)

1 N 57
2 S m 14 147 N M p 241 N H p 88 N C p 75
3 A C I p 600
4 Se Th Doctr ne f th J inas 1962 p 75 f 2 d p 121

1 **Aggi** (Agni) Presiding deity of the constellation **Kattiyā**

1 Sth 90 J 157 171

2 **Aggi** Seventeenth chapter of the seventeenth section of **Viyāhapaṇṇatti**

1 Bh 590

3 **Aggi** A palanqu n u ed by **Vasupujj** the twelfth **Titthamkara** at the time of his renunciation

1 S m 157

Aggia (Agnika) Other name of **Jamadagg**

AvaCu I p 518 A H p 391

Aggiutta (Agniputra) Twenty th rd T **tthamkara** of the current **Osappini** n the **Eravaya**(1) region of **Jambūdiva** He is also known as **Aggidatta**(2)[2]

1 Sam. 159 S mA p 159 2 T 334

Aggikumāra (Agnikumara) One of the ten classes of **Bhavaṇavai** gods They have seventy six lakhs of dwelling mansions[2] **Aggisiha** is the lord

1 Pr j 46 Utt 36 205 2 Sam 76

(indra) of the southern gods whereas **Aggimāṇava** is that of the northern ones Each of them has four **Logapālas** (regent gods) viz **Teu** **Teusiha** **Teukamta** and **Teuppabha** [3] Aggikumaras set fire to the pyre of a **Titthamkara** etc in accordance with the order of *indra* **Sakka**(3) They are under the direct control of his Logapala **Soma**(1)

3 Bh 169 4 J m 33 5 Bha 165

1 **Aggicca** (Agneva) A class of **Logamtiya** gods

1 Sth 684 A C I p 251 V 1884 A N 214

2 **Aggicca** One of the seven branches of the **Kosiya**(5) lineage

1 Sth 551

Agg ccabha (Agneyabha) A cel stial abode wher gods l ve for eigl t *sag ropama* years It is just like **Acci**

1 Sam 8

Aggijjoa (Agnidyota) A Brahmana of **Cei** who was born as **Mar** n one of h s prev ous lives After the end of th s life he is bo n as a god n the **Isāna**(2) celest al r g on H descends into the w mb f **De ānamd** (2) th w fe of **Usahadatta**(1) of **Māhanakumdagām** and is later born as **Mah ira**

1 A N 442 V 1808 A M p 248 A Cu I p 229 | 2 K lpV p 43 K lpDh p 43

1 **Aggidatta** (Agnidatt) One of the four d sc pl s of **Bhaddabahu**(1)

1 K lp p 255

2 **Aggidatta** Same as **Agg utta**

1 T 334

Agg bhiru (Agnibhir) A chariot b long ng to king **Pajjoa** It was the best of its k nd and was o e of the mo t valuable th ngs Pajjoa possessed

1 A C II p 160 A H p 672

1 **Aggibhūi** (Agnibhuti) Second **Ganahara** (princ pal disciple) of **Mahavira** Ther are refer nces to hi enqu ries from Mahavira and he is there referred to as a mere disc ple *(a nte asi* and *anagara)* of Mahavira He was born in **Gobbaragāma**(1) as a son of **Vasubhūi**(1) the father and **Puhai**(3) the mother He was a great Brāhmana scholar of his time He had a doubt in h s mind regarding the existence of *ka ma* Mahavira removed this doubt He became his disciple along with his five hundred pupils [3] He

1 Kalp (Theru alı) 3 Sam 11 V 2012 N 20 Av N 594

2 Bha. 126 128 130

3 A N 644 648 9 653 657 V 2295 2398 K lpV p 179

attained liberation at the age of seventy-four [4] He lived as a house holder for 47 or [5] 46 years as a monk for 12 years and as an omniscient for 16 years.[6]

4 Sam 74 5 Sam 47 6 Vis 2512-14 16

2 **Aggibhūi** A man born in the **Mamdira**(1) settlement being one of the former births of **Titthayara Mahāvira** and a later one of **Marii** [1]

1 A N 443 V 1809 A Cu I pp 229 230 K lpV p 43 A M p 248

Aggimāṇava (Agnimānava) Lord of the northern **Aggikumāra** gods He has four **Logapālas** under him They are **Teu, Teusiha Teukamta** and **Teuppabha** He has six princ pal wives whose name are similar to those of **Bhūyāna mda** s(1)

1 Bh 169 2 Bha 406 Sth 508

Aggimittā (Agn m tra) Wife of **Saddalaputta**(1) She became a lay votary of **Maha ira**

1 Up 39

1 **Agg yaa** (Agn ka) A sla of king **Imdadatta**(9) of **Imdapura**

1 A N 1287 UttS p 148 A H p 703

2 **Aggiyaa** A boy of **Vasamtapura**(3) who was brought up by **Tāvasa**(4) **Jama**(1) He s the same as **Jamadaggi**

1 A C I pp 518 519

Aggila (Agnika) One of the e ghty eight **Gahas**

1 S 107 J m 170 Sth 90 S M pp 295 296 J S pp 534 535 SthA pp 79 80

Aggilla (Agnika) Same as **Aggila**

1 Sth 90

Aggilaa (Agnika) Same as **Aggilla**

1 Sur 107 SthA p 79

1 **Aggivesa** (Agnivešman or Agnivešya or Agniveša) Fourteenth day of a fortnight

1 J m. 152 Sur 48

2 **Aggivesa** One of the thirty **Muhuttas** of a day and night It is the same as **Aggivesāyaṇa**(1)

1 Jam 152 Sur 47 Sam 30

3 **Aggivesa** Famıly–name of the **Kattıya** constellatıon[1]

1 Sur 50 SurM p 151 Jam 159

4. **Aggivesa** Same as **Aggıvesaṇa**[1]

1 Vıs 2511

Aggivesāṇa (Agn veśyayana) Famıly name *(gotra)* of **Suhamma**(1) the fifth prıncıpal dıscıple **Gaṇahara** of **Tıtthayara Mahā ıra** It ıs also known as **Aggıvesa**(4) and **Aggıvesayaṇa**(2)

1 N n. 23 N nM p 48 V s 2511 K lp 249 A N 650

1 **Aggivesāyana** (Agnıveśyayana) One of the th ty **Muhuttas** of a day and nıght It ıs the same as **Aggivesa**(2)

1 Sam 30

2 **Aggıvesayaṇa** Same as **Aggıvesāṇa**

1 K lp 249

3 **Aggıvesāyana** A monk of the trad tıon f **Tıtthayara Pasa**(1) He later be came a dıscıple of **Gosala**

1 Bh 539

Aggısappabha (Agn saprabha) The palanqu n used by **Tıtthayara Vasupujja**

1 S m 197

Aggisıha (Agnıs kha) Lord *(nd a)* of the souther **Agg kumara** gods H has four **Logapalas** under hım They are **Teu Teus ha Teukamt** and **Teuppabha** He has x pr nc pal w ves The names corrcspond to those of the queens of **Dharaṇa**(1)

1 Bh 169 2 Bh 406 Sth 508

Aggisıha (Agn sımha) Fathe f **Datt** (2) tl e seventh **Vasudeva**(1) and **Namdana**(1) the seventh **Baladeva**(2) of the currc t **Osappinı**

1 Sam 158 Tır 602 3 A N 411 Sth 672

1 **Aggisena** (Agnısena) Thırd **Titthamkara** of the current descendıng cycle ın the **Eravaya**(1) regıon of **Jambūdıva**

1 Sam 159 Tır 316 536 554

2 **Aggıseṇa** Twenty–second **Tıtthayara** of the **Eravaya**(1) regıon[1] of the cur rent descend ng cycle He belonged to **Harıvamsa**(1)

1 Sam 159 T 333 545 H 1 k wn a Mahasena—SamA p 159 | 2 Tır 381

1. **Aggujjāṇa** (Agraudyāna) A foremost garden of **Mihilā** where the messengers of six kings viz **Jiyasattu**(2) etc encamped for demanding **Malli**(1) in marriage with their respective kings

1 Jna 75

2 **Aggujjāna** A foremost garden of **Atthiyagāma** **Sūlapāṇi**(2) lived there

1 A aM p 268

Aggeṇiya (Agrayaniya) Same as **Agganiya**

1 Sam 14

Aggeniya (Agrayaniya) Same as **Aggāṇ ya**

1 A C I p 600 N C pp 74 75 N nH p 88 S m 147

Aggeya (Agneya) An off shoot of the **Vaccha**(4) lineage

1 Sth 551

Agghakamda (Arghakanda) A treat se dealing with the science of price pred ction

1 N sC III p 400 M h p 51

Acamkariyabhattā (Atyahankar bhatta) Same as **Accamkāriyabhatta**

1 K lpC p 99

1 **Acala** Son of a wealthy merchant of **Ujjeni** He had a quarrel with **Muladeva**(1) because the latter was favoured more by **Devadattā**(3) a famous courtezan of Ujjeni See also **Mūladeva**(1)

1 UttC p 118 DasC p 105 UttN pp 59 65 UttK p 90 UttS p 218

2 **Acala** A f iend of **Mahabbala**(2) p ev ous l fe of **Titthamkara** **Malli**(1) He and Mahabbala along w th their other friends renounced the world simultaneously

1 Jna 64

3 **Acala** (i) Fifth chapter of the second section[1] as well as (ii) sixth chapter of the first section[2] of **Amtagadadasā**.

1 Ant 3 2 Ibid 1

4. **Acala** Son of king **Vaṇhi**(1) and his queen **Dhāriṇi**(5) of **Bāravai** He renounced the world and became a d sciple of **Titthayara** **Aritthanemi** He attained liberation on mount **Settumja**[1]

1 Ant. 2 3 AntA p 2

5 Acala One of the nine **Baladevas**(2) of the **Videha**(1) region He was son of king **Jiyasattu**(35) and his queen **Manohari** of **Vitasogā** [1] **Dhāriṇī**(12) was his chief wife He renounced the world and became a god after death [3]

1 A Cu I p 177 AvaM p 225 2 Tir 588 3 A aC I p 177

6 Acala First of the n ne **Baladevas**(2) and brother of **Vāsudeva**(1) **Tivittha**(1) of the current descending cycle in the **Bharaha**(2) reg on He was son of king **Rivupadisattu** or **Payāva** (1) and his queen **Bhaddā**(2) of **Poyanapura** His height was eighty *dhani sas* In his prev ous birth he was **Vissanamdi** He lived 85 lakh years and attained emancipation Accord ng to the T loyapannatti he is the second Baladeva

1 Sam 158 Sth 672 A Bh 41 Vi 1766 T 577 580 602 606 616 A C I p 232 A M pp 237 240 | 249 Sam 80 A aN 403-414
2 4 517

1 Acala Seventh chapter of the ninth sub section of the second section of **Nayādhammakaha**

1 J a 157

2 Acala One of the eight princ pal wives of **Sakka**(3) She was daugl ter of a house-holder of **Sāgeya** in her prev ous life See also **Amala**(2)

1 Jna 157 Sth 612 Bh 406

Accamkariya-Bhattā (Atyahankari Bhatta) Daugher of **Dhana**(2) and **Bhaddā**(34) of **Khitipatitth ya**(2) Sl e was very beautif l He original name was **Bhattā** People called her Accamkariya Bhatta in as much as she wa very intolerant and arrogant She could not forbear a s ngle harsh word She was marr ed to **Subuddhi**(7) minister of king **Jiyasattu**(20) Once Subuddhi came late at night She ref ed to open the door of the house He scolded her for her m sbehaviour Th s she could not tolerate and left the house immediately Some thieves caught hold of her in the way and handed her over to their head The chiefta n asked her t marry him She refused to do so Then he sold her to a physic an who to asked her to marry him She gave the same reply and had to undergo a lot of afflictions Ultimately her brother got her released and handed over to her husband Thereafter she pledged never to boast

1 N sBh 3194 96 N C III pp 150 1 KalpC 99 SuiC p 105 DasaC p 62 G V p 31

Accasaṇa (Atyaśana) Twelfth day of a fortnight

1 Jam 152 S 48

Accāsana (Atyaśana) Same as **Accasana.**

1 Sur 48

Acci (Arcis) Abode of the **Logamtia** **Sārassaya**[1] gods in the **Bambhaloa**, who live for eight *sagaropama* years at the maximum [2]

1 Bha 243 Jv 99 2 Sam 8

Accimāli (Arcirmalin) Abode of **Logamtia** **Āicca** gods who live for eight *saga opama* years It is situated in **Bambhaloa**

1 Bha 243 2 Sam 8

1 **Accimālī** (Arcirmalini) Third of the four principal wives of **Sūra**(1)

1 Su 97 Jna 155 Bh 406 Sth 273

2 **Accimāli** Third of the four principal wives of **Camda**(1)

1 Jna 156 Jam 170 Bh 406 S 106 Sth 273

3 **Accimāli** (i) Third chapter of the seventh as well a (ii) e ghth sub-sect on of the second section of **Nayadhammakahā**

1 J 155 6

4 **Accimali** Daughte of a m rcha t After death she becomes a principal wife of **Sūra**(1) She is ident cal with **Accimali**(1)

1 Jna 155

5 **Accimāl** Daughter of a merchant After her death she become a princi pal wil of **Camda**(1) She is the same as **Accimāli**(2)

1 J 156

6 **Accimāli** Name of a place on the south eastern **Raikaraga** mounta n It s the cap tal of **Sai**(1) a queen of **Sakka**(3)

1 Sth 307

Accirāvatta (Arciravarta) An abode of the **Vemaniya** gods

1 Jv 99

1 **Accua** (Acyuta) Twelfth celestial region Its lord *(indra)* is also known as **Accua**(2) There are o e hundred and fifty celestial mansions in t [3] The r height measures nine h ndred *yojanas* [4] The maximum longevity of the gods dwelling there is twenty two *saga opama* years The r minimum life span is tweney one *sagaropama* years *Indra* Accua has got under h s command ten thousand *saman ka* gods thirty-three *t ayastri n aka* gods four **Logapālas** three *parisads* seven *anikas* seven *anikadhipatis* and forty thousand *atmaraksaka* gods

1 Praj 51 Bha 703 Aca 2 178 Utt 36 210 Anu 139
2 Praj 53 Sth 94 769 AvaC I p 146
3 Sam 101
4 Ib d 112 Sth 695
5 S m 121 2 Utt 36 232, Bha 404 Sam 22
6 Jam 121

2 Accua Lord of **Accua**(1)[1] See also **Accua**(1)

1 Praj 53

Accuakappa (Acyutakalpa) Same as **Accua**(1)[1]

1 Aca 2 178

Accuā (Acyutā) A goddess

1 A a p 19

Accuta (Acyuta) See **Accua**(1)

1 Sam 21 22

Accutavaḍimsaga (Acyutavatamsaka) A celestıal abode n **Accua**(1) sım lar to **Pabhāsa**(4)

1 Sam 22

Accuttaravadımsaga (Arcyuttaravatamsaka) A celest al abode

1 J 99 J M p 138

Accuya (Acyuta) See **Accua**(1)[1] and (2)

1 Bh 404 2 A H p 1 4 A C I p 146

Accuyakappa (Acyutakalpa) Same as **Accua**(1)

1 T 230

Accuyavadimsaya (Acyuta atamsaka) See **Accutavadımsaga**

1 S m 22

1 Accha One of the sıxteen names of the **Mamdara**(3) mountaın

1 J m 109 S m 16 S 26 S M p 78 Bha 554

2 Accha One of th s xteen countrıes (*j napad s*) n the tıme of **Titthayara Mahāvıra** It ıs ıdent fied w th th reg on about Bulandśahar and by some wıth the regıon between the rıvers Ganga ar d Yamuna ly ng to the north west of Kośāmbı and southwest of Kanpur See al o **Acchā** and **Attha**

1 Bha 554 2 See SBM pp 353 387 Ep gr ph I d I p 379 (1892)

Acchamda (Acchanda) Same as **Acchamdaga**

1 V 1919 Av N 466

Acchamdaa (Acchandka) Same as **Acchamdaga**

1 Vıs 1915

Acchamdaga (Acchandaka) An astrologer of **Morāga** settlement who was

envious of the glory of **Titthayara Mahāvīra** Once he approached the latter with a straw in his hand and with a view to contradict the power of prediction possessed by the latter asked a strange question **Shall I break** this straw or not ?' Since Mahavira was engaged in meditation *vyantara* **Siddhattha**(8) who had entered and was occupying already the body of Mahavira repl ed No you will not This was cogni ed by **Sakka**(3) who possessed the power of clairvoyance *(avadhi jnana)* He at once threw h s *vajra* by which all the fingers of Acchamdaga were chopped off Thus Acchamdaga could not break the straw which implies that he could not contradict the power of prediction of Mahavira

1 A Cu I pp 275 6 A N 465 6 K ipV p 162 A H pp 193-4 AvaM p 270

Accharā (Apsara) One of th ght pr n pal w ves of **Sakk** (3)

1 Bh 406 Sth 612

Acchā An **Ar ya** country wh ch seem to be identical with **Accha**(2) In th l ght of **V yāhap nnatti** wh ch mentions **Accha** a one of the sixteen ountries **Varanā** should b th capital f Accha and not Accha that of Varana a ment oned by S lankaca ya[3] and Malavagiri

1 Pr j 37 2 Bh 554 3 S tS p 123 4 Pr jM p 58

Acchidda (Acch dra) A monk of the l ne of **Titthayara Pa a**(1) who later becomes a disc ple of **Gosāla**

1 Bh 539

Acchutta (Asprsta) A goddess

1 A p 19

Ajia (Ajita) Same as Aj ya

1 A N 1087 V 1758

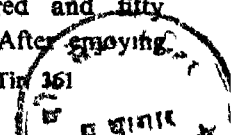
1 Ajiā (Ajita) A goddess

1 A p 19

2 Ajiā Principal woman d sc ple f **Al h namdana** th fourth **Titthayara** of **Bharaha**(2)

1 Sam. 157 Ti 457

Ajiya (Ajita) Second **Titthamkara** of the current descending cycle of **Bharaha**(2) **Jiyasattu**(18) the king of **Aojjhā**(2) was his father Queen **Vijayā**(5) was his mother His height measured four hundred and fifty *dhanusas*[3] He was of the complexion of heated gold After enjoying

1 A a p 4 Na 18 T 2
2 Sam 157 Av N 323 385 387 T 464
3 Sam 107 A N 378 Ti 361
4 A aN 376 T 336

householder s life for a period of seventy-one lakh *purvas* he renounced the world along with one thousand men On that occasion he used the **Suppabhā**(2) palanquin He received alms for the first time from **Bambha datta**(2) H becam omn scient after tw lve years [7] His sa red tree was *saptapar a* He had n nety groups of monks and the same number of group-leaders under him He lived for a period of seventy two lakh *purvas* (18 as a prince 53 as a king and 1 as an omn scient) and then attained emanci pation [0] The e were maximum numb r of fiery beings as w ll as human beings in the time of Ajiya [1] His first woman-disciple was **Phaggu** and mal d s iple was **S hasena**(6) H had one lakh monks and three lakh th rty thousand nuns nder him [3] Aj y was **Vimala**(4) in h s previous birth

5 S m 71 V K p 785 A N 2 4
T 391
6 S 157 A N 327
7 A M pp 205 7
8 Sam 157 T 405
9 Sam 90 T 443 Acc d g t
A N 266 th b ty f
10 A N 272 78 303
11 V K p 213 A C I pp 39 487
12 S m 157 T 443 457
13 A N 256 260
14 S m 157

Ajiyasāmi (Ajitasw min) Same as **Aj ya**

1 A C I pp 39 487

1 Aj ya cn (Aj t i ra) A p ceptor who had bee to Sā **atthi Kh dd ga kumara** was his d sciple

1 A N 1283 A C II p 191 A H p 701

2 Aj yasena Ki g of **Kosambi Dhār ni**(13) was his wif H had n s n of h s own but had adopt d that of **Dharini**(26) The st ry i n as l r **P jjota** th k ng of **Ujj n** h d two so s **Pāla** (2) and **G palaa** P la agan had tw so **Avamtivaddhana** a d **Rajjavaddhana** The nam of the wif of Rajja addhana was **Dha in** (6) and th s n was **Avamt sena** K ng A amti addhana k lled hi young broth r Rajjavaddhana to subj gat h s wif Dh rini on b ing b w ld red by h be ty To p otect her characte Dharini fl d t K ambi and b came a nun The f t that she wa pr gn nt at that tim as ot d clos d to any one In due co rse she g ve b rth to a o wh wa aband ned i an isolated pl ce King Aj yasena wh had i on saw the ch ld lying the e l fted t and took it to his palace He adopted it as h on The boy was named **Manippabha**(1) He became the k ng of Kosambi and A amt sena that of Ujjeni Later on the latter attacked the former and there was a fight between the two Nun Dharini the mother of both of them revealed the truth to them that they were eal brother Then they stopped fighting and made a t eaty

1 A C II pp 189 190 A H p 699

3 **Ajiyaseṇa** King of **Vasaṁtapura**(3) Gunacandra and Balacandra were his attendants Once wh le going out with the king at night they lost their swords in the way They made a thorough search but the swords could not be traced Under th s circumstance Gunacandra pledged withdrawal of his r ght of possession of the sword Balaca ıdra left the problem as it was After a few days the swords were recovered and placed before the king He summoned both of the attendants and asked them to take their swords back Balacandra took his sword back whereas Gunacandra expressed his inability to accept it He said to the king In order to avoid my associat on with the sin resulting from the use of the sword I have with drawn my r ght to h t Th s sword now d es n t belong to me The k ng was very glad to hear t

1 P jM p 441 P jH p 1 7

4 **Aj yasena** Ninth of the twenty fo r **Titthamka** as of the current **Osappiṇı** tl e **E av ya**(1) g o of **Jamb d a** **Sayau**(3) ı al o mentioned n place of Ajiyasena

1 S m 159 2 T 32 SamA p 159

5 **Aj yasena** Th d **Kulagara** (g ve or) of the past **Osappini** in the **Bharaha**(2) region of **Jambuddı a** **Am tasena** seems to be h other name See **Kulagara** for clarification

1 S m 157 2 S l 767

Ajiya (Aj ta) See **Aj ā**(2)

1 S m 157 T 457

Ajja (Arya) It is an adjectival prefix wh ch is appl ed to the names of precepto s and monastic b anches Some names with this prefix are g ven below For others please see ames bereft of th s prefix

Ajjaısivāliya (Aryarsipalita) A mo ıastic branch originating from Ajjaisivaliya It is the same as **Isivāliyā**

1 K lp p 261 2 K lp (The ali) 7

Ajjakuberı (Aryakuberi) A monastic branch orig nating from **Kubera**(1) It is the same as **Kuberı.**[2]

1 K lp p 262 2 Kalp (Ther ali) 7

Ajjajayaṁtı (Aryajayantī) A monastic branch originating from **Raha.**[1]

1 Kalp p 264

Ajjaṇaṁdilakkhamaṇa (Aryanandilaksamana) Identical with **Naṁdila** [1]

1 Nand v 29

Ajjaṇāilā (Aryanagılā) A monastic branch orıgınatıng from **Ajjaṇāila**. It ıs the same as **Nāilā** [1]

1. Kalp p 255

Ajjaṇāili (Aryanagılı) A monastic branch orıgınatıng from preceptor **Vaırasena**(3) It ıs the same as **Naılı**

1 Kalp p 263

Ajjatāvasi (Aryatapası) A monast c branch orıg natıng from **Tavasa**(3) It ıs the same as **Tāvasi**(2) [1]

1 K lp p 255

Ajjapaumā (Aryapadma) A monast c branch orıgınatıng from **Pauma**(12) It ıs the same as **Pauma**(7)

1 K lp p 264

Ajjama (Āryam n) Presıdıng god of the **Uttaraphaggun** constellat on
1 Jam 157 171

Ajjavajat (Aryavaırı) A monk **Thāna** w ll become ext nct afte h s death ın the year 1350 V N See also **Vaıra**(2) and **Ajjavay rı**

1 T 815

Ajjavayarı (Aryavaj ı) A monast c bran h same as **Vaırı** See Ajjavajatı

1 K lp p 263

Ajja (Arya) Another name of **Dugga** ın her g ntle fo m

1 A 20 A H p 26

Ajjıyā (Ajıta) Same as **Ajia**(2)

1 Tır 457

1 Ajjuṇa (Arjuna) A gardener of **Rayagıha** also known as **Ajjunaa Ajjunaamalāgāra** and **Ajjunamālara** **Bamdhumatı**(2) was hıs wıfe He used to worshıp an ıdol of *yaksa* called **Muggarapanı** One day when he was busy wıth worshıpp ng the ıdol h s wıfe who was a beautıful lady was caught hold of by a group of s x persons who were mutual frıends They tıed Ajjuna wıth a rope and comm tted rape upon hıs wıfe Ajjuna helplessly wıtnessed the ugly scene He thought over ıt and felt that there ıs nothıng lıke real *yakṣa* ın thıs land Had there been a real one thıs ıncıdent would not have occurred Knowıng thıs feelıng of Ajjuna the *yaksa* entered hıs body Immedıately the rope was broken into pıeces He took up the mallet (*moggara=mudgara*) from the hand of the ıdol and kılled all the seven

1 In Uttaradhyay n n ryukti the name ıs Khamda ır (2) See UttS p 112.

persons including Baṃdhumatī with it Now it became a practice for him to kill seven persons daily (including one woman) People stopped passing that way Once **Mahāvīra** happened to arrive outside the city of **Rāyagiha** One had to pass through the passage held by Ajjuna to go to see **Mahāvīra** **Sudaṃsaṇa**(8) a staunch follower of Mahāvīra despite restrictions and requests from all sides started for visiting Mahāvīra Ajjuna raised the mallet to kill him but it could not come down The attack proved a failure because the *yakṣa* had already left the body of Ajjuna Being deeply impressed by Sudaṃsaṇa Ajjuna accompanied him reached Mahāvīra heard the sermon renounced the world and attained liberation [2]

2 At 13 UttS p 112 3 UttCu p 70 M 494

2 **Ajjuna** Son of **Paṃḍurāya** of **Hatthinapura** He married **Kaṇha**s(1) sister **Rattasubhaddā** Abhimanyu was their son See also **Paṃḍava**

1 J 117 N C p 93 2 Pra A p 89

3 **Ajjuna** King of the city of **Sughosa**(5) **Tattavatī** was his wife **Bhaddanaṃdī**(4) was their son

1 V p 34

4 **Ajjuna** A thief who lost his life due to his passion for beauty

1 AcaCu p 106 A S p 154 Vy Bh 6 213

5 **Ajjuna** A monk belonging to the tradition of **Titthayara Pāsa**(1) who later became a disciple of Gosala His full name is **Ajjuna Gomāyuputta**

1 Bh 539

6 **Ajjuṇa** His was the sixth dead body which **Gosāla**s soul entered into His full name is **Ajjuṇa Goyamaputta**

1 Bha 550

Ajjunaa (Arjunaka) Same as **Ajjuṇa**(1)

1 UttC p 70 A t 13

Ajjunaamālāgāra (Arjunakamalakara) Same as **Ajjūna**(1) [1]

1 Ant 13

Ajjuṇaga (Arjunaka) See **Ajjuna**(1)

1 UttN p 112

Ajjuṇaga Goyamaputta (Arjunaka Gautamaputra) Same as **Ajjuṇa**(6) [1]

1 Bha 550

Ajjuna Gomāyuputta (Arjun Gomayuputra) Full n n e of **Ajjuna**(5)[1]

1 Bh 539

Ajjuṇa Goyamaputta (Arjuna Gautamaputra) Full name of **Ajjuṇa**(6)[1]

1 Bha 550

Ajjunamālagara (Arjunamalakara) Ident cal w th **Ajjuna**(1)

1 A t 13

Ajjunamālara (A junamalakāra) Sam as **Ajjun** (1)

1 A t 13

Ajjunaya (Arj naka) Same as **Ajjuna**(4)

1 A C p 106

Ajjunayacora (Arjunakacau a) Same as **Ajju a**(4)

1 A C p 106

Ajjunna (Arjuna) San e as **Ajjuna**(5)

1 Bh 539

Ajjunnagon ayuputta (A ju nagom yuputra) Ident c l w th **Ajj na**(5)

1 Bh 539

Ajjunnar ya (Arjunar ja) Same as **Ajjuna**(3)

1 Vp 34

Ajjhala A **A riya** (non A ya) count y It als ment oned as **Jalla**

1 P j 37 2 P 4

Attana A wrestle of **Ujjeni** **Sīhag r** (2) the ki g of **Soparaga** used to a ange a wr stl ng compet t on e ery year The w nner rece ved a huge an ount of mo ey along with a t imphal flag Attana d t part c pate the co test a d w n th p ze ve y y a Sihagi took t t be an nsult He did not like to see the pr ze going to an outs der every year He p epared his own wrestler as a i al of Attana Next year when the compet tion took place Attana was defeated As a counter measure Attana planned t prepare another wrestler to give defeat to the wrestler of king Sihag ri While going from Soparaga to **Surattha** he saw a farmer **Phaliha malla** near **Bharuyaccha** ploughing with one hand and plucking cotton with the other He w s much impressed by h m He took h m to Ujjeni There he trained him in the art of w estl ng Next year the wrestler of king Sihagiri was defeated by this new wrestler the pup l of Attana[1]

1 Av N 1274 A aCu II p 152 UttCu p 109 UttS p 192 A aH p 665

Attanamalla Same as **Attana**

1 A aCu II p 152

Atthavihā-ganisampayā (Astavidhā-ganisampadā) Fourth chapter of **Ayāra dasā**

1 Sth 755

Atthāvaa (Astapada) See **Atthāvaya**

1 A N 338 Jam 70

Atthāvaya (Astapada) A sa red mounta n wh ch was sited by **Titthayara Usaha**(1) and there he attained emancipat on **Bharaha**(1) constructed a sh ne the e and he too atta ed th r l berāt n **Sakka**(3) ar anged f the cremat on of the d ad bod es of Usah h **Ganaharas** and other monks nd er cted three *st pas* there **Goyama**(1) **Imdabhūi** went there for paying homage to the shrine It helps atta ning *dar an suddh* It is identified w th the Kailash mountain

1 A N 338 434 A C I p 09 S tN 39 B hBh 4779 86 V 1718
2 K lp 227 J m 33 A N 307 435 A C I pp 223 228 T 551 V 170 1798 99
3 A C I p 223 UttK p 316
4 J m 70
5 K lpV p 244
6 Bl A p 647 UttS p 325
7 A N pp 332 418
8 GDA p 83

Atth aggāma (Asthikagrama) Sam as **Atth y g ma**

1 A N 464

Atth yagāma (Asth kag m) A pla e where **Titthayara Mahā a** passed h ft t any eason *(a āva = s a a)* the hr ne f *yaksa* **S la pāni**(2) **Imda amma** was a worshipp r of th s *yaksa* Origi ally th place was known as **Vaddhamāna**(2) but was subsequently named as Atthiyagama on account of the heaps of bones*(atth =a thi)* of ts res dents k lled by Sulapani [3] The *yaksa* wa appeased by the erect on of a shr ne dedicated to him Mahavira rendered futile all the calamit es caused by the *yaksa* through his calm toler tion and s bsequently aw t i gre t dreams of good omen The place lay on the bank of the r er **Vegavai** **Uppala**(2) who helped the release of Mah vira ai d **Gosāla** f om the cust dy of king **Jiyasattu**(3) at **Lohaggala**(2) ha led from Atthiyagama Th s place seemes to stand at a short d stance from **Morāga** Atth yagama seems to be the

1 Bh 541 Kalp 122 A N 464 A M 268 284 SthA p 501
2 A N 264 A C I p 272 Vi 1914
3 A Cu I p 272 V 1914 K lpV p 160 KalpS p 138 AvaH p 189
A M p 68
4 S hA p 501 Sa A p 18 K lpV p 160
5 A N 464
6 A aC I p 94 K lpDh p 107
7 K lpV p 160

same as Hatth gama of the Pal texts It is dentified with Hāthikhāla a place near Shivpur Kothi which is eight miles west of modern Hathuva in Bihar[8]

8 Se SN Int p 7

Atthiyaggāma (Asth kagr ma) Same as **Atthiyagāma**

1 A Cu I p 294 V 1914

Atthisena (Asthisena) One of the seven brarcHes of **Vaccha**(4) l neage

1 Sth 551

Adamba (Adamba) A country visited by **Titthayar Usaha**(1)

1 A N 336 V 1716

Adambara (Adambara) Same as **Adambara**

1 A C II p 227

Adoliyā (Adol ka) Daughter of **Ja a**(1) and s ster of k g **G ddabha**(1) of **Ujjeni** Be ng attracted by her peerless beauty Gaddabha behaved urch iste with her[1]

1 B hBh 1155 B hK pp 359 360

1 Anamga (Ananga) Son of k ng **Jitari**(1) and h s queen **Visattha** of **Anamda pura** He suffered from eye sore in his ch ldhood To subs de the pa l mother us d to pre h m oftly between her uncovered th ghs Th s a t caused conjo n ng f their exual organs Anamga used to derive pleasu e from it and kept quiet This tendency went on growing It developed to such an ext nt that afte the death of J t r the son and the mother l v d as husband and wife Th s is an example of th intens ty of s xual urge

1 B hBh 5 18 5220 N C III p 68 G V p 26

2 Anamga Same as **Anamgapavit ha**

1 B hBh 144 V 530 847

Anamgapavittha (Anangapravista) Same as **Amgabāhira**

1 A 3 4 A C I p 8 V 530

Anamgasena (Anangasena) A goldsm th of **Campā** who s also known as **Kumaranamd** He was ery fond of beautiful girls He used to marry them even at the cost of a large sum Thus he had married five hundred girls Once he saw **Hāsā**(2) and **Pahāsā** the widows of **Vijjumālī** a *yakṣa* of **Pamcasela** island Deluded by them he went to the island where he died and took rebirth as the husband of Hasa and Pahasa[1]

1 N sC III pp 140 1 269 B hBh 5225 A aC 1 pp 397ff BrhK6 p 706

Aṇaṁgaseṇā (Anangasenā) Principal courtezan of **Bāravaī** of the time of **Vāsudeva**(2) **Kaṇha**(1)[1]

1 Jna. 52, Ant 1 AvaCu I p 356 Nir 521

Aṇaṁta (Ananta) Fourteenth **Titthaṁkara** of the current descending cycle[1] also known as **Aṇaṁtai**[2] **Sīhasena**(5) the king of **Aojjhā**(2) was his father **Sujasā**(1) was his mother[3] His height was fifty *dhanusas*[4] His colour was of heated gold He renounced the world along with one thousand men He used **Paṁcavaṇṇā** palanquin on th s occasion **Vijaya**(10) of **Vaddhamāṇa**(2) city offered the first alms to him He had fifty-four groups of monks under him each having one group leader Thus he had fifty-four **Gaṇadharas** who were leaders of th ir respect ve groups[7] In all there were 66 thousand monks and 1 lakh 8 hundred nuns under them[8] **Jasa**(1) was his first princ pal disc ple[9] and **Paumā**(2) chief woman-disciple[0] *Aśvattha* was his sacred tree[1] He lived for 30 lakh years seven and a half lakh as a prince and fifteen lakh as a king[2] Anamta was **Māhiṁdara** in his previous birth[3]

1 Sam 157 Nan 19 A p 4 Vis 1758 Tir 327 Sth 411
2 Tir 477 AvaN 371 Vis 1759
3 Sam 157 A N 386 388 Tir 477
4 Sam 50 A aN 379 T 363
5 A N 377 T 345
6 S m 157 A aN 225 Tir 392
7 S m 54 T 450 d A N 268 gi th mber as fifty
8 A N 256ff
9 S m 157 Tir 450
10 T 460 S m 157
11 S m 157
12 AvaN 272 305
13 S m 157

Anamtai (Anantajit) Another name of **Aṇaṁta**

1 AvaN 371 V 1759 T 477

Aṇaṁtapāsi (Anantadarśin) See **Aṇaṁtavijaya**(2)

1 Tir 1120

Aṇaṁtaya (Anantaka) Fourteenth **Titthaṁkara** of the current **Osappiṇī** in the **Eravaya**(1) region of **Jambūdiva** According to commentator Abhayadeva his other name is Simhasena In accordance with **Titthogālī** his name is **Saṁjama**(2)[3] as well as **Asaṁjala**

1 Sam 159 2 S mA p 159 3 Tir 327 4 Tir 351

Aṇaṁtara (Anantara) Third chapter of the thirteenth section of **Viyāhapaṇṇatti**[1]

1 Bha 470

1 Aṇaṁtavijaya (Anantavijaya) Twenty-fourth would be **Titthaṁkara** in the **Bharaha**(2) region[1]

1 Sam. 158 Tir 1114

2 **Aṇaṁtavijaya** Twentieth would-be **Titthaṁkara** in the **Eravaya**(1) region of **Jaṁbuddiva**[1] He is named **Aṇaṁtapāsi** in **Titthogāli**[2]

1 Sam 159 2 Tir 1120

Aṇaṁtaviriya (Anantavirya) Father of king **Kattaviriya**(1) of **Hatthiṇāpura** He was son-in-law of **Jiyasattu**(29) the king of **Migakotthaga** Once he had sexual intercourse with **Reṇugā** who was sister of his wife mother of **Parasurāma** and wife of **Jamadaggi** This enraged Parasurama who killed Renuga as well as Anamtaviriya

1 A Cu I p 520 AcaC p 49 S tS p 170 AcaSi p 100 A aH p 392

1 **Aṇaṁtaseṇa** (Anantasena) Second chapter of the third section of **Aṁtagaḍadasā**

1 Ant. 4

2 **Aṇaṁtaseṇa** Son of **Sulasā**(1) the mother and **Naga**(5) the father of **Bhaddilapura**[1] Rest is similar to **Aṇiyasa**(2)

1 Ant 4

3 **Aṇaṁtasena** Fourth **Kulagara** of the past **Osappiṇi** in **Bharaha**(2) He is also mentioned as third Kulagara of the past **Ussappiṇi** See **Kulagara** for clarification

1 Sam 157 2 Sth 767

Anaṁdha (Anandha) K ng of **Aṁdhapura** H was d voted to th bl nd people of that town whom he used to render all types of help and facil ties Gradually the blind grew rich A rascal came to know t He approached them and said I belong to a place where all the people including the king are devoted to the blind If you like I can take you all there The blind were very glad to know this They started their journey with the rascal as their leader While passing through an isolated place the rascal asked them to hand over to him whatever valuables they possessed lest thieves might loot them The blind handed over all their valuables to the rascal who disappeared with them

1 NisCu III p 269 B hCu p 1389

Aṇakka An **Anāriya** (non Aryan) country and its people

1 Pras. 4 PrasA p 15

Aṇagāra (Anagāra) Eighth chapter of the eighteenth section of **Viyāhapaṇṇatti**[1]

1 Bha 616

Aṇagārajjhayaṇa (Anagāradhyayana) Thirty-fifth chapter of **Uttarajjhayaṇa**.[1]

1 Utt. 35

Aṇagāramagga (Anagāramārga) Thirty-fifth chapter of **Uttarajjhayaṇa**.[1]

1 Sam 36 UttN p 9

Aṇagārasuya (Anagāraśruta) Twenty-first chapter of **Sūyagaḍa**[1]

1 Sam. 23

Aṇapaṇṇa (Anaparna) Same as **Aṇavaṇṇiya**

1 Sth 94

Aṇalagiri (Analagiri) Elephant of king **Pajjota**[1] He is also known as **Nalagiri**[2]

1 NisCu III p 145 2 AvaCu I p 400

Aṇava (Ṛnavata) One of the thirty **Muhuttas**[1] **Tatthava** is its another name[2]

1 J m 152 Sur 47 2 Sam 30

Aṇavaṇṇa (Anaparna) Same as **Aṇavaṇṇiya**[1]

1 Praj 49

Aṇavaṇṇiya (Anaparnika) A sub-class of the **Vāṇamaṃtara** class of gods. **Samāṇa**(2) and **Saṇṇihiya** are its two lords[1]

1 Pra 15 Pr j 47 49 Sth 94 PrasA p 69 Bh 400

1 **Aṇāḍhiya** (Anadrta) A god having a life span of two *sagaropama* years He was a householder in the city of **Kākamdī** in his previous life There too he bore the same name

1 N 3 10

2 **Aṇāḍhiya** Presiding deity of **Jambūdiva**[1] He dwells on the **Jambū sudamsaṇā** tree

1 J 152 173 2 Sth 764 UttS p 352

3 **Aṇāḍhiya** Tenth chapter of **Pupphiyā**.[1]

1 Nir 3 1

Aṇāḍhiyā (Anādṛtā) Capital of **Aṇāḍhiya**(2) It lies in the north of mount **Mamdara**(3)

1 Jam 90 J 152

1 **Aṇādiṭṭhi** (Anadṛsti) Thirteenth chapter of the third section of **Amtagaḍadasā**.[1]

1 Ant 4

2. **Aṇādiṭṭhi** Son of king **Vasudeva** and queen **Dhāriṇī**(4) of **Bāravaī** He became a disciple of **Titthayara Ariṭṭhaṇemi** and attained liberation on mount **Settumja**.[1]

1 Ant 7

Aṇādiṭṭhi (Anādṛṣṭi) Same as **Aṇādiṭṭhi**(2)[1]

1 Ant 7

Aṇāriya (Anārya) One of the two kinds of people viz., Aryan and non-Aryan Anārıya are non-Aryan people They are also called **Milikkhu**[2] They are mentioned to be of cruel nature sinful disposition and violent behaviour[3] They are wrong believing *(mithyādṛṣṭi)*[4] uncivilised[5] and ignorant of the Āriya (Aryan) languages[6] Monks were prohibited to enter the houses of the Milikkhu people[7] Milikkhus on the other hand were debarred from initiation[8] A list of the Anārıya countries given below also includes those countries from which maids were brought and employed as servants in royal harems[9] -**Amgaloa, Amda—Amdha Ambaḍa**(1) **Akkhāga Ajjhala—Jalla Aṇakka Arosa—Hārosa Alasamda Ābhāsia Āraba—Alava Isına—Isigiṇa—Īsana—Īsigaṇa Utta—Uḍḍa—Uda—Udu Kaṇavīra, Kaya**(2)—**Gāya Kālamuha, Kıraya—Cilāya**(1) **Kulakkha Kuhana Kekaya—Kakkeya, Komkana Komca Komboya Kharamuha Khasa Khas ya Gamdhahara—Gamdhāhāra Gayakaṇṇa Gayamuha Gaya—Kāya**(2) **Gomḍa—Goda—Gona Godha Camcuya—Cumcuya—Bamdhuya Cilāya**(1)—**Kırāya Cillala—Bıllala Cıṇa Cūliya—Sūyalı Jalla—Ajjhala Javana Jonaa—Jonha Dombila—Dobila—Duvila Ḍoba—Doba Nıṇṇaga**(2) **Nedūra—Nehura Tittiya Turaga muha Thāruk ṇa—Thārugıṇa—Dhorugına Damıla**(2)—**Damıla—Da ıla Duvıla —Ḍombila Doba—Doba |Dhorugina—Thārukina Pausa—Payāusa—Pāusa—Bausa Paosa Pakkaṇa—Pukkhala Paṇhava—Palla a—Palhava Par ana—Pārasa Pahaliya—Bahalı Pasa**(2)—**Masa Pikkhura Pukkhala—Pakkana Pulamda—Pulımda Pokkana—Vokkaṇa Bausa—Pausa Bamdhuya—Camcuya Babbara Balāyaloa Bahalı—Bahalıya—Pahaliya Billala Cıllala Bokkasa**(1) **Bhadaga Bhamara Bharu—Ruru Bhilla Maggara—Mahura**(1) **Marahattha Maruga—Maruya Malaya**(2) **Mālaya—Mālava Māsa—Pāsa**(2) **Mutthıa Muramda—Murumda**(1) **Mudha—Momdha Medhagamuha Meta—Meya Ruru—Bharu Rūya**(2) **Roma Romaka—Romaga—Romasa Lausa Laosa—Lavosa Lāsa—Lāsıya—Lhasıya—Lhāsiya Vāsagana—Vāsiina Vokkaṇa—Pokkana Saka—Saga Sabara, Simghala—Simhala—Sıhala—S hala Sūyali —Cūliya Hayakaṇṇa Hayamuha Harosa—Arosa Hūṇa**[10] **Ladha Tamkaṇa and Domba**

1 SutS p 123
2 Praj 37
3 Pr 4
4 Utt 18 27
5 Ibid. 12 4
6 SutS p 34
7 OghN 440
8 Mahan p 130
9 Bha 381
10 Pr 4 P sA p 15 Pr j 37 S tS p 123 Bh 380 BhaA p 460 Jna 18 J A p 41 A p 33 Jam 43 52 J mS pp 191 220 NısBh 5727 5731 NisC II p 470 IV pp 124-126 A aCu I p 191
11 A aCu I p 296 Nis 14 26 AvaCu I p 193 Bha 143 NisCu II p 243 VyaBh 3 92.

Aṇāriya-Veda (Anārya-Veda) A false Veda work composed by **Sulasā**(4), **Yājñavalkya** etc.[1]

1 AvaCu I p 215

Aṇāhapavvajjā (Anāthapravrajyā) Twentieth chapter of **Uttarajjhayaṇa**.[1] In **Uttarajjhayaṇanijjutti** it is called **Niyamthijja**.[2]

1 Sam. 36   2. UttN p 9

1 **Aṇimdiā** or **Aṇimdiyā** (Anindita) One of the eight principal **Disākumārīs** residing in the lower world

1 Jam 112 Tir 144 AvaH p 121

2 **Aṇimdiā** One of the eight principal **Disākumārīs** of the upper world[1]

1 Sth 643

1 **Aṇiya** (Aniya) Second chapter of **Vaṇhidasā**.[1]

1 Ni 5 1

2 **Aṇiya** Son of **Baladeva**(1) and **Revaī**(3) of **Bāravaī**[1]

1 Nir 5 2

Aṇiyatta (Anivṛtta) Same as **Aṇiyatti**(2)[1]

1 Sth 90

1 **Aṇiyatti** (Anivartin) Twentieth **Titthamkara** of the coming **Ussappiṇī** in the **Bharaha**(2) region and a future birth of **Dīvāyana**

1 Sam 158 Tir 1114

2 **Aṇiyatti** (Anivṛtti) One of the eighty-eight **Gahas** also known as **Aṇiyatta**[1]

1 Sur 107 Sth. 90 J m 170 S rM pp 295 296 SthA pp 79 80 JamS pp 534-535

Aṇiyavaṭṭi (Anivartin) Same as **Aṇiyatti**(1)

1 Tir 1114

Aṇiyasa Same as **Aṇiyasa**(2)[1]

1 Ant 4

Aṇiyāutta (Arṇikāputra) A revered person.[1] See also **Aṇṇiyāputta**.

1 Ava p. 27.

Aṇiyogadāra (Anuyogadvara) Same as **Aṇuogadāra**.[1]

1 AvaCu. I. p 79

1. Aṇiruddha Eighth chapter of the fourth section of **Amtagaḍadasā.**[1]

1 Ant. 8

2. Aṇiruddha Son of **Pajjuṇṇa**(1) and **Vedabbhi** of **Bāravaī** He took initia tion from **Titthayara Ariṭṭhaṇemi** practised asceticism for sixteen years and attained emancipation on mount **Settumja.**[1]

1 Ant 8

1 Aṇila Second chapter of the fifth section of **Viyāhapaṇṇatti**[1]

1 Bha 176

2 Aṇila Father of **Java**(1) the king of **Ujjeṇī**[1]

1 BrhKs p 359

Aṇilā (Anila) See **Amalā**(1)[1]

1 Tir 461

1 Aṇihaya (Anihata) Third chapter of the third section of **Amtagaḍadasa**

1 Ant 4

2. Aṇihaya Son of **Nāga**(5) and **Sulasa**(1) of **Bhaddilapura** Rest is similar to **Aṇiyasa**(2)

1 A t 4

Aṇiyajasa (Anikayaśas) See **Aṇiyasa**(2)

1 A t 4

1 Aṇiyasa (Aniyasa) First chapter of the third section of **Amtagaḍadasa**

1 A t 4

2 Aṇiyasa He also called **Aṇīyajasa** was son of **Vasudeva** and **Devai** but was brought up by **Naga**(5) and **Sulasā**(1) of **Bhaddilapura** He re- nounced the world became a d sciple of **Titthayara Ariṭṭhaṇemi** and attained liberation on mount **Settumja**

1 Ant 4

Aṇuoga (Anuyoga) Another name of **Diṭṭhivāya**[1] as t forms an important section of this text[2]

1 Sth. 742

2 Sam 147 Sth 262

Aṇuogadāra (Anuyogadvara) An **Ukkāliya** text[1] It is a commentary on **Avassaga**[2] It stands twelfth in the list[3] It deals with *naya nikṣepa* organs of knowledge validity of knowledge etc[4] It is prolific in contents

1 Nam 44
2 Anu 5
3 Pak. p 43

4 Bha 193 AcaC pp 104 346 A aCu I pp 79 80

It gives us names of some heretical works such as **Bhāraha**(2) **Rāmāyaṇa, Bhimāsurukka Koḍillaya Ghoḍayamuha** etc [5] It is an encyclopaedia dealing with every important aspect of logic epistemology ethics and the like. That is why it is a bit difficult text It will become extinct after twenty-one thousand years of **Titthayara Mahāvira**s emancipation [6] It is also mentioned as **Aṇiyogadāra** [7]

5 An 41 6 Tir 866 7 AvaCu I p 79

Aṇuogadāracuṇṇi (Anuyogadvāracurni) A commentary on **Aṇuogadāra** by **Jiṇadāsagaṇimahattara.**

1 AnuCu p 91 See lso CLJ p 191

Aṇuogaddāra (Anuyogadvara) Same as **Aṇuogadāra** [1]

1 AnuCu p 1 A Cu I p 411

Aṇujjā (Anavadyā) Another name of **Piyadaṃsaṇā** the daughter of **Tittha yara Mahavīra** and the wife of **Jamāli**(2) and the mother of **Jasavati**(2) who is also known as **Sesavati**(1) [3] She s also called **Aṇojjagā** [4]

1 Aca 2 177 A Cu I p 45 A aH p 313 K lp 109 KalpV p 143
2 A Bh 126
3 A Cu I p 245
4 A Cu I p 245

Anuttara (Anuttara) See **Anuttaravimana**

1 Utt 36 210

Anuttara-mahāṇiraya (Anuttara-mahanaraka) F ve last hellish abodes in the nether world They are most dreadful and are situated in the seventh infernal reg on **Tamatamappabhā.** Their names are **Kāla** (9) **Mahakāla** (6) **Roruya, Mahāroruya** and **Appatiṭṭhāṇa**

1 Sth 451 SthA p 341

Aṇuttaravimāṇa (Anuttaravimana) **Anuttara** literally means the best the highest The following are the highest heavenly abodes **Vijaya**(21) **Vejayamta**(1) **Jayamta**(4) **Aparājiya**(6) and **Savvatthasiddha**(1) They are situated above **Gevijjaga** abodes and below **Īsippabhārā**(2) Their height measures 1100 *yojanas* [3] The age of the gods dwelling there ranges from 31 to 33 *sāgaropama* years [4] Other details are also given in a number of works [5] The gods having the maximum span of life in these abodes get liberated in their next birth as human beings

1 AnuHe p 92, AnuCu p 36
2 Bha. 244 Praj 53 38 Anu 122 Sam 33 Dev 221 ff
3 Sam 114.
4. Sam 31 33 Utt 36 210 Praj 102
5 AvaN 570 573 Anu 133 Dev 193 236 An Cu p 36.
6 VyaBh 5 131

Aṇuttarovavāiya (Anuttaraupapātika) A class of gods born in the five **Aṇuttaravimāṇas** They are all equal in status and have no lord *(indra)*[1] They enjoy the best of smell taste touch form etc They are not in need of physical cortion[2]

1 Praj 53 38 Sth 54 Bha 526 2 De 221 3

Aṇuttarovavāiyadasā (Anuttaraupapatikadaśa) Ninth **Amga**(3) text It s divided into three sect ons each of which is subdivided into ten th rteen and ten chapters respect ely Thus t consist of thirty three chapters in all It deals with the l ves of persons who after death were born as gods in the **Aṇuttara** celestial abodes i e **Anuttaravimānas**[3] According to **Thāṇa** the text contained only th f llow g t n hapte s (1) **Isidāsa**(1) (2) **Dhanna** (9) (3) **Sunakkhatta** (1) (4) **Kātiya** (5) **Satthāna** (6) **Sālibhadda** (3) (7) **Aṇamda** (10) (8) **Tetali** (2) (9) **Dasaṇṇabhadda** (2) and (10) **Atimutta** (4)

1 Pak p 46 Nan 45 PrasA p 2
2 A t 1 3
3 Nan 54 Sam 144 N C p 69
A tA p 1 N H p 83 NanM p 233
4 Sth 755

Anuddhari (An ddhari) Same as **Anudhari**

1 A N 1303 A aH p 714

Anudhari (Anudhari) W fe of **Arahamitta** (2) and mother of **Jinadeva** (2) of **Bāravai**[1]

1 A aN 1303 A Cu II p 202 A H p 714

Anuppavāda (Anupravada) Tenth of the fourteen **Puvva** texts[1] It is the same as **Vijjanupp vay**

1 A Cu. I p 422 SthA p 452 2 S m 14

Anumatiyā (Anumat ka) Female slave of k ng **Devalāsuya** of **Ujjeni** She also became a herm t w th the k ng

1 AvaCu II p 203

Aṇuyogadāra (An yogadva a) S me a **Aṇuogadāra**

1 A Cu. II p 224

Aṇurattaloyaṇā (Anuraktalocanā) Wife of **Devalāsuya** the king of **Ujjeṇi**[1] **Addhasamkāsā** was her daughter[2]

1 AvaN 1304 2 AvaCu. II p 203 AvaH p 714

Aṇurādhā or **Aṇurāhā** (Anuradhā) A constellation **Golavvāyana** is its family-name **Mitta** (2) is its presiding god

1 Sur 36 41 50 J m 157 159–160 Sam 4 7 Sth 90 780 JamS p 535

Aṇuvālaa (Anupālaka) One of the twelve pricipal lay votaries of **Gosāla**.[1]

1 Bha 330

Aṇuvelaṁdhara (Anuvelandhara) A kind of **Nagakumāra** gods who guard the beach of the **Lavaṇa** ocean around **Jambuddīva** fac ng the four sub quarters [1]

1 Jīv 160 Bha 167 S m 17 Sth 305

Aṇuvelaṁdharaṇāgarāya (Anuvelandharanagarajan) Same as **Aṇuvelaṁdhararāya**

1 J 160

Aṇuvelaṁdhararāya (Anuvelandhararajan) Lord of **Aṇuvelaṁdhara** gods There are four such lords **Kakkoḍaa** **Kaddamaa**, **Kailāsa** (1) and **Aruṇappabha** (1) who reside on their own mountains situated in the **Lavaṇa** ocean in the four sub quarters [1]

1 J 160 Sth 305 S m 17

Anojjagā (Anavadyaka) Same as **Aṇujja.**

1 A C I p 245

Anojja (Anavadya) Identical with **Aṇujjā**

1 A Bh 126 A H p 313 K lp 109

Annautthi (Anyayuth ka) (i) Tenth chapter of the sixth section as well as (ii) tenth chapter of the seventh section[2] of **Viyāhapaṇṇatti**

1 Bha 229 2 Bha 260

Annautthiya (Anyatirthika) Same as **Annautthi** [1]

1 BhaA p 287

Aṇṇajambhaga (Annajrmbhaka) One of the ten kinds of **Jambhaga** gods

1 Bha 533

Aṇṇavālaa (Anyapālaka) An adherent of a heretical creed who became a follower of **Titthayara Mahāvira**

1 Bha 305

Aṇṇiāutta (Arnikāputra) See **Aṇṇiyāputta**.[1]

1 Sama. 56 57

Aṇṇikā (Arnikā) Same as **Aṇṇiyā** [1]

1 AvaCu II p 177

Aṇṇikāputta (Arnıkāputra) Same as **Anniyāputta**

1 A aCu II p 177

Aṇṇiyaputta (Arnıkaputra) Identıcal w th **Anniyāputta**

1 A N 1190 1 A aH p 429 A C p 36 A C I p 559

Aṇṇiyā (Arnıka) Mother of **Annıyaputta** and daughter of a me chant of southern **Mahurā** (2)

1 AvaCu II p 177 A H p 688

Aṇṇiyāputta (Arnıkaputra) Son f **Ann** y the da ghte of a m rchant of southern **Mahurā** (2) Hıs fathe belonged to northern **Mah ra** (1) He renounced the world at a a ly ag **Pupphacula** (1) s n of kıng **Pupphaketu** (2) of **Pupphabhadda** wa h d c ple Ann yap tta att ed omnıscıence wh le cros ıng rıver **Gamga** by a boat He s emembe d as a revered pe

1 A N 1190 1 A C II p 177 A C II p 36 A H pp 429 30
S m 56 7 NısC II p 231 | A p 27

Atikāya See **Aıkāya**

1 Bh 169

Atipāsa See **Aipasa**

1 Sam 159

Atibala See **Aibala**

1 Sth 616 A C I p 165 A M p 19

Atımutta (At m kta) See **A mutt**

1 S tC p 325 A C I p 357 A t 6 S h 755

Atıjasa (At y šas) S m s **A j**

1 V 1750

Ativālagavāyaga (Ajapālakavacaka) See **Ayāvalagavāyaga** and its foot note

1 BrhBh 4535

Atteya (Atreya) A sage who pr pounded the prınc ple that one should not take new food untıl the old one s prope ly d gested

1 A N 866 A C I p 498

Attha (Artha) It a v a t ad ng of **Ac ha**

1 Sam 16 Bh 554

1 **Atthasiddha** (Arthasiddha) See **Dhammajjhaya**.[1]

1 Tir 1118

2. **Atthasiddha** Tenth day of a fortnight[1]

1 Jam 152 Sur 48

Atthinatthippavāda or **Atthinatthippavāya** (Astināstipravada) The fourth **Puvva** text It contained eighteen chapters and ten sub-chapters[1] It is not extant now

1 Nan 57 Sth 732 Sam 18 147 NanM p 241 NanCu p 75

Athavvaṇa (Atharvan) Last of the four Vedas[1] It is known as Atharvaveda

1 Vip 24 S tS p 169 Bh A p 345 Aup 38 Bha 90 380 Jna 106 AvaCu I p 237

Athavvaṇaveya (Atharvaveda) Same as **Athavvaṇa**

1 Jn 55 Vp 24

Adatta Seventh chapter of th eighth sect on of **Viyāhapaṇṇatti**

1 Bha 309

Aditi See **Aii**

1 J m 157 171

1 **Adinasattu** (Adinaśatru) King of **Hatthināura** One of those princes who was much attracted towards princess **Malli**(1) the daughter of king **Kumbha**(4) of **Mihila** and he wanted to marry her King Kumbha did not agree to his proposal Adinasattu then attacked Mihila Princess Malli showed h m the right path He renounced the world along with Malli and others and atta ned liberation

1 J 65 73 Sth 564

2 **Adīnasattu** Father of prince **Subāhu**(1) of the city of **Hatthisisa**[1] and husband of queen **Dhārini**(14)

1 Vp 33

3 **Adiṇasattu** Son of king **Jiyasattu**(1) of **Campā**

1 J a 91

4 **Adinasattu** Pre ious life of **Nami**(1) the twenty first **Titthamkara.**

1 Sam 157

Adda (**Ardra**) King of **Addapura** He was father of **Addaa**(2)[1]

1 SutN 187 SutCu pp 413-7

1. Addaa (Ārdraka) Same as **Adda.**[1]

1 SutCu p 415

2. Addaa Son of **Adda** the king of **Addapura** Seeing the image of **Titthayara Usabha**(1) sent by **Abhaya**(1) he recalled his previous life (*jātismarana*) as **Sāmaia** an inhabitant of **Vasamtapura** liv ng with h s wife Both of them had renounced the world after wh ch they used to wander separately Once he happened to see his wife while roaming for alms and felt reattached to her She howe ma ned u shaken After death Sāmaia was reborn as a god and h s wife as a goddess After the end of their celestial l fe Sāma a took b rth as Addaa and h s w fe as a daughter of a householder of Vasamtapura Adda after hav ng recalled his previous life got detached from the world and renounced it Once that girl saw him meditat ng in a solitary place at Vasamtapura She determined to marry h m Addaa however had to yield to her demand After enjoying a few years of house holder s l fe he ta t d for **Rayag ha** There he had discussions w th **Gosāla** as well as w th the followe s f ther sects Then he met k ng **Sen ya**(1) a d held d w th **B ddha**(1) a well as with **Hatthitāvasa** Thereafter he again renounc d the world became a disciple of Titthayara **M hāvira** and atta n d eman p t on He is also known as **Addakumara**

1 S tN 187 200 S tC pp 413 7 443 444 S tSi pp 387 8 D C | p 44 Vy M I p 24 S t 2 6 | 2 A p 27

3 Addaa A non Ja n s g the *t tha* of **T tthayara P** (1) r cogn sed as a **Patteyabuddha**

1 Risi 28 R (S g h ṇ)

Addaijja (Ārdrakiya) Twenty second chapter of **Sūyagada**

1 Sam 23 S N 187

Addakumāra (Ardrakumara) A revered perso He s the same as **Addaa**(2)

1 A p 27 2 S tC p 415

Addaga (A draka) Same as **Adda** and **Addaa**(2)

1 S tCu p 415 S tN 199 S tC p 417

Addagavamsa (Ardrakavmśa) L neage of **Adda**

1 S tC p 415

Addapura (Ardrapura) A city where **Addaa(2)** was born

1 SutN 187 ff

Addaya (Ārdraka) See **Addaa**.[1]

1 SutCu p 446 Ri 28

Addarāyaputta (Ardrarājaputra) See **Adda**(2)[1]

1 SutCu p 446

Addā (Ardra) One of the twenty-eight **Nakkhattas**(1) (constellations) Its family name is **Lohiccāyaṇa** Its pres ding god is **Rudda**(4)

1 Sth 90 J m 155 157 159 171 S m 1 S 50

Addākumara (Ardrakumara) Another name of **Addaa**(2)[1]

1 Ava p 27

Addāgapasina (Ardrakapraśna) Eighth chapter of **Panhavāgaranadasā**. It is not extant now

1 Sth 755 Abh y d as (SthA p 512) g es Skt Ādar f Pkt Addag

Addalaya (Addalaka) A non-Ja n sage recognised as a **Patteyabuddha** He s said to have l ved n the *t tha* of **Titthamkara Pasa**(1)

1 R 35 2 R (Sang h)

Addhamagaha (Ardhamagadha) Same as **Addhamagahi**[1]

1 A C I p 110

Addhamāgaha (Ardhamagadhi) See **Addhamāgahi**[1]

1 Bh 191 P j 37 AcaC p 255 A p 34 A C I p 329

Addhamāgah (A dhamagadh) A l ig a po sessing the characteristics partly of Magadha language and partly of Prakrta language It is the language of gods **Titthayara Mahavi a** as well as other Titthayaras preached sermons in it[3] which different types of people could understand in their respect ve languages **Sutta**(1) is mostly composed in this language

1 BhaA p 221
2 Bh 191
3 A aC I p 329 N M p 84
4 A p 34 Sam 34
5 B hKs p 1379 A N (D p k) p 70

Addhasamkāsā (Ardhasankāśa) Daughter of king **Devalāsua** and his queen **Aṇurattaloyaṇā** of **Ujjeṇi** born after their renouncing the world The mother died immediately after the birth of the child and hence the baby was brought up by other female mend cants Once mendicant Devalāsua happened to see Addhasamkasa in the prime of her youth and got attracted towards her beauty He however realised his fault and attained liberation at the end Addhasamkāsa also renounced the world and attained emancipation[1]

1 AvaN 1304 AvaCu II p 203 AvaH p 715

Apaitthāṇa (Apratısthana) Same as **Appaitthāṇa**

1 Sth 328

Apaccakkhāṇakiriā (Apratyakhyānakrıya) Twentieth chapter of **Sūyagada**

1 Sam 23

Aparāia (Aparājıta) See **Aparāiya**

1 J 144 Sam 159

1 **Aparāiya** (Aparaj ta) One f the four gates of **Jamb ddıva** or say of **Lavaṇa** ocean It lies on the southern coast of the northern half of the Lavana ocean at a dıstance of 45 000 *y janas* north of mou t **Mamdara**(3) It ıs fou y *j nas* w de f u *yoja* th ck a d e ght *yoj s* h gh [3] The interven ng dıstance between the two earest gates of Jambuddıva ıs 79 000 *yojana* It ıs presided over by **Apa aiya**(5)

1 J m 8 Sth 303
2 J 144
3 Sth 657
4 S m 79
5 Sth 305 J 144

2 **Aparaiya** A peak of the northern **Ruyaga**(1) mounta It s p esided over by goddess **Hırı**(1)

1 Sth 643

3 **Aparā ya** A h useholder who was the f st to offe alms to **Ara** the eighteenth **T tthamkar**

1 A N 329 S m 157 A M p 227

4 **Aparā ya** One of the hu d ed s of **U abha**(1)

1 K lpV p 236 K lpDh p 15

5 **Apa āiya** Pre ıd ng d ty of **Ap ā ya**(1) gate whose capital ıs **Aparā yā**(1)

1 J 144 Sth 305 J m 8

6 **Aparāiya** One of the f e **Anuttara** celestıal abodes **Pamḍavas** were born there ın their previous life The m nımum and max mum age of the gods lıvıng there ıs th ty one and th rty three *sagaropama* years respectıvely [2]

1 M 456-7
2 Sam 31 33 Utt 36 210

7 **Aparāiya** One of the e ghty e ght **Gahas** It ıs not mentıoned ın **Suriya paṇṇatti** and **Jambuddıvapannatti**

1 Sth 90 SthA pp 78 9

8 **Aparāiya** Previous birth of **Pauma**(6) the eighth **Baladeva**(2) He was initiated by **Samudda**(2) [1]

1 Sam 158 Tir 606-7 Ther confu th m

9 **Aparāiya** Sixth **Padisattu** of the coming **Ussappini** in the **Bharaha**(2) region

1 Sam 159 T 1146

10 **Aparāiya** Son of **Jiyasattu**(39) the k ng of **Ayalapura** He had renounced the world and become a disciple of **Rāhāyariya** He had taught a lesson to the pr nce of **Ujjeni** who was antagonist c to ascetics

1 UttC p 62 UttN pp 25 26 UttK p 39

1 **Aparāiyā** (Aparaj ta) Capital of the **Aparāiya**(1) gate It lies in ano her **Jambuddiva** situated beyond innumerable islands and oceans [2] The fort of th cap tal s 37 *y j a* h gh

1 J m 8 2 J 144 J mS p 64 3 S m 37

2 **Aparāiyā** Cap tal of the **Samkha**(15) district n **Mahāvideha**

1 J m 102 Sth 92 637

3 **Aparāiya** Capital of the **Vappavai**(1) district in **Mahāvideha** [1]

1 J m 102 Sth 92 637

4 **Aparāiyā** Capital of the **Mahavaccha** d str ct **Mahavideha**

1 Jam 96 Sth 92 637

5 **Aparaiya** A *puskarini* (lotus pond) to the north of northern **Amjanaga**(1) mou tain n the **Namdisaravara** sland

1 Sth 307 J 183

6 **Aparāiyā** A principal **Disākumāri** residing on the **Amjanapulaya**(2) peak of the eastern **Ruyaga**(1) mountain

1 Jam 114 Tir 153 Sth 643

7 **Aparāiyā** A princ pal **Disākumāri** residing in a sub-quarter of the middle region of mount **Ruyaga**(1) Other three Disākumaris of the remaining sub-quarters are **Vijayā**(11) **Vejayamti**(4) and **Jayamti**(13) They severe the navel string of a newborn **Titthayara** [1] In other works this work is assigned to **Rūā**(1) **Rūāsiā** etc See **Disākumāri** for further information

1 Tir 165

8 **Aparāiyā** One of the four pr ncipal wives of the **Imgālaa** planet a

1 Bha 406

Gaha. Every **Gaha** **Nakkhatta**(1) and **Tarā**(3) has one of their four principal wives of the same am

2. Jam 170 Sth 273

9 **Aparāiyā** Twenty eighth chapter of the f fth sub-section of the second section of **Nayādhammakah**

1 Jna 153

10 **Aparāiyā** N ght of the tenth day of a fortn ght

1 Jam 152 S 48

11 **Aparāiyā** Daughter of a house holder f **Nagapura** She renounced the world and became a w m n d pl f **T tthay** **Pās** (1) Afte d ath she was born as a pr n pal w fe f **A k ya** a l d of **V mtara** gods She is also known as **Phudā**

1 Jnā 153 Sth 273 Bh 406

12 **Aparāiyā** A pala q n wh h **Camd ppaha** th ghtl **Titthamkara** used when he renounc d tl e wo ld

1 S m 157

13 **Aparāiyā** Mother of **Paum** (6) the e gh h **Baladeva**( ) and a pr nc pal wife of **Dasaraha**(1) The ommentato ecords that her other name was Kaushalya

1 S m 158 T 604 A N 410 A N (D p k) p 80

Aparājia (Aparajita) Same as **Aparaiya**

1 Sth 303 J m 8 S m 31 33 643 A N 329 SthA p 79

Aparājiā (Aparajita) See **Aparā yā**

1 Sth 307 J m 114 152 170

Aparājita See **Aparaiya**(7)

1 Sth 90

Aparājiya (Aparaj ta) See **Aparāiya**

1 Sam 32, 157 Tir 1146 Ma 456

Aparājiyā (Aparaj ta) Sam as **Aparāiyā**

1 Sam 37 157 158 Sth 92 272 643 Sur 48 J 183 T 165 604 Bha 406

Appaiṭṭhāṇa (Apratisthana) One of the fi b g infe nal abode in the **Tamatamā** hell It is the biggest one It extends to one lakh *y janas*

1 Aca 170 Ji M p 105 Sth 148 2 Sam 1 Sth 328

Appadihaa (Apratihata) King of the city of **Sogamdhiyā** **Sukaṇṇā** was his wife His grandson **Jiṇadāsa**(7) was a disciple of **Titthayara Mahāvīra**[1]

1 Vp 34

Appatiṭṭhāṇa (Apratisthana) See **Appaitthāṇa**

1 A aH p 348

Appamāya (Apramāda) Twenty ninth chapter of **Uttarajjhayaṇa**[1]

1 Sam 36 UttN p 9

Apparājiya (Aparajita) See **Aparaiya**(6)

1 Utt 36 213

Abaddhigaditthi (Abaddhikadrsti) Same as **Abaddhiya**

1 A Cu I p 426

Abaddhiya (Abaddhika) A doctrine propounded n V N 584 by **Gotthāmāhila** who believed that *karma* only touches the soul According to him it is wrong to belie e that *karma* binds the soul

1 A N 779 781 N Bh 5619 UttS p 174 A p 41 A pA p 106 A Cu I p 426

Abbuya (Arbuda) A mountain where pilgrims arranged *samkhadi* (feast)[1] It is ident fied w th modern Mount Abu n the Sirohi D strict of Rajasthan

1 B hBh 3150 B hK p 884 2 See GD p 10

Abbha (Abhra) Seventh sub-section of the twenty-first section of **Viyāhapaṇṇatti** It is divided into ten chapters[1]

1 Bha 688

Abbhimtara-Pukkharaddha (Abhyantara Puskarardha) Inner half of the **Pukkharavara** continent See **Pukkharavara** for details

1 Ji 176

Abhaa (Abhaya) Son of king **Senia**(1) of **Rayagiha** born of **Namdā**(1) at **Beṇṇātaḍa** He is a well known figure in the canonical literature of the Jainas. He is frequently quoted to illustrate intelligence in general and reasoning in particular[2] For the f rst time when he along with h s mother went to Rāyagiha, he exhib ted his power of reasoning Senia was so impressed by his originality of thinking that he made him his chief

1 Jna, 7 An t 1 Nir 1 1 NirC 1 1 p 5
2 A aCu I p 546 AvaCu II p 159 AvaH pp 418 671 NisCu II p 1 N M p 151
3 SthA pp 283 516 BrhK p 351 KalpV p 8

minister The following is the example of his reasoning *(autpattikibuddhi)* —

Once a ring belong ng to the k ng fell into a dry well An announcement was made to the effect that the person taking out the ring with his own hand but without using any instrument would be highly rewarded None else but Abhaa could do the job He threw some fresh cow-dung on the ring After a day or two wh n t got dry the well was filled up with water Consequently the cow dung enveloping the ring came up on the surface of the water Abhaa took t aw y w th h s hand and hand d it over to the king

Abhaa s said to be prof c ent n all the *śastras* and statecraft He even looked afte all the duties of the king He married the daughter of **Seṇā**(3) the sister of k ng Sen a [7] H helped a *V dy dha a* and in exchange he learnt some lore from h m [8] He nvoked a d ty and fulf lled the **pregnancy** longing of her step-mothe **Dhāriṇi**(1) [9] H h lped h s father **eloping** w th **Cellaṇā** from **Vesāli** [0] A e y pecul ar pr gnan y long ng of Cellana was very cleverly fulf lled by h m To foster fr endship w th **Addaa**(2) he pre ented an image of **Titthayar** **Usaha**(1) to him **Sulasa** was his friend Abhaa on the strength of his *pa amik b ddh* deceived king **Pajjoya** and made him r t eat from **Rāyagiha** Pajjoya took revenge by gett ng Abhaa aptured with the help of a ourtezan He was then carried to **Ujjeni** But o ac u t of h s w d m and valuable suggest ons he was soon r leased by Pajjoya a d th y becam f ends Pajj ya got pleased w th Abhaa b cause the latter po nted out that there was poison in the sweets *(m daka)* brought by **Lohajamgha** l e sugg sted the way of subduing a mad el phant **Nalagiri** he showed the plan of putting out the deva tat ng f r nd lastly he suggested the emedy of undo ng a calamity caused by a de ty [6] After h s release Abhaa did not s t quiet He again thought of a plan of abd ct ng Pajjoya n day light He played the tr ck of a phys c an and by the st ategem of a f ctit ous mad k ng he took away Pajjoya to R yag ha Thi s an example of his *par m ki buddh* [7]

4 A C I p 547 A C II p 159 AvaH p 418 N M p 151
5 Ibid
6 Jna. 7
7 A aCu II p 160 A H p 673
8 A uH p 10 A H p 17 V K p 275
9 J 16
10 A aCu II p 165 A aH p 678
11 N 1 1 A aH p 678
12 S tC p 415 S tS p 387
13 SutCu p 219
14 A C I p 557 A C II p 159 A H pp 428 671
15 A Cu I p 558 A H pp 428 672 DasC p 53 SutCu p 362 SutS p 103
16 AvaCu I p 558 AvaH pp 428 673-5 N M p 166 A Cu II p 161 162
17 A N 943 A N (D p k) p 182 DasCu p 53 A Cu I p 558 A C II p 162 A aH p 428 SthA p 259 N M p 166

When Kālasūriya was severely suffering on his death-bed Abhaa helped him dying peacefully[18] Senia was so much pleased with Abhaa that he offered him the crown but the latter refused it[19] and became a disciple of **Titthayara Mahāvīra**[20] He would be reborn in the celestial abode **Vijaya**(21) and would get emancipation in **Mahāvideha**(1)[21]

Some other anecdotes associated with Abhaa are — getting one-pillar palace constructed through a deity[22] searching out a thief who stole mangoes from the palace garden[23] setting **Seyanaya** free from an alligator[24] saving Cellana s life by not setting fire to her palace inspite of the orders from Senia[25] finding out the people who were really religious and those who pretended to be so[26] catching a washerman red handed who wore Abhaa s clothes sent for laundry[27] stopping people from abusing a wood-cutter who had renounced the world[28] and his attempt to capture the thief **Rohiniya**[29]

18 A H p 681 A C II p 170
19 A C II p 171 A aH p 682
20 Ib d Anut 1
21 A t 1
22 D C p 44
23 DasC p 45 SthA p 256
24 A Cu 1 p 468 A aH p 355
25 A aCu I p 114 AvaH p 95 AvaM p 138 VisK p 414 BrhM p 58
26 S tCu p 78
27 A Cu II p 61 A aH p 671
28 D sC pp 83 84
29 Vy M IV p 67

Abhagga (Abhagna) Third chapter of the first section of **Vivāgasuya** It has the story of **Abhaggasena**(2)

1 V p 2
2 Ib d 15 20

1 Abhaggasena (Abhagnasena) King of **Vārattapura** **Vārattaga**(3) was h s min ster He is also known as **Abhayasena**[2]

1 A Cu II p 199 NisCu IV p 158
2 A N 1298

2 Abhaggasena Son of **Vijaya**(16) the chieftain of a gang of five hundred thieves staying at a place near the town of **Purimatala** ruled by **Mahabbala**(8) He was arrested by the king treacherously at a fest val Various tortures were inflicted upon him He was forcibly fed upon his own relatives flesh blood etc All this was as **Titthayara Mahāvīra** explained owing to the consequence of the sins he committed in his preceding life as **Ninnaya**(1) a very rich egg-merchant of Purimatāla

1 V p 15 20 SthA p 507

1 Abhaya See **Abhaa**[1]

1 SutCu p 414 AvaCu I p 547

2. Abhaya Tenth chapter of the first section of **Anuttarovavāiyadasā**.[1]

1 Anut. 1

Abhayakarā (Abhayankara) Name of the palanquin used by **Kumthu**(1) the seventeenth **Titthamakara** at the t me of his renunciation [1]

1 Sam 157

Abhayakumāra Same as **Abhaa**(1) He is remembered as a revered person [2]

1 SutCu p 415 A He p 17 2 A p 27

Abhayaghosa (Abhayaghosa) Son of a merchant of the **Pabhamkara**(4) city being a previous life of **Sijjamsa**(3)

1 A aCu I p 179

Abhayasena (Abhayasena) Another name of **Abhaggasena**(1)

1 A aN 1298 BrhK p 1110 A H p 711 P NM p 169

Abhayā A queen of **Campa** She is ment oned as the wife of king Dadhivahana [2] See **Sudamsana**(9)

1 AcaC p 315 UttK p 422 2 UttK p 422

Abhii (Abhijit) One of the twenty eight **Nakkhattas** (1) (constellations) **Bamhadevayā** is its presiding deity Its fam ly name s **Moggalayana**(1)

1 Ja 155 157 159 165 171 S 38 50 S m 3 Sth 90 De 97 153

1 **Abhicamda** (Abhicandra) Fourth of the sev n **Kulagaras** (governor) of the current **Osappini** n th **Bha ha**(2) r g on His height was 600 *dhan sa* **Padirūvā** was his wif He al kn wn a **Camdābha**(2)

1 S m 157 Sth 556 A N 155 V 1568 T 75
2 Sam 109 Sth 518 Acc d g t A N 156 h h ght w 650 bow
3 Sth 556
4 J m 28

2 **Abhicamda** E ghth chapt ot th s ond sect on of **Amtagadadasā**

1 Ant 3

3 **Abhicamda** Son f king **Vanh** (1) and his queen **Dharini**(5) He enounced the world and becam a di c ple of **Titthayara Aritthanemi** After p ac tising ascetic vows for a pe od of s xte n years he atta ned lib ation on mount **Settumja**

1 Ant 3

4 **Abhicamda** An int mate friend f king **Mahabbala**(2) of **Viyasog**

1 J 64

5 **Abhicamda** One of the thirty **Muhuttas** of a day and n ght [1]

1 Jam. 152 Sur 47 Sam 30

Abhijayamta An off-shoot *(kula)* of **Mānavagaṇa**(2)[1]

1 Kalp p 260

Abhijiā (Abhijāta) Eleventh day of a fortnight[1]

1 Jam 152 Sur 48

Abhiṇamda (Abhinanda) Same as **Abhinamdia**[1]

1 Sur 53

Abhiṇamdaṇa (Abhinandana) Fourth **Titthamkara** of the current descending cycle[1] He was son of king **Samvara**(1) and queen **Siddhatthā**(1) of **Viṇiā**[2] He took birth on the expiry of ten lakh crore *sagaropama* years after the death of **Sambhava** the third Titthamkara[3] His height was 350 *dhanuṣas*[4] He had complexion of heated gold He renounced the world along with one thousand men On that occas on he used **Supasiddhā** palanquin[7] He had 116 groups of monks each under the charge of one group leader[8] He lived for a per od of f fty lakh *pūrva* years (twelve and a half as a prince thirty-six and a half as a k ng and one lakh purva as a monk) and then attained liberation[9] on mount **Sammeya**[10] His principal male-di c ple and w man d sciple were **Vajjanabha** and **Ajia**(2) respectively **Imdadatta**(1) was the first one to offer alms to the Titthayara [1] The sacred tree of *p iyaka* was assoc ated w th him[1] The number of male and female disciples under h m was 3 lakh and 6 lakh 30 thousand respectively[13] In h s previous birth he was **Dhammasīha**(3)[14]

1 A p 4
2 A N 382ff S m 157 Tir 467
3 Sth 730
4 S m 105
5 A N 376 T 336
6 A N 225 T 391
7 Sam 157
8 A N 266 Acc d ng to Tir 444 th mbe f g p lead 103
9 A N 280 303
10 Ib d 307
11 Sam 157 T 445 457 Av N 327
12 S m 157 T 405
13 A aN 256 260
14 Sam 157

Abhinamdia (Abhinandita) Extra-ordinary name of the month of Śrāvana

1 J m 152 S 53

Abhivaddhi (Abhivrddhi) Same as **Ahivaḍḍhi**

1 Jam. 157

Abhii (Abhijit) See **Abhii**[1]

1 Sam 3

Abhiji (Abhijit) Same as **Abhii**.[1]

1 Sam. 9

Abhiti Scn of king **Udāyaṇa**(1) and h s queen **Pabhāvati**(3) of the city of **Vitibhaya** in the **Simdhusovira** country Udayana wh le renouncing the world assigned the throne to **Kesi**(2) son of h s s ster and not to h s own son Distressed by this adverse act of h s father Abhit went to **Campā** and lived with king **Kūṇia** [1]

1 Bh 491 2 SthA p 431

Abhiyi (Abhiti) Same as **Abhīti** and **Abhii**

1 Bha 492 2 S 62 93

Abhīyikumāra (Abhitikumara) Same as **Abh t**

1 Bh 491

Abhiyikumara (Abhitikumara) Sam as **Abhiti**

1 Bh 491

1 Amama One of the th ty **Muhuttas** f a day and ght It is referred to as **A atta**(5) n **Samavāya**

1 J m 152 S 47 2 Sam 30

2 Amama Tw lfth would be **Titthamkara** **Bha aha**(2) n th c m g **Ussappini** He i e (the soul of **Vāsudev** (2) **Kanha**(1) who s at prese t an nfernal be g w ll tak b th th ty f **Sayad ā a** n Bha aha According to **Samavāya** h n mbe s th teentl

1 Ant 9 Sth 692, S hA p 434 T 1113 2 S m 159

Amayaghosa (Amrtaghosa) King of the c ty of **Kā mdi** He renounced the world **Camḍavega** to t red h m to d ath He atta ned eman pation

1 S m 76 8

Amarakamka Same as **Avarakamka**(1)

1 Jna 124

Amaravai (Amarapati) A p nce of th Jñatr dynasty who enou ced the world and became a disc ple of **Titthamkara Malli**(1)

1 Jna 77

Amaraseṇa (Amarasena) A prince of th Jñ tr dynasty who reno nced th world and became a d sc ple of **T tthamkara Malli**(1) just l ke **Amaravai**

1 Jna 77

Amala One of the hundred sons **Usaha**(1)

1 KalpV p 236 KalpDh p 151

1 Amalā Principal woman-disciple of **Nami**(1) the twenty f rst **Tittham**

kara.[1] She is also mentioned as **Anilā**[2] **Amilā** seems to be a different reading of **Amala**[3]

1 Sam 157 2 T 461 3 Sam. 157

2. Amalā One of the eight principal w ves of **Sakka**(3) She is also known as **Acalā**(2)[2]

1 Bha 406 Sth. 612 2 J 157

Amitasena (Amrtasena) See **Ajiyasena**(5)

1 Sth 767

Amiyagai (Amitagati) Lord *(ind a)* of the **Disakumāra** gods of the south[1] He has s x p nc pal wives co respond ng n names to those of **Dha ana** s(1) His four **Logapālas** are **Turiyagai** **Khippagai** **Sihagai** and **Sīhavikkamagai**[3]

1 Bh 169 Sth 94 P aj 46
2 Bh 406 Sth 508
3 Bha 169 Sth 256

Amiyateya (Amitatejas) A *a ana* monk

1 A C I p 171

Amiyavahana (Am tavahana) Lord *(indra)* of the **Disākumāra** gods of the no th He has s x p inc pal w ves whose names are sim lar to those of **Bhūyanamda** s(1) He has four **Logapalas** s m lar to tho e of **Amiyagai**[3]

1 Bh 169 Sth 94 P j 46
2 Bh 406 Sth 508
3 Bh 169 Sth 256

Amilā See **Amalā**(1)

1 Sam 157

1 Amoha (Amogha) Seventh **Gevijjaga** celestial abode[1]

1 Sth 685

2 Amoha A summit of the western **Ruyaga**(1) mounta n It is presided over by **Suradevi**(2)

1 Sth 643

3 Amoha A god under **Vesamana**(9) a **Logapāla** of **Sakka**(3)

1 Bha 168

4 Amoha A **Jakkha** whose shr ne was situated n the **Devaramana** park of **Sāhamjani** town

1 V p 21

Amohadamsana (Amoghadarśana) A park situated to the north-east of

Purimatāla. The shrine of **Jakkha Amohadamsi** was s tuated in t [1]

1 Vip 15

Amohadamsi (Amoghadarśin) A **Jakkha** god whose shr ne was situated near **Purimatāla** n the park of **Amohadamsana**

1 Vp 15

Amoharaha (Amogharatha) Charioteer of **J yasattu**(36) the k ng of **Ujjeni** **Jasamati** was h s wife and **Agadadatta** his s n

1 UttS p 213

1 Amohā (Amogha) A lotus pond on the weste n **Amja aga** mountain n the **Namdisara** island

1 Sth 307 J 183

2 Amohā A other name of **Jambu udam anā**

1 J m 90

1 Ammad (Ambad) A B hm a m d ant who w s contempo ary of **Titthayara Mahā a a** d had se n hundred pup l He had c mpl te faith in the teachings of Maha ira Wh le g ng f n **K mp llapur** t **Puri matala** he as well as all his pup ls d d as tl r w **l** o t oft tl em water to d ink in accordance with the ow tl ey h d t ken Then all of them were born s gods n **B mbhaloga** I f tui they w ll atta i l b at o n **Mahā d h**

1 A p 38 39 Bh 529 530 Bh A pp 653 696 A p 40

2 Ammada A lay votary *(śr ka)* of **T tthayara M h v a** H m t **Sulasa**(2) and enqu red f h r w lfare on behalf f Mah i H put h t umber f te ts t know the firmnes of he faith a d p a d her for the am H s cheduled to t ke b rth as the twenty thi d **Titthamkara** in the com ng asce id ng y l th **Bh raha**(2) reg on

1 SthA p 457 Pr jM p 61 N C | D H p 10
I p 32 AcaCu p 13 D C p 96 | 2 Sti 69 S m 159

3 Ammada A mend ca t i th *t tha* of **T tthayara P sa**(1) recognised as a **Patteyabuddha** He had d s ussion with **Jogamdharayana**(?)

1 Ri 25 R (S ngr h)

Ammayā (Amrta) Mother of **Purisasiha** the fifth **V sude a**(1)

1 Sam 158 Tir 603 A N 409

Aya (Aja) Presiding deity of the **Puvvābhaddavayā** o i tellation [1]

1 Jam 15 171 Sth 90

1 **Ayampula** (Ayampula) A member of the family of **Varuṇa**(1) a **Loga pāla** of **Sakka**(3) [1]

1 Bha. 167

2. **Ayampula** A lay votary of **Gosāla** He belonged to **Sāvatthi** Once out of curiosity he went to Gosala to enquire about the shape of *halla* (a type of insect) He saw Gosala in a strange position—dancing sing ng and drinking wine He felt ashamed of all this and wanted to return from there Realising it Gosala s disc pl s expla ned to him the nature of the eight last things (*arama*) to be performed on the eve of emancipation Con vinced by the explanation he approached Gosala and got h s doubt emoved

1 Bh 554

Ayakara (Ajakara) Sam as **Ayakaraa**

1 S M p 95

Ayakaraa (Ajakaraka) On of the e ghty e ght **Gahas**

1 J m 170 S 107 Sth 90 S M p 295

Ayakaraga (Ajakaraka) Sam as **Ayakaraa**

1 Sth 90

Ayala (Acala) Sam as **Acal** and **Ayalabhāya**

1 D Cu 105 J 64 A t 1 2 A C I p 1 7 V 1766 A N 645

Ayalaggama (Acalagr ma) A place to which **Suraiya** **Sayadeva** **Samanaya** and **Subhadda**(4) belo ged Her they along with an ascetic took initiation from **Jasahara**(1) It lay in **Magaha**

1 M r 449 51 2 UttK p 328 UttN p 43

Ayalapura (Acalapura) A c ty s tuated near the confl ence of the **Kanhā**(6) and **Binnā**(2) rivers in the **Abhira**(1) country [1] It was the cap tal of king **Jiyasattu**(39) **Siha**(3) the disciple of preceptor **Revaiṇakkhatta** took initia tion there [3] Its identification with Ell chpur in Berar is doubtful See also **Beṇṇā**

1 K lpDh p 171 K lpV p 263 Pi NM p 144
2 UttN p 100 UttCu p 62 UttS p 100
3 Nan 32 N nH p 13
4 See LAI p 263

Ayalabhaddā (Acalabhadra) See **Vesamanapabha**

1 BhaA pp 203 4

Ayalabhāyā (Acalabhrātr) Ninth principal disciple—**Ganahara** of **Titthayara**

Mahāvira He was son of **Vasu**(5) and **Namdā**(5) of **Kosalā.** He did not believe in the existence of good and bad Karmas Mahavira knew this and removed his doubt about it Conv nced by h s a guments he became his disciple along with his three hundred pupils He attained emancipation at the age of seventy two [1] He is also called **Ayala.** He and **Akampiya** were in-charge of a common *ga a* [3] He spent 46 years as a house holder 12 years as a monk and 14 years as an omnisc ent

1 N 21 A N 595 631 645 Sam 72 V 1384 2013 K lpV p 179
2 A N 645
3 K lpV p 248
4 V 2511 2518 A N 652 656 S mA p 83

Ayasi (Atasi) Th rd hapte f the twenty f rst section of **Viyāhapannatti**

1 Bh 688

Ay vālagavāy g (Aj palak a aka) A n r monk who fell f om the ow he had accepted H was then engaged tc d ng and prote t ng he goats (*jas)*

1 B hBh 4535 8 Th d g At l g y g eem t be w g Th mm tat ls ec gn se th d g t S k t q l t Aj p l k ka — See B hK p 1 5

Ayojjhā (Ayodhya) S e **Aojjha**(2)

1 A C I p 337 A M p 27

Ayomuha (Ayomukha) An **Amtaradi a**

1 Sth 304 Pr j 36 J 108 N M p 103

Ara E ghteenth **T tthamk ra** f th u ent **Osappini** n the **Bha aha**(2) reg on He was also s venth **Cakkav tt** [2] H w s son of k ng **Sudamsana**(1) and his queen **Devi**(2) f **Gayapura** [3] **Sūrasiri** was his chief wife His h ght was thirty *dhanusas* H was of th c mpl x n f h ated g ld He became Cakkavatti at the age of 42 000 years and r ounc d th wo ld along with 1 000 men at the age of 63 000 On that occas on h used **Nivvuikarā** palanquin [7] **Aparāiya**(3) offered f rst alms to h m [8] After three yea s he attained omniscienc [9] H s sa r d tree was that of mango [0] He had thirty

1 Sam 157 Sth 411 A a p 4 N 19 V 1759 A N 371 418 421 1095 Tir 330
2. A N 223 375 418 Sam 158 Vi 1770 Tir 559 Sth 718 Utt 18 40
3 A N 383 398 9 S m 157 158 Tir 481 see lso A M pp 237 243
4 Sam 158
5 S m 30 A N 380 393 T 363
6 A N 377 T 341
7 S m 157 A aN 225 272 305 T 393
8 A N 328 S m 157
9 A N 224 238
10 Sam 157 Tir 406

three groups of monks and the same number of group-leaders under him [11] He had fifty thousand male-disciples and sixty thousand woman-disciples [12] He attained liberation at the age of 84 000 years [13] on mount Sammeya.[1] His first male-disciple was Kumbha(3) and woman-disciple Rakkhiyā.[15] His contemporary Titthayara in Eravaya(1) was Alpāsa.[1] In his previous birth Ara was Sudamsaṇa(6) [17]

11 AvaN 268 Tir 452
12 A aN 258ff
13 AvaN 258 263 305 K lp 187
14 AvaN 307
15 Sam 157 Tir 452 461
16 T 331
17 Sam 157

1 Araa (Arajas) One of the eighty eight **Gahas**

1 J m 170 S r 107 Sth 90 J mS pp 534 535 SurM pp 295 296 SthA pp 79 80

2 Araa One of the six layers of **Bambhaloga**

1 Sth 516 SthA p 367

Arakkhuritā (Araksurika) See **Arakkhuri**

1 A C II p 198

Arakkhuri (Araksuri) Capital of king **Camdajjhaya** **Sūrappabhā**(1) a principal wife of **Sūra**(1) was born there in her p evious l fe It was visited by **Titthayara Pasa**(1)

1 A N 1297 A Cu II p 198 A H p 710 2 Jna 155

Arakhuri (Araksuri) See **Arakkhuri**.[1]

1 A C II p 198

Araja Capital of the **Kumuya**(1) district in **Mahavideha** It is situated to the south west of mount **Mamdara**(3) In the **Thāṇa Asogā**(1) is mentioned in place of Araja

1 Jam 102 2 Sth 637 SthA p 438

Araṇṇavadimsaga (Aranyavatamsaka) A celestial abode in **Araṇa** where gods live maximum for twenty one *sagaropama* years [1]

1 Sam 21

Araya (Arajas) Same as **Araa**(1)

1 Sth 90

Arahaṇṇa (Arhanna) Identical w th **Arahaṇṇaa**(2) [1]

1 AvaCu. II p 93

1 **Arahaṇṇaa** (A hannaka) A seafaring merchant of **Campā.** He was firm in his faith Once he was greatly troubled by a god in the **Lavaṇa** ocean The god in order to tempt him to gi e up his vows threatened to sink his essel. He did not budge by an inch The god was pleased with his firm ness of fa th and presented him w th a pa r of ear ings He on his behalf presented that pa to **Malli**(1) the pr ncess of **Mihilā**

1 Jna 69 70 79 SthA p 401

2 **Arahannaa** Son of **Datta**(5) and **Bhaddā**(1) of **Tagara** He along with h s parents renounced the world and became a disc pl of preceptor **Araha mitt** (3) Aft r the d th of h s father he had to go out to beg alms Since he could not bear the heat of the s n he abandoned the ascet c vows and started liv n w th a lady Greatly d str ssed by this his mother ran mad Pitying her he aga n b cam a m nk d ndured the pa n cau ed by heat etc

1 UttN p 90 U tC p 58 U tS p 90 M 477 489 A C II p 93 K lp Sam p 270 PakY p 4 J tBh 818 Vy Bh 3 350

3 **Arahanṇaa** Elde brother f **A ah m tta**(1) f **Kh t patitth ya** He wa killed by l s own wife who was attached t h s yo nger brother See also **Arahamitta**(1)

1 A C I p 514 A H p 388

Arahanṇaga (Arhannak) Same as **Arahannaa**(1)

1 Jna 79

Arahadatt (Arl addatta) S m s **Arahannaa**(2)

1 V 3575

Arahadattā (Arhaddatta) W fe of **Mahacamda**(1) the son f **Appaḍihaya** and **Sukaṇṇā** f **Sogamdh ya**

1 Vp 34

1 **Arahamitta** (A hanm tra) Y unge brother of **Arahaṇnaa**(3) of **Khitipa titth ya** whose w fe wa attached to the former She tr ed her be t t win over Araham tta b t he d d n t y ld to her illegit mate wish She went to the extent of killing her husband in order to please Arahamitta He on the contrary di tressed by the sad inc d nt renounced the world and became a monk She on the ther hand became a b tch after death and harassed h m Th r aft r he became a bee and so on

1 A C I p 514 A aH p 388 Ga V p 26

2. **Arahamitta** A merchant of **Bāramati** **Anudhari** was his wife and **Jiṇa**

deva(2) was their son[1]

1 AvaCu II p 202 AvaH p 714

3 **Arahamitta** A preceptor who had initiated **Arahannaa**(2) at **Tagarā**[1]

1 UttN and UttS p 90 UttC p 58 PakY p 24

Arimjaa (Ariñjaya) One of the hundred sons of **Titthayara Usaha**(1)[1]

1 KalpDh p 152

1 **Arittha** (Arista) One of the seven branches of **Mamdava** lineage

1 Sth 551

2 **Arittha** First disciple of **Dhamma**(3) the fifteenth **Titthamkara**.

1 Sam 157 Tir 451

Aritthanemi (Aristanemi) Twenty second **Titthamkara** of the current **Osappini** also known as **Nemi** He belonged to **Harivamsa**(1) and was the son of king **Samuddavijaya**(1) and his queen **Sivā**(2) of **Soriyapura**(1) **Rahanemi** etc were his brothers[3] His height was ten *dhanusas* The colour of his skin was *śyama* His marriage was settled with **Rāimai** the daughter of king **Uggasena** While going to marry her he saw on the way animals kept in cages and enclosures overcome by fear and looking miserable Seeing them on the point of being killed for the sake of their flesh to be eaten afterwards he spoke to his charioteer Why are all these animals who desire to be happy kept in cages and enclosures ? The charioteer answered Lucky are these animals because at your wedding they will furnish food for many people Aritthanemi could not tolerate this type of slaughter He immediately turned back abandoned all his belongings and renounced the world using the **Uttarakurā** palanquin[7] along with one thousand men[8] He received first alms from **Varadatta**(4)[9] After a period of fifty four days he obtained omniscience His sacred tree was *vetasa*[10] He had a community of eighteen *ganas* (groups of monks) eighteen **Ganaharas** (group-leaders) eighteen thousand monks forty thousand nuns one hundred and sixty nine thousand *śravakas* (lay votaries) and three hundred and thirty six thousand *śravikas* (female lay votaries) etc After living a full life of one thousand years (300 years as a prince) he attained

1 Sam 157 UttN p 496 Nan 19 AvaN 1097 Tir 334 511 AvaM p 137 AvaH p 273
2 Utt 22 3-4 Kalp 2 171 AcaS p 327 Sam 157 AvaN 386ff Tir 464ff
3 DasCu p 87 UttN p. 496 Ant 8
4 Sam. 10 Sth 735 Nir 5 1 Tir 364 AvaN 380
5 AvaN 377 Tir 352
6 Utt 22 6ff KalpDh p 139 KalpV p 213
7 Sam 157
8 Utt 22 14-24 AvaN 225 Tir 393
9 Sam. 157 AvaN 329
10 Sam 157 Tir 407

emancipation on the summit of mount Ujjimta This mount is associated with his other *kalyanakas* too **Jakkhini** was his princ pal woman disciple [13] **Varadatta**(4) his first male-disc ple **Namda**(10) hi principal lay votary and **Mahāsuvvayā** his first lady lay votary [15] **Aggisena**(2) was his contemporary **Titthayara** in **Eravaya**(1) Aritthanemi had ordained **Paumāvai**(14) etc the eight queens of **Vāsudev** (2) **Kanha**(1) [7] He was **Samkha**(5) in his previous birth [8]

11 K lp 174 183 J 53 129 S m 18 40 54 104 110 113 Sth 381 651 735 V 1702 AcaC p 220 Av M pp 208 214 T 454 A N 259ff 272 305 Ac ording t AvaN 269 h h d l g
12 A N (Dpk) II p 160 T 470
13 A t 9 Sam 157 T 461
14 Sam 157 Tir 454
15 A C I p 159
16 T 333
17 Sth 626
18 Sam 157

Aritthapurā (Aristapuri) Capital of the **Kacchagavai**(2) district in **Mahavideha**

1 Jam 95 Sth 637

Aritthā (Aristā) Capital of the **Mahākaccha**(2) distr ct n **Mah videha** It is the same as **Ritthā**(2)

1 Sth 637 J m 95

Aritthāvai (Aristavati) Same as **Aritthapurā**

1 SthA p 438

Aridamana (Aridamana) On of the hundred sons of **Titthayara Usaha**(1)

1 K lpDh p 152

Arihadatta (Arh dd tta) One of th f v d ples of p ptors **Sutthiya Suppadibuddha**

1 K lp (Ther l) 7 K lpV pp 261 2

Arihadinna (Arhaddatta) Fourth disciple of preceptor **Sihagiri**(3)

1 K lp nd K lpV p 261

Arihamitta (Arhanm tra) Sam a **Araham tta**(3)

1 UttCu p 58 UttS p 90

1 Aruna One of the ighty e ght **Gahas**

1 Sur 107 J m 170 Sth 90 S M pp 295 296 JamS pp 534-535 SthA pp 79 80

2. Aruna Presiding deity of the **Viyadāvai** mountain [1]

1 Jam 82 JamS p 305 NanCu p 59

3. **Aruṇa** A god presiding over mount **Gamdhāvai**
1 Sth 87 302.

4 **Aruṇa** A concentric or ring island surrounding the **Namdısaroda** ocean and itself surrounded by the **Aruṇoda**(2) ocean Gods **Asoga**(3) and **Vitasoga**(1) preside over it Aruna is also called **Aruṇoda**(1)
1 J 185 2 Su 101

5 **Aruna** Son of **Mahāsāla**(2) and a non Jain sage in **Titthayara Pāsa** s(1) *t rtha* recognised as a **Patteyabuddha**
1 R 33 R (saṅgrah)

Arunakamta (Arunakanta) An abode in **Sohamma**(1) a celestial region
1 Up 31

Aru akila An abode n the **Sohamma**(1) cel st al reg on
1 Up 56

Aruṇagava An abode n the **Sohamma**(1) celestial region
1 Up 55

Arunajjhaa (Arunadhvaja) An abode in the **Sohamma**(1) celest al region [1]
1 Upa 38

1 **Arunappabha** (Arunaprabha) A mo ntain in the **Lavaṇa** ocean an abode of the king of the same name of the **Anuvelamdhara** gods His capital also bears the same name See also **Aṇuvelamdharanāga aya**
1 J 160 Sth 305

2 **Arunappabha** An abode in the **Sohamma**(1) celestial region
1 Upa 29

Arunappabhā (Arunaprabha) A palanquin used by **Suvihi**(1) the ninth **Titthamkara** on the occasion of his renunciation ceremony
1 Sam 157

Arunabhūa (Arunabhūta) An abode in the **Sohamma**(1) celestial region
1 Upa 45

Aruṇamahāvara See **Aruṇavaroda**
1 J 185

1 **Aruṇavara** A concentric or ring island surrounding the **Aruṇoda**(2) or **Aruṇodaga** ocean [1] Gods **Aruṇavarabhadda** and **Arunavaramahābhadda**
1 Sur 101 Jiv 185

preside over it [2] This island is encircled by **Aruṇavaroda** ocean [3]

2 Ji 185 3 S 101 J 185

2 **Aruṇavara** Same as **Aruṇavaroda**

1 J 166

3 **Aruṇavara** A god S e **Aruṇ od**

1 J 185

Aruṇavarabhadda (Arunavarabhadra) One of th tw pres d ng deities of **Aruṇavara**(1) island

1 J 185

Aruṇavaramahābhadda (Arunavaramahabhadra) One of the two pr d ng deities of **Aruṇavara**(1) i land

1 J 185

1 **Aruna aravabhāsa** A r g l nd s u d g tl A d in Gods **Arunavarāvabhasabhadda** and **Arunavar v bha am habhadda** pre de over it It s nc rcled by th **Arunav avabhasa**(?) oc

1 Jiv 185 S 101

2 **Aruṇavarāv bhāsa** An oc an urro d ng the **Aruna vabh sa**(1) land **Arunavar abhāsa a a** and **Aru r abhās m ha** a t p es d ng deit es The ocean s ncircl d by the **K md l** (1) sla d

1 J 185 S 101

Aruṇavarā abhasabhadd (A bl bh d a) On of the two pre siding deities of **Arunava ā abh** (1) I nd

1 J 185

Arunavarā abhāsamahabhadd (A una a abl s m h bhadra) O of the two p es d ng de t s of **Aruṇ ā abhā a**(1) I nd

1 Ji 185

Aruṇavarā abhāsamah vara S e **Arunavaravabhās** (2)

1 J 185

Aruṇavarāvabhāsa ara See **Aruna ara abhās** ( )

1 Ji 185

Aruṇavaroda An ocean encircl ng th **Arunavara**(1) I id G ds **Arunav ra**(3) and **Arunamahāvara** preside over it The c a i r l d by th **Aruna varāvabhāsa**(1) island [1] Aruṇa arod al o kn wn a **A n a a**(2)

1 J 185 Su 101 2 J 166

Aruṇavarobhāsa (Aruṇavarāvabhāsa) Same as **Aruṇavarāvabhāsa**

1 Sur 101

Aruṇavimāṇa (Arunavimāna) An abode in the **Sohamma**(1) celestial region

1 Upa 17

Aruṇasittha (Arunaśista) An abode in the **Sohamma**(1) region

1 Up 34

1 **Aruṇābha** A celestial abode where gods live maximum for eight *agaropama* years It is just like Acci [1]

1 Sam 8

2 **Aruṇabha** An abode in the **Sohamma** (1) region

1 Up 26 Bh 304 435

Arunuttaravaḍimsaga (Arunottaravatamsaka) A heavenly abode similar to **Arunābha**(1) It i just like **Acci**

1 S m 8

1 **Aruṇoda** A concentric island surrounding the **Namdissara**(3) ocean and itself encircled by **Arunoda**(2) ocean It is the same as **Aruna**(4)

1 S 101

2 **Arunoda** An ocean surrounding **Aruna**(4) island and tself encircled by **Arunava a**(1) island Gods **Subhadda**(5) and **Sumanabhadda**(4) preside over it

1 J 185 S 101

Aruṇodaga (Arunodaka) Same as **Arunoda**(2)

1 J 185

1 **Aruṇovavāya** (Arunopapata) A **Kālia** text containing a detailed account of the birth etc of god Aruna It is not extant It was permitted to be studied by a monk of 12 years standing

1 N 44 N nC p 59 | pp 45 68 Vy 10 27 A C I
2 N M p 206 NanH p 73 PakY | p 35

2 **Aruṇovavāya** A chapter of **Samkhevitadasā** It seems to b the same as **Arunovavāya**(1)

1 Sth 755

Aruṇovāa (Arunāvapāta) A concentric island after **Aruṇa**(4) It seems to be the same as **Aruṇavara**(1) island

1 SthA p 167

Arosa (Arosa) An **Anāriya** (non Aryan) country and its people called also as **Hārosa** [2]

1 Pras 4 P A p 15 2 P j 37

Alambusā (Alambusa) A princ pal **D akuma** i resid ng on the **Rayaṇa**(2) peak of the northern **Ruyaga**(1) mounta n

1 Jam 114 T 159 Sth 643 A H p 122

1 Alakkha (Al k a) S xt nth hapter of th ixth ection of **Amta gadadasā**

1 A t 12

2 Alakkha A king of **Vanā asi** who re n d th wo ld nd became a disciple of **Titthayara Mahāvira** He atta ned l be at on o mount **Vipula**(1)

1 A t 15

Alayāpuri (Alakapuri) C pit l f **Ve am na**(9) It s g lly ment oned as a standard f compari on n the descript on of cit es like **Baravai Viṇiā** [3] etc

1 JnaA p 100 A tA p l 2 J 52 A t 1 3 I m 41

Alasamḍa (Alasanda) An **A āriy** town s tuated b yo id the e **Simdhu**(1) It was conq ered by **Suseṇa**(1) th ommande of th army f **Cakkavatti Bharaha**(1) It is identified with Alexanda a f nded by Alexander n ar Kabul

1 J m 52 A C I p 191 2 GD p 3

Avaimnaga (A akirnaka) Same a **A k n putt**

1 A H p 718

Avamjha (A andhya) S e **A amjh ppavaya**

1 N C p 76

Avamjhappavāya (Avandhyap a ada) Eleventh **Pu va** deal ng with the on sequences of good and bad ct o s

1 S m 14 147 N 57 2 N C p 76

1 Avamti A country *(janapada)* n the **Bh ah** (2) reg on Its p i c p al city was **Ujjeni** Kings **Pajjoya** [3] and **Saṃpai** ruled there It was o ie of the countries recommended fo the journey of monk **Av mtivaddhana** and **Pālaga**(2) [7] were also its rulers [6] Wrestler **Attana** belonged to th s country [8] **Tumbavaṇa** settlement was ituated in t It is dentified with the modern **Malwa** Nimar and adjoining parts f th old Cent al Pr vinces Ujjeni and Māhismati we e ts n th rn and southern capitals 0

1 Mahan p 209 AvaH p 289
2 NisBh 19 NisCu I. p 13 AvaCu I p 544 UttCu p 31 UttS p 49
3 BrhK p 1145 UttK p 188
4 BrhBh. 3283 BrhKs p 919 N C IV pp 129–130
5 AcaSi p 255
6 UttK p 73 AvaC II pp 189 190.
7 Tir 620 621 A aCu II p 189
8 A Cu II p 152 UttK p 121
9 A H p 289
10 Bh ndarkar Cha michael Lectures, 1918 p 54

2 **Avamti** Another name of **Ujjeni** Preceptor **Camdarudda** had visited it The **Jinnujjāna** park lay to its north [3]

1 BrhBh 6102 N C I p 102
2 BrhBh 6102 3 UttK p 10
3 N sC I p 102

Avamtivaddhana (Avantivardhana) Son of king **Pālaa**(2) of **Ujjeni** See **Aj y sena**(2) for further details

1 A N 1282 A C II pp 189 190 UttK p 73 A H p 699

Avamtisukumāla (Avantisukumara) Son of lady me chant **Bhaddā**(35) of **Ujjeni** He had thirty two wives He renounced the world became a disciple of **Suhatthi**(1) abandoned all types of food (ncluding water) immediately and started contemplating and meditating The flesh of his thigh was eaten by a she jackal but he rema ned standstill and died peacefully A temple called **Mahākāla**(3) was built in h s memory at the place where he died

1 A C II p 157 A p 27 J tBh 536 A C p 290 Bhak 160 M 438 A H p 670 Vy Bh 10 597 Sam 65 66 A S p 291

Avamtisena (Avantisena) Son of **Rajjavaddhana** of **Ujjeni** See **Ajiyasena**(2)

1 A N 1282 A C II p 190 N C II p 90 B hK p 1063 A H p 699 M 474–476

Avamtisomāla (Avantisukumara) Same a **Avamtisukumāla**

1 N C II p 90

Avamti (Avanti) Same as **Avamti**

1 A aC I p 544 NisCu I p 102

Avakinnaputta (Avakirnaputra) Another name of **Karakamdu**

1 AvaCu II pp 204 7 A H p 718

Avajjhā (Avadhy) Capital of the **Gamdhila**(1) district in **Mahāvideha** [1]

1 Sth 637 J m. 102

Avatamsa One of the sixteen names of mount **Mamdara**(3) Its other forms are **Vadimsa**(2) and **Vademsa**

1 Sur 26 SurM p 77

Avaya (Avaka) Third chapter of the twenty third section of **Viyāha paṇṇatti**[1]

1 Bha 692

1 **Avarakamkā** (Aparakanka) Capital of the southern half of the **Bharaha**(2) region in the eastern **Dhāyaisamda** Its king **Paumanābha**(3) had kidnapped **Dovaī** She was brought back by **Vāsudeva**(2) **Kaṇha**(1) It is also styled as **Amarakamkā**

1 Sth 777 Jna 123 SthA p 524 K lpDh p 34 KalpV pp 19 38 | 2 J 124 P A p 87 Pr J p 87 K lpS p 37

2 **Avarakamkā** Sixteenth chapter of the first sect n of **Nāyādhammakaha**

1 Sam 19 Jna 5 JnaA p 10

1 **Avaravideha** (Aparavid ha) One of the four sub reg ons of **Mahāvideha** in **Jambuddīva** ly ng to the west of the **Mamdara**(3) mounta n The S y river flows westward across Ava avideha and divides it into two q al parts. It has e ght distr cts[3] namely **Vapp** (1) **Pamha**(1) etc In tl r previous birth some **Titthamkaras** as well as **Kulagaras** we e b n he See also **Mahāvideha**(1)

1 Sth 86 302
2 Jam 84-85 J 141
3 Sth 637
4 A C I p 176 SthA p 401
Sam 34 Sth 637 J m 102
5 A p 26
6 A N 153 A Bh I A C I pp 131 235 V 1558 1566

2 **Avaravideha** A summit of mount **Nisadha**(2)

1 J m 84 Sth 689

3 **Avaravideha** A summ t f m unt **Nilavamta**(1)

1 J m 110 Sth 689

Avarā (Apara) Cap tal of the **Naliṇa**(4) d strict n **Mahāvid h** S al o **Naliṇa**(4)

1 SthA p 438

Avarāiā (Aparajita) See **Aparāiyā**

1 J 144 J m 96 102

Avarāiya (Aparajita) See **Aparāiya**

1 T 606

Avarāiyā (Aparājita) See **Aparāiyā**(6)

1 Tir 153

Avarājia (Aparājita) See **Aparāiya**(4)[1]

1 KalpDh p 152

Avaviha (Avavidha) One of the twelve principal lay votaries of **Gosāla**[1]

1 Bha 330

Avāha One of the sixteen *janapadas* (countries) in the time of **Titthayara Mahāvīra**

1 Bh 554

Aviyatta Jambhaga (Avyakta Jrmbhaka) One of the ten kinds of **Jambhaga** gods

1 Bh 533

Avvatta (Avyakta) A doctrine which holds that nothing can be known definitely It was propounded by the disciples of preceptor **Āsāḍha**(1) after his death See also **Asāḍha**(1)

1 UttS p 160 V 2858 A N 780 SthA p 412

Avvattaya (Avyaktaka) Same as **Avvatta**[1]

1 V 2858

Avvattiya (Avyaktika) Follower of the doctrine of **Avvatta**

1 A p 41 A pA p 106

Avvābāha (Avyabadha) A class of **Logamtiya** gods

1 Bh 531 Sth 684

Asamkhaya (Asankhya) Fourth chapter of **Uttarajjhayaṇa**

1 S m 36 UttN p 9

Asamga (Asanga) A god under the command of **Vesamana**(9)[1] a **Logapāla** of **Sakka**(3)

1 Bha 168

Asamjala (Asanjvala) Thirteenth **Titthamkara** of the current descending cycle in the **Eravaya**(1) region of **Jambuddiva**[1] **Titthogāli** mentions **Sīhaseṇa** (4) in his place and Asamjala as fourteenth one[3]

1 Sam 159 2 Tir 325 3 Ibid 351

Asaṁvaḍa (Asamvṛta) Ninth chapter of the seventh section of **Viyāha paṇṇatti**.[1]

1 Bha. 260

Asagaḍā (Aśakatā) Nick rame of a beautiful **Abhira** village girl Once she was driving her bullock-cart Some young boys got bew ldered by her beauty They also tried to drive th ir own carts parallelly near her cart The rivalry caused such a fierce stampade that the carts of all the boys were broken They all became cartless *(asagada)* Sin e the girl served as the cause of the b com g cartless he was c lled Asagada

1 Ds Cu p 100 Vy M I p 26 UttC p 85 N Bh 15 UttS p 130 M 502

Asaṇı (Aśan) A pr c ṛal w fe of S **ma**(4) a **Logapāla** of **Balı**(4) See also **Soma**(4)

1 Bh 406 Sth 273

Asādabhūi or **Asadhabhūt** (Asadhabhut) See **Asādhabhū**

1 P N 414 480 2 J tBh 1398

Asi One of the fifteen cla ses of **Pa amāhamm ya** gods A g d belong ng to this class hack th f r l b g w th h w d He s th same as **Asıpatta** In th V y **hapa att** h ı m nt ed place f **Dhanu**(2)

1 S tN 76 2 Bh 166

Ası Dev l (A ta Devala) Same as **Asita Davila**

1 R 3

Asitagirı See **A ıyagir**

1 A C II p 203

Asip tta (A patr) One of the f ft e cla ses f **Paramāhamm ya** gods hacking the nfe nal be gs to pieces

1 Bh 166 S tC p 154

As ta Da l A J n ge n th *t th* f **Arıtthanemı** recogn sed as a **P tteyabuddh** Its oth r r ad g **Asıa Devala**

1 R 3 R (sa gr h)

Asiyagırı (As tag) A mo nta n A h rm tage on ıt was v sıted by kıng **Devalāsuya** of **Ujjenı**

1 A N 1304 A C II p 203 A H p 714

Asilesā (Aślesa) One f the twentye ght **Nakkhatt** s(1) (onstellatıons) whose famıly name ıs **Mamdav ayana** [2] **Sappa** s ıts presıd ng g d [3]

1 S m 6 Sth 90 S 36 J m 155 J m 159 S 50 3 J m 157 171

Asivuvasamanī (Aśıv paśamanı) See **Asivovasamaṇı**

1 A H p 97

Asivovadduya (Aś vopadruta) A town mentioned in the illustration of three *bhutavadika* [1]

1 UttS p 51

Asivovasamanī or **Asivovasamī** (Aśivopaśamanı) A *bh r* (kettle-drum) possessed by **Vāsudeva**(2) **Kaṇha**(1) It was made of *gośi sa* (sandal wood) One who heard its sound was bound to get cured f diseases within a period of six months Once a god did not bel ve **Sakka**(3) saying that a **Vāsudeva**(1) always admires mer ts and ne er ndulges in an ndecent battle Disguising himself as a dead dog emitting filthy smell the god lay down on the path As Kanha passed thereby he did not get disturbed by that smell but praised the bright teeth of the dog At this the god acknowledged the f st merit of a Vasudeva Thereafter he stole the horse of Kanha The sons f Kanha fo ght w th the god to r co er the horse but got defeated Th eup n th g d pr po d t f ght w th Kanha The latter accepted the challenge but s s on as he kn w that th god wa ted an indecent battle he declined to fight without car ng much for the loss of the ho se The god was very much pleased He acknowledged th se ond mer t of a Vasudeva and presented the As vovasamanı drum to Kanha

1 B hBh 356 A H p 98   2 B hM p 106 A H p 98

Asugujjā a (Aśoka udyana) A park of **Tosal** (1)

1 A C I p 312

1 **Asura** A gat of a *siddl ayatana* on the **Amjaṇaga** mountain

1 Sth 307

2 **Asura** F fth chapt r of th ghteenth s ct o of **V yāhapannatti**

1 Bh 616

3 **Asura** Same as **Asurakumara**

1 J m 119 S tC p 57 V 1899 A aC I p 146 P j 46

Asurakumāra A class of **Bhavanavai** god They have got s xty four lakhs of dwelling places [2] **Camara**(1) and **Bali**(4) are their lords *(ind a)* [3] Asurakumāras obey the orders of **Jama**(2) The r min mum and maximum longevity is 1 000 years and one *saga opama* y ars respecti ly Other works can be seen for details about them

1 Praj 38 A Cu p 55
2 Sam 64
3 Bha 126 406
4 Bha 166
5 Sth 757 Sam 1
6 Bha 15 26 135 169 626 629 Sam 103 150 Praj 46 105 112 Su 106 A 133 139 142

Asurakumārī Female **Asurakumāra** gods They are under **Jama**(2)

1 Bha 166

Asoa (Aśoka) See **Asoga**(4)

1 Ji 136

1 **Asoga** (Aśoka) Grandson of **Camdagutta** son of **B mdus ra** (2) a d father of **Kuṇāla** (1) He was the king of **Pādaliputta**

1 N sCu II p 361 BrhBh 292 294 3276 K lpDh p 164 V 865 A H p 10 BrhM p 88

2 **Asoga** One of the eighty eight **Gahas**[1]

1 J m 170 S 107 Sth 90 J mS pp 534 535 SthA pp 79 80 S M pp 295 296

3 **Asoga** A presiding deity of the the **Aruna** (4) sla id

1 J 185

4 **Asoga** A g d res d g th f r st r o rd g the Vijaya (9) cap tal

1 Ji 136

5 **Asoga** See **Asogajakkha**

1 V p 34

6 **Asoga** Se **Asogal lia** and it fo tn te

1 Sam 158

Asogacamda (Aśokacand a) A oth r am of K iya son f **Sen ya**(1)

1 A aCu II p 167 A C I p 567 A H p 679

Asogacamdaa (Aśokacandraka) See **Asogacamd**

1 A aCu II p 174 A H p 437 685

Asogajakkha (Aśokayakṣa) A y ks r s d i g the pa k lled **Namdaṇavana** (3) of the city of **Vijayapu a**

1 V p 34

Asogadatta (Aśokadatta) A me chant of **Sageya** **Samuddadatta** (3) and **Sāgaradatta** (3) were his sons

1 A Cu I p 527 A H p 394

Asogalalia (Aśokalal ta) Previous b rth of **Suppabha** (1) the fourth **Baladeva** (2) He took in tiat on from preceptor **Sejjamsa** (4) See also **Asoga** (6) and **Laliya**

1 Sam 158 T 605 607 **A oga** (6) d **Lalia** hould be tw sep rate names t complet ne mbe f the pr b rth f ne **Baladevas** (2)

Asogavaḍiṁsaa (Aśokāvataṁsaka) A celestial abode in the east of **Sohamma** (1)[1]

1 Praj 52 Bha 407

Asogavaḍeṁsaa (Aśokavataṁsaka) See **Asogavaḍiṁsaa**[1]

1 Bha 407

Asogavaṇa (Aśokavana) (i) A grove abounding in *aśoka* trees[1] It lay to the east of **Jaṁbugā** (1)[2] (ii) A grove of the same name also existed near **Susamarapura**[3]

1 A 131 A H p 143 2 J m 88 3 Bha 144

1 **Asogavaṇiyā** (Aśokavan ka) A park of **Mihilā**. Princess **Malli**(1) had erected in it a *m hana ghara* (fascinating hall) to teach right path to the infatuated pr nces who were contesting to marry her

1 J 67

2 **Asogavaṇiyā** A park of **Rāyagiha** Queen **Cellaṇā** abandoned her new born son **Kūṇ a** in this park

1 N 1 1

Asogasiri (Aśokaśr) Identical with **Asoga** (1)

1 Vis 865 B hBh 3276

1 **Asogā** (Aśoka) Capital of **Nalina** (4) district in **Mahāvideha**[1] Asoga is also ment oned as the cap tal of **Kumuda** (1) district See also **Nalina** (4)

1 Sth 637 J m 102 2 SthA p 438

2 **Asoga** Capital of **Naliṇa** district in the eastern as well as the western half of **Dhāyaisaṁda**

1 Sth 92

3 **Asogā** A principal w fe of **Kālavāla** (1) a **Logapāla** of **Dharaṇa** (1)[1]

1 Bha 406 Sth 273

Asoccā (Aśrutvā) Thirty first chapter of the ninth section of **Viyāhapaṇṇatti**[1]

1 Bha 362.

Asoyavaḍiṁsaya (Aśokavataṁsaka) See **Asogavaḍiṁsaa**[1]

1 Bha 165

Asoyā (Aśokā) A tutelary goddess[1]

1 Ava p 19

Assa (Aśva) Presiding god of the **Assiṇi** (1) **Nakkhatta**(1) (constellation)[1]

1 Sur 46 Sth 90 J m. 157 171

Assaggi a (Aśvagriva) See **Asaggiva**[1]

1 Sam 158

Assapura (Aśvapura) A town to which **Purisasiha,** the fifth **Vasudeva**(1) belonged Acco ding to the Majjh ma n kaya Assapura was a city n the kingdom of Anga

1 A aN 408 2 DPPN I p 227

Assapurā (Aśvapura) Same as **Asapurā**

1 J m 102.

Assaseṇa (Aśvasena) Identical with **Asasena**(2)

1 T 486 A N 389 399

Assāyaṇa (Aśv yana) Fam ly n me of the **Ass ṇi Nakkhatta**(1) (const llat on)

1 Jam 159 S M p 151 S 50

Assādaṇa (Aśvadana) See **Assāyana**

1 Sur 50

Assāsaṇa (Aśvasana) One of the e ghty ght **Gahas** Th ad ng n **Jambuddīvapaṇṇatti** is **Asaneya**

1 S 107 J m 170 Stl 90 S M pp 295 296 SthA. pp 79 80 J mS pp 534 535 | 2 J m 170

1 Assini (Aśvin) On of the twenty e ght **Nakkhattas** (1) (constellations) **Assa** s ts pres d g g d Its fam ly nam s **Assay na**[3]

1 Sam 3 J m 155 S 36 Sth 90 A H p 634 | 2 S 46 | 3 S 50 J m 159

2 Assin W fe of **Namdin p ya** (1) and a lay votary of **Titthayara Mahav ra**

1 Upa 55

Assesā (Aślesa) Ident cal with **Asilesā**

1 SutCu p 21 S 36 J m 155 A H p 635

Asso (Aśvayuji) Full moon day as well as new moon day of the month of Āśvina

1 Jam 161 S 39

Aharadatta (Arhaddatta) A sage whose name is quoted as an illustration in case of *ātma v adhana* due to tearing off h s th gh by a **Vamtari** **Commen** tator mentions him as Arhannaka[2]

1 AcaCu p 181 2 Ac S p 214

Ahavvaṇa (Atharvan) One of the four Vedas[1]

1 Bha. 90 Jna. 55 Aup 38

Ahigaraṇī (Adhikaraṇī) First chapter of the sixteenth section of **Viyāhapaṇṇatti**[1]

1 Bha 561

Ahicchattā (Ahicchatra) Capital of the **Jamgala** country[1] It lay to the north east of **Campā**[2] King **Kaṇagakeu**(1) ruled there[3] Merchant **Dhaṇṇa**(8) of Campa had visited it[4] **Jinadeva**(3) on his way to Ahicchattā was robbed by the **Pulimdas**[5] **Cakkavatti Bambhadatta**(1) had also visited this city **Titthayara Pāsa**(1) was worshipped here by **Dharaṇimda**.[7] It is identified with modern Ramnagar in Bare ly Distr ct[8]

1 P aj 37 SutS p 123
2 J a 105
3 Ib d
4 Ib d
5 A N 1314 A Cu II p 211 A aH p 723
6 UttN p 379
7 A S p 418
8 SGAMI p 92 GDA p 2 The N‾yadh mmak hao locates t to the o th-ea t f C mp

Ahichattā (Ah cchatr) See **Ahicchattā**

1 P aj 37 A aN 1314 AvaC II p 211

Ahilliyā (Ahinnika) A lady for whom a battle was fought Nothing more is known about her Commentators mention her by the name of Ahinnikā[2]

1 Pra 16
2 PrasA p 89 Pr J p 89

Ahivai (Adhipati) Eighth chapter of the third seetion of **Viyāhapaṇṇatti**

1 Bha 126

Ahivaddhi (Abhivṛddhi) Presiding god of the **Uttarābhaddavayā** constellation He is the same as **Viviḍḍhi**[2] and **Vuḍḍhi**[3]

1 J m 157 Su 46
2 Sth 90
3 Jam. 171

Ahokamḍūyaga (Adhahkaṇḍūyaka) A class of *vanaprastha* ascetics who scratch their body below the navel

1 Bha 417
2 BhaA p 519

Ā

Āicca (Āditya) A class of **Logamtiya** gods dwelling in **Accimāli**[1]

1 AvaN 214 Sth 684 Bha. 243 V s 1884, AvaCu I p 251

1. **Āiccajasa** (Adityayaśas) Son of **Bharaha**(1) the first **Cakkavaṭṭi** of the

current **Osappiṇī** He was the first among the eight great men attaining liberation after Bharaha **Mahājasa**(1) was his son

1 Av C I p 228 Sth 616 SthA pp 185 430 516 V 1750 A N 363 A M p 236 NanM p 242.

2. Āiccajasa A *carana* monk[1]

1 A aC I p 171 A M p 222

1. Āiṇṇa (Akirṇa) Seventeenth chapter of the first section of **Nayādhammakaha**[1]

1 Jna 5 Sam 19 JnaA p 10

2 Āiṇṇa (Ac rna) Another name of **Ayara**

1 AcaN 7

1 Āu (Ap) Presiding deity of the **Puvvās dha** c nstellat n

1 J m 157 171 Sth 90

2. Āu (Ayus) Sixth chapter of the seventh section of **V yāhapann tt**

1 Bh 260

Āurapaccakkhāṇa (Aturapratyakhyana) An **Amgabāhira Ukkal a** text It s mostly in verses It deals with var ous types of death the stages ved at by these types and the means lead ng to them See al o **Paiṇṇaga**

1 N 44 N C p 58 N M p 206 N H p 72 M 662

Agara (Akara) An ther name of **Ayāra**

1 AcaN 7

Agama The term Agama occurring in the **Ayara** is explained by its commen tator as teachings of an omniscient[2] In the same sense it is also used n other works[3] In th **Bhagav tī** while defin ng the *vya aha a* Agama is differentiated from **Suya** According to its commentator Agama means the knowledge of a *keval n* (omn scient) as well as of a *manah paryayajñanin ava dhijnanin* and of those who are learned n the fourteen ten or nine **Puvvas** whereas Suya (śruta) means *a a p akalpa* etc i e the rest of the scr ptures (excluding those coming under Agama) Agama is also said to be one of the four means of knowledge the other three be ng *pratyaksa a mana* and *upama* **Agama** is of three types namely (i) *atmagama* which is the knowledge acquired by the self i e the knowledge of a **Titthamkara,** (ii) *anantaragama* which is acquired directly from a Titthamkara i e the knowledge of a **Gaṇahara** and (iii) *paramparagama* which is acquired by tradition i. e the

knowledge of the disciples of Ganaharas[7] Again it is variously classified as *suttāgama* (sūtrāgama) *atthagama* (arthagama) and *ubhayagama*[8] as well as *laukika* and *lokottara*.[9] That which is preached by the men of wrong faith is called laukika viz **Bhāraha(2) Rāmāyaṇa** etc That which is preached by an omniscient (*Arihamta*) is lokottara and it constitutes **Duvālasamga Gaṇipiḍaga**[10] and fourteen **Puvvas**[1] Agamā in the wide sense means the sacred scriptures as a whole[12] Agama is said to be eternal[13] The other names of Agama are **Suya, Sutta** (1) etc[1] See also **Suya** and **Pavayaṇa**

1 Aca I 168 193 (n tth yatthi vire agamen saya pa akk m)
2 AcaS pp 229 254
3 VyaBh 10 334 A C I p 28 DasH p 139 A uH p 38 AnuH p 22
4 Bh 340 J tBh 8 678 VyaBh 10 53 200 701 705 GacV p 5 (p m ca ih hare pannatte t jah gam tt m dhara jie Bh 340)
5 BhaA p 384
6 Bh 193 Sth 338 A 147 N Cu. I p 4 Vis 2178 2854 A C I p 28
7 Bha. 193 Anu 147 UttCu p 11 AvaCu I p 83 NisCu I p 4 AnuH p 102, AnuHe p 219 BhaA. p 223
8 Anu. 147 BhaA. p 223
9 Anu 147 UttCu p. 11
10 Anu 147 AnuHe p 219 AnuH p 102 PrajH p 1
11 AvaCu. I p 543
12. JitBh 139, 140, Vis. 2031 2, Ga V p 25 PrajM p 305 SutSi p 96 SthA p 150
13 PrajH p 1 N nM p 25
14 Anu. 43 BrhBh 174 V s 561 2

Agāla Another name of **Ayāra**

1 A N 7

Agasa (Akaśa) Second chapter of the twentieth section of **Viyāhapaṇṇatti**

1 Bha 662

Acala (Acara) Another name of **Ayāra**

1 AcaN 7

Ajāi (Ajati) Another name of **Ayāra**[1]

1 AcaN 7

Ājāiṭṭhāṇa (Ajatisthana) Tenth chapter of **Āyāradasā**[1]

1 Sth 755

1 **Ajīva** Fifth chapter of the eighth section of **Viyāhapaṇṇatti**[1]

1 Bha 309

2 **Ājīva** Same as **Ājīviya**[1]

1 PiaN 445 SthA. p. 94, BrhBh. 4420 JitBh 1366.

Ājīvaga (Ājīvaka) Identical with **Ājīviya**

1 S t 1 1 13 15 A C p 173 B hK III p 4 4 N C III p 414

Ājīvika See Ājīviya [1]

1 Aup 41

Ājīviga (Ājīvika) See Ājīviya

1 A C I p 503

Ājīviya (Ājīvika) One of the five **Samaṇa**(1) sects [1] It was founded by **Gosāla** [2] Ājīviya is explained as one who follows ascetic life for the sake of livelihood [3] The followers of this sect used to observe austerities for gaining worldly fame respect and supernatural powers and with the help of all that they carried on their livelihood They seem to be using the science of *aṣṭa ga mahanimitta* for predictions

They had their own sacred literature called **Ājīviyasutta** Their *yuta cyutaśreṇikapa ika ma* is included in **Parikamma** [7] a sect of **D tthi aya** The chief tenets of this creed of fatalism are as follows It is an stablished fact that there are individual souls they experience pleasure and pa and on dying they lose their state of life But pleasure and pain are eithr caused by the souls themselves nor by others It is th lot assigned to them by Destiny [8] The soul of one who is pure will become free from bad Karmas but in that state it will again become defiled through pleasant excitement or hate As clear water that was free from defilement becomes again defiled when shaken so will be th soul [9] There s no free will and all is predetermined Gosala s principal teaching was natth utth e i v kamme i vā bale i va virie i va purisakkara parakkame i v niyay savva bhava [10] The souls are bound to attain liberation n due course e at the end of the eighty four lakh *mahakalpas* having transmigrated through *na ta samyuthas* seven *d vasamyuthas* seven *samjnigarbha* and seven *p a rttapari haras* The seven *divyasamyuthas* are three *manasas* three *man sotta as* and one *brahmal ka* In th s long p r od 560603 Karmas get destroyed Gosala preached eight finals *(aṭṭha car maim ca ima pana geya natta c am jalikamma c pokkhalasamvaṭṭ a mahameha c seya aa gamdhahatthi c maha silakamṭaa samgama)* as well as four drinks and four unfit drinks *(cattari pānagaim* and *cattāri apa agaim)*

The story of **Ayampula** (2) reveals that Ājīviya monks could know the thoughts of other s mind [13] As regards the conduct of this sect it is said that Ājīviya monks used to keep some articles with them [14] and they remained naked [15] they did not take bath [16] they used to take food prepared for them they had no control over their palate and they used to take food contaminated with living beings They were not used to keep control over

their passions, body speech and mind They did not practice carefulness and meditation as the Jainas did [17] They used to beg at every house and sometimes at alternate house or the third house or seventh house They accepted the stalks of lotuses At the time of lightning they would not go for begging They used to perform penances seated in earthen pots They could get reborn after death at the most in the **Accuya** celestial region [18]

Twelve prom nent lay votaries of this sect are mentioned [19] Its lay votaries did not observe temporary *amajika* as the Jaina lay votaries did [20] They used to take meat also [21] **Hālāhalā** was a staunch female lay votary and patron of this sect [22] **Sāv tthi** and **Polāsapura** were thriving centres of this sect [23] According to **Viyāhapaṇṇatti** many of the Aji iya monks gave up the leadersh p of Gosāla and joined the order of **T tthayara Mahāvira.**[24]

Ajiviya is also called **Terāsiya** inasmuch as he admits a third state of souls besides those of the bound and liberated This state is that of rede filement after l beration [5] Aj viya is also known as **Paṃdarabhikkhu** [26]

1 P N 445 SthA p 94 A Si pp 314 325
2 Bh 539 542 ff PrajM p 406 UpaA p 39 P NM p 130 B h K III p 414
3 S tS p 237
4 BhaA p 50 P ajM p 406 Pr jH pp 120 121
5 Bh 539
6 Sam 22 S mA p 42
7 S m 147 S mA p 130
8 S t 1 1 2 1 3 S tS p 20
9 S t 1 1 3 11 12 SutS pp 45 46
10 Up 36 Bha 34 35 Bh A p 57
11 Bha 550
12 Ibid 554
13 Ibid 554
14 Up 44 Gosal sa d to h h d sad ya padiya, k mdiy ah na nd tt ph l g (nner d ppe garm ts p t hoes and pi ture pl te) bef re be m g d scipl of M h ira It s gge t that Aj viy k pt m rti l w th them Bha 541
15 Bh A p 50
16 AcaS p 47
17 AcaC p 173
18 A p 41 A pA p 106
19 See **Gos la** Bha 330 554
20 Bh 329
21 Ib d 330
22 Ib d 539
23 Ib d 539 554 Upa 39
24 Bh 553
25 N nC p 73 Na M p 239 N H p 87 SamA p 130
26 N sC III p 414

Ājīviyasutta (Ajivikaśruta) Teachings and scripture of the **Ājiviya** sect [1]

1 Sam 22, SamA p 42

Āḍambara (Aḍambara) A **Jakkha** god worshipped by the Mātanga community He is also known as **Hirima** [1] It should be probaly spelt as **Ḍambara**

1 AvaN (Dipika) p 129 AvaBh 225 A aCu II p 227 AvaH p 743

1 Āṇaṃda (Ānanda) Sixth of the nine **Baladevas**(2) of the current **Osappiṇī** in the **Bharaha** (2) region He was son of king **Mahasiva** of **Cakkapura** and

his queen Vejayaṁti(1) He was brother of Vāsudeva(1) Purisapuṁdarīa. In his previous birth he was Varāha(3) He was 29 bows tall He lived 85 thousand years and attained emancipation Accord ng to Tiloyapannatti[2] the name of the sixth Baladeva is Nandi

1 Sam 158 T r 577 602 16 1144 A N 403 414 V 1766 A M pp 237 240 A Bh 41 Sth 6 2
2. 4 517

2 Āṇaṁda Sixth **Baladeva(2)** of the coming **Ussappiṇī** in the **Bharaha(2)** region

1 Sam 159 Tir 1144

3 Aṇaṁda A householder of **Rayagiha** at whos house T **tthayara Maha ira** h d broken h s second fast of one month s duration

1 Bha. 541 Av N 474 497 A Cu I pp 282 300 A M p 276

4 Āṇaṁda Fi st chapter of **Uvasagadasa**

1 Upa 2 Sth 755 Up A p 1

5 Āṇaṁda (Ananda) Ninth chapter of **Kappavadams ya**

1 Nir 2 1

6 Anaṁda Grandson of k ng **Se ia(1)**

1 N 2 9

7 Aṇaṁda F rst p ncipal d sc ple of **Siala** the tenth **Titthaṁkara** of the current **Osappin** He is also known **Naṁd** (15)

1 S m 157 2 T 448

8 Aṇaṁda A disciple of **Titthayara Mahavira** who told tl e forme abo t the extraordina y powe poss ss d by **Gosala** who had illust ated his power by narrat ng th story of some g eedy merchants wh w e burnt to death bv a poisonous snake n a forest

1 Bh 547 8 SthA p 522 K lpV p 37

9 Āṇaṁda One of the fi e Gene ls of **Dharan** (1) He c ntrols the army of chariots

1 Sth 404

10 Ā aṁda Seventh chapt r f **Anuttarovavā y dasa** It s now extinct

1 Sth 755

11 Aṇaṁda A multimillиona re householder of **Vāṇiyaggāma** **Si anaṁdā** was his wife He was owner of fo r cattle sheds each cons sting of ten thousand cows He had accepted all the twelve ows of a *p saka* He was the first among the ten pr nc pal lay votaries of **Titthayara Mahāvira** [1]

Imdabhui, the first principal disciple of Mahāvira asked the latter if Anamda was destined to be a monk in his present life Mahavira replied in negative and said that he would live the life of an *upasaka* for a period of twenty years and then after death would be born as a god in the **Sohamma**(1) region. Thereafter he would take birth in **Mahāvideha**(1) and attain liberation there [2]

While Anamda lived the life of an *upasaka* for a period of fourteen years and was running the fifteenth year he thought that he had many distractions while at home and therefore decided to pass the remaining life in *pausadhaśala* practising the eleven *p atimas* (standards or ideals) of an *upāsaka* He therefore arranged a feast invited his friends and relations and in their presence entrusted the family affairs to his eldest son left the house and entered ths *pausadhaśala* [3] In the end he gave up all types of food including water While living in this state of strict abstinence he acqu red *avadhi jñana* (l mited direct knowledge) hav ng an extent of five hundred *yojanas* up to the seas n th east west and south and up to **Cullahimavamta** in the north In the upward di ection it reached the Sohamma celestial region and in the downward direction it reached the **Loluyaccuya** infernal abode Anamda asked Imdabhui f a householder could acquire *avadhi jnana* Imdabhūi replied that he could. Thereupon Anamda told him the limits of his *avadhi jnana* Imdabhui however thought that householders could not obtain *avadhi jnana* of such a vast extent and hence asked Anamda to expiate for the wrong he had committed in tell ng a lie Anamda levelled the sam charge against Imdabhūi The case was then referred to Mahavira Imdabhui asked whether he or Anamda was in the wrong Mahavira said that Anamda was in the right and therefore Imdabhui should confess his gu lt and expiate for the same He further directed Imdabhui to ask the pardon of Anamda [4]

1 Upa 3 7 SthA p 244 A Cu I p 452
2 Upa 10–17
3 Ibd 11 13
4 Ibd 14 17 S M p 9 Vi 1951

12 Aṇamda A *ś amanopasaka* belong ng to **Vāṇiyaggāma** He obtained *a adhi jnana* before **Titthayara Mahāvira** became omniscient He predicted that Mahāvira would soon become omniscient He is different from **Aṇamda**(11) inasmuch as the latter acquired *avadhi jnana* after Mahavira had obtained omniscience

1 A aCu I p 300 A N 496

13 Ānamda A merchant of **Sāṇulatthi** village **Bahuliyā** was his maid-servant

1 AvaCu I p 300

14. Āṇamda A deity residing on **Aṇamdakūḍa** [1]

1 Jam 86

15. **Āṇaṁda** One of the thirty **Muhuttas** of a day and night

1 Jam 152, Su 47 Sum 30

16 **Aṇaṁda** One of the hundred sons of **Titthayara Usaha**(1)

1 K lpDh p 152

17 **Āṇaṁda** A person who used to offer food consisting of meat molasses and prom g anates to two thousand Buddhist monk

1 SutCu p 429

Āṇaṁdakūḍa (Anandakuta) Seventh summit f **Gaṁdhamayaṇa** mounta n It lies to the north of **Lohiyakkha**(2) This s mm t p es d d o er by god **Aṇaṁda**(14)[1] It is the same as **Aṇaṁdaṇakūḍa.**

1 Jam 86 Sth 590

Āṇaṁdaṇakūḍa (Anandanakuta) See **A aṁd kūḍa**

1 Sth 590

Āṇaṁdaṇa (Anandana) O e of the h ndred son of **T tthayara Usah** (1) **Āṇaṁda**(16) seems to b dentical w th h m

1 KalpDh p 152

Āṇaṁdapura (Anandapura) A c ty as well as land po t It f rt wa made of bricks[3] Monks often visited it and s j u n d there **Pajjosavaṇ k pp** was recited here publicly n the court of king Dhr vasena in order to console him on the sad ccasion of the d mise of h s son K ng **Jitari**(1) also ruled at this place Its c t zens u ed to enjoy feast *(saṁkhaḍi)* in the autumn season[8] It was enowned for p par ng fl w r deco at ons It abounded in the shrines of *y ksas* and *ddh s* Th s c ty had a d ti t standard of punishment for cases of assault A B ahmana of th s place had immoral relat ons v ith h s daughter n law S m others t a ell d fr m here to **Kaccha**(6) [8] and **Mahurā**(1) An mdap ra was hav ng the **Bhūlissara** temple The dead bodies of monks wer d posed of n the north of th city It s sa d to b ly ng nea the V ndhya forest (reg o) [7] There liv d some **Maruyas** also in t [8] It was also kn w as **Akk tthali** [9] It s modern **Vaḍanagara** n north Gujarat [0]

1 Ni Cu III p 268
2 Ibid p 328 B hK p 1090
3 BrhK p 351
4 NisCu II p 434 S tC p 253 Vy M III p 86
5 NisCu III p 158
6 KalpV pp 1 9 201 K lpDh pp 9 130
7 NisCu III p 268 B hK p 1387 G V p 26
8 BrhKs. pp 883–4
9 N sCu III p 349 An C p 6 D C p 76
10 AcaC p 331
11 Vy M I pp 5 6
12 A M p 585
13 A Cu II p 291
14 Vy M III p 86
15 A C II p 291
16 Vy M Vy Bh 7 442
17 PinNM p 31
18 A C I p 616 A H p 486
19 N C III p 192
20 K lpS p 9 GDA p 6

Āṇamdarakkhiya (Anandaraksita) An ascetic of the line of **Titthayara Pāsa**(1) He explains how one is born as a celestial being [1]

1 Bha 110 BhaA p 138

1 **Āṇamdā** (Ananda) A lotus pond on the eastern **Amjaṇaga** mountain in the **Namdīsara** island [1]

1 Sth 307 J 183

2. **Āṇamdā** A pr ncipal **Disākumārı** residing on the **Kamcaṇa peak** of the eastern **Ruyaga**(1) mountain

1 J m 114 Sth 643 Tır 153

Anata (Anata) A celestial abode in **Anayakappa** where gods live for 19 *agar pama* years at the maximum See also **Anaya**

1 S m 19

Ānaya (Anata) Ninth celestial reg on It consists of four hundred abodes (including those of **Pānaya** region) of the height of nine hundred *yojanas* The max mum longevity of th gods dwell ng there is nineteen *sagaropama* years whereas the minimum is eighteen *sagaropama* [3]

1 P j 53 Vis 699
2 S m 106 112 Bh 43
3 Sam 18 19

Aṇayakappa (Anatakalpa) Same as **Aṇaya** [1]

1 Sam 19

Atamsamuha (Adarśamukha) See **Ayamsamuha**

1 J 112

Ātava (Atapa) One of the thirty **Muhuttas** (parts) of a day and a night [1]

1 Sam 30 S 47 Jam 152

Ātavā (Atapā) See **Ayavā**

1 Sur 97

Ādaṁsalivi (Adarśalıpı) Same as **Āyaṁsalivi** [1]

1 Sam 18

Adiccajasa (Adıtyayaśas) See **Aiccajasa**

1 Sth 616 SthA. p 430 AvaCu I p 171

Adī One of the five big rivers and a tributary of **Gamgā** [1] It s also called **Avī** Both these words probably stand for **Eravaī**(1) Airvai or **Aciravati** [2]

1 Sth 470, 717
2 See IDETBJ p 6 JIH p 13 GDA p 1

1 **Ābhaṁkara** (Abhankara) One of the eighty eight **Gahas** [1]

1 Sur 107 Sth 90 SurM pp 295 296 SthA pp 78 79 J mS pp 534-535

2. **Abhaṁkara** A celestial abode in **Saṇaṁkumara**(1) and **Mahimda**(3) where gods live for a maximum period of three *sagaropama* years [1]

1 Sam 3

Ābhaṁkarapabhaṁkara (Abhankaraprabhankara) A celest al abode each in **Saṇaṁkumāra**(1) and **Māhimda**(3) where gods live for a maximum period of three *sagaropama* years

1 Sam 3

Ābharaṇa A concentric island [1]

1 AnuC p 36

Ābhāsiya (Abhasika) ( ) An **Aṁtaradiva** as well as ( ) an **Anariya** country and its people

1 Sth 304 J v 108 111 2 P asA p 15 N M pp 102 103 Pr j 36 37

Abhioga (Abhiyoga) A k nd of subordinate gods of **Logapāla Jama**(2) of **Sakka**(3) [1]

1 Bh 166 J m 12

Ābhiogaseḍhi (Abhiyogaśren) Two ranges of **V yaddha**( ) occupied by the **Abhioga** gods

1 J m 12 Bh 166

Abhiogiya (Abhiyog ka) A clas f mend cants who earned their livel hood by employing charms lores etc

1 Bha 25 BhaA p 50

1 **Abhīra** A country The **Kaṇha**(6) and **Bennā**(2) rivers flew there n **Bambha dīva** was s tuated between these two rivers **Usabha**(1) installed his son **Sāgara**(2) as the k ng of the **Abhir** kingdom It was visited by **Vairasāmi** [3] The territory of the Abhiras compr ses the region from the Tapti to the southern Konkan and f om Nas k t the western part of Berar This area was once under the reign of the Abh ra ch efs

1 J tBh 1460 1461 N C III p 425 AvaCu I p 543 K lpDh p 1 l K lpV p 263 K lpSam p 234 | 2 K lpV p 236 K lpDh p 152 3 A C I p 397 4 See SGAMI p 91 GDA p 1

2. **Abhīra** A tribe known as Ahir Th s tribe is well known in the history of ancient India It migrated from the north to the south It occupied an

independent kingdom and established several centres in the country This tribe can still be traced in the present Ahirs in North India living as cowherds and agriculturists [2]

1 DasCu p 100 UttCu pp 85 112 113 Ava Cu I p 475 Vs 3290 BrhBh 2199 SutS p 11 KalpV p 163 A H p 412 Nan v 44
2 See Ch XV of TAI

Abhīragavisaya (Abhirakavisaya) See **Abhīra**(1) [1]

1 J tBh. 1460

Amalakappā (Amalakalpa) A town in **Bhārahavāsa**.[1] It is described in detail in **Rāyapaseṇiya** [2] There was a grove of the name of **Aṁbasālavaṇa**(1) in its north east [3] **Titthayara Pāsa**(1) visited this place during the reign of king **Jiyasattu**(4) and at that time **Kālī**(3) renounced the world **Mahāvīra** visited this town during the reign of king **Seya**(1) Schismatic **Tīsagutta** came here from **Rāyagiha** Here he was convinced of the invalidity of his doctrine by **Mittasiri** Amalakappa s identical with Allakappa of Buddhist literature [7] It was not very far from Vethadipa s tuated on the way from Masar a village six miles to the west of Arrah to Vaiśali [8] According to another view it is identified with modern Bethia to the east of Gorakhpur and south of Nepal [9]

1 Jna 148
2 R j 1 J 148
3 R j 2
4 J 148 9 196
5 R j 5 ff SthA p 431 A N 1294 A C II p 196
6 Sth 587 N sBh 5598 A aBh 128 Vis 2834 AvaCu II p 420 SthA. p 411 UttS p 159
7 See SBM p 354
8 See JIH V 1 XLI pt I p 14 DP PN Vol I p 191 IDETBJ p 57 GDA p 30
9 See GDA p 30

Amokkha (Amoksa) Another name of **Ayāra** [1]

1 AcaN 7

Ayamsamuha (Adarśamukha) An **Amtaradīva** [1] It is the same as **Atamsamuha** [1]

1 Sth 304 P j 36 J 108 112 NanM p 103

Ayamsalivi (Adarśal pi) One of the eighteen **Bambhi** (2) scripts

1 Sam 18 Praj 37

Ayatitthāṇa (Ayatisthāna) Ninth chapter of the tenth section of **Dasāsuya kkhamdha**

1 Dasa 10 9

Ayaḍḍhi (Atmarddhi) Third chapter of the tenth section of **Viyāhapaṇṇatti** [1]

1 Bh 394

Āyappavāya (Ātmapravada) Seventh **Puvva**. It contained sixteen chapters dealing with the types of souls etc [1]

1 Nan. 57, NanCu. p. 76 NanM. p 241 Sam. 16 147 Vis. 2835 AvaCu. I p 420

Āyariyabhāsiya (Acāryabhāsita) Fourth chapter of **Panhāvāgaranadasā** [1] It is not extant [2]

1 Sth 755 2 SthA p 512

Āyariyavippadivatti (Acaryavıprat pattı) F fth chapter of **Bamdhadasā**.[1]

1 Sth 755

Ayariyāyana See **Ariyāyana**

1 R i 19

Āyarisa (Adarśa) An ther n me of **Ayāra**

1 AcaN 7

Ayava (Atapa) See **Atava** [1]

1 Sur 47

1 Ayavā (Atapa) Second chapter of the s venth sub ectıon of the second sectıo f **Nāyādhammakahā**

1 J 155

2 Ayavā One of the four prınc pal queens of **Sūra** (1) In her previous bırth she was daughter of a ho holder b lo g ng to **Arakkhurı** She had renounced the world and become a dısc ple of **T tthayara Pa a(1)** She s called **Dosiṇābhā**(2) ın **Thāna** [3]

1 J 155 170 S 97 Bh 406 3 Sth 273
2 Jna 155

Ayavabhā (Ātapabh) Same as Ayavā(2)

1 Bh 406

Ayavisohi (Ātmavıśodhı) An **Ukkāliya** text It s not extaı t now

1 N 44 N Cu p 58 N M p 205 P k p 43

Ayā (Atman) Tenth chapter of the twelfth sectıon of **V yāhapannatti** [1]

1 Bh 437

Āyāṇijja (Ādānıya) Fıfteenth chapter of **Sūyagad** and the other name of **Jamaīya** [2]

1 SutCu p 297 2 Sam 16

Āyāra (Ācara) Fırst of the twel **Amga** (3) texts It ıs d vıded nto two sectıons the first hav ng at present e ght chapters (formerly ıt had nıne chapters) and the second sıxteen The names of the nıne chapters of the first section [3] are -(1) **Satthapariṇṇā** (2) **Logavijaya** (3) **Sıosaṇijja** (4)**Samma**

tta, (5) **Logasāra** (6) **Dhua** (7) **Mahāpariṇṇā** (8) **Vimokkha** and (9) **Uvahāṇa-suya** Of them the seventh i e Mahāparinnā is extinct [1] Each of these nine chapters is known as **Bambhacera** The second section contains five *cūlās* which are also known as **Ayāraggas** They are – (1) **Jāvogga hapaḍimā** (2) **Sattikkagā** (3) **Bhā ana** (4) **Vimutti** and (5) **Ayārapakappa** which is also known as **Nisīha** [7] The first *ula* cons sts of seven chapters So is the case with the second one The third as well as the fourth *cula* consists of only one chapter [8] The fifth *cula* i e Nisiha has been separated from Āyara and now it e joys an independent ex stence [9] Thus the second sect on has at present sixteen chapters The second section is considered to be a later addit on to the first one on the following g ounds [20] (1) As suggested in **Ayāraṇijjutti** (v 287) the Āyaraggas i e the five *culas* have been composed by *tha i as* who were *śri take al ns* They ext acted them from the first *s yakkhaṁdha* (section) and duly elaborated (2) The sources for the five *c las* are definitely po nted out in Ayaran jjutti (vv 288–291) (3) Śilan kasur (the commentator) points out th three *mai galas* the nit al the middle and the last from the first *suyakkhaṁdl a* only [1] (though the second section forms ts part) (4) Both the *yakkhamdha* ev dently differ from each other in style and in the manner in which the subject is treated [13]

Other names of Ayara are **A ṇṇa** (2) **Agara Agala Acāla Ajāi Āmokkha Ayarisa Ayarakappa**(1) **Ayārasuyajjhayana** and **Asāsa** Āyara will cease to ex t after the death of **Viṇhu** (7)

1 N 45 Sam 136
2 AcaN 32
3 A N 31 2
4 S m 9
5 AcaN 32 N sC I p 2
6 A N p 320 (16)
7 AcaN 347
8 Sam 25 85 136
9 A N 347
10 See CLJ pp 113-4
11 AcaS p 282
12 Se Int p l f th S cr d B k f th E t V l XXII
13 Ib d p l
14 F f ce see these w rds
15 T 820

Āyāraṁga (Acāranga) Same as **Ayāra** It is called a *Veda*

1 Tir 820 AcaN p 319 Vy Bh 4 340 2 A N 11

1 Ayārakappa (Acarakalpa) Another name of **Āyāra**

1 A aCu II p 149 PakY p 71 S tCu p 5

2. Ayārakappa Another name of **Nisīha.**

1 Vya. 3 10 5 17 8

Āyāragga (Acaragra) See **Ayāra**

1 AcaN 32 SthA p 434

Āyāraṇijjutti (Acāranıryukti) A versified commentary on **Āyāra**

1 A aN 84 V 1079 Ac N 1 A aSi p 84

Ayāradasā (Acāradaśā) It is the same as **Dasāsuyakkhamdha,** since all the ten chapters ascribed to Ayaradasa form Dasasuyakkhamdha s contents [1]

1 Sth. 755 SthA p 511

Āyārapakappa (Acāraprakalpa) Another name of **Nisiha** It is the fifth *culā* of the second section of **Āyāra** [2] Its study is permitted to a monk of three years standing [3] It is extracted from the ninth **Puvva**

1 NisCu IV p 73 Sam 28 SthA p
2 Sth 433 AcaN 347
2 AcaN p 320 16
3 Vy Bh 10 21
4 Vy Bh 3 171

Āyārapagappa (Acāraprakalpa) Same as **Ayārapakappa**

1 Ni Cu IV p 73

Ayārappaṇihi (Acarapranidhi) Eighth chapter of **Dasav yal ya**

1 Das 8 1

Ayāravatthu (Acaravastu) Third chapt r f the n th **Pu** v

1 NisC III p 63 VyaBh III p 94

Ayārasuyajjhayaṇa (Acāraśrutadhyayana) Same as **Ayara**

1 S tN 182 183

Āyu (Ayus) Sixth chapter of the fifth section of **V yahapannatt**

1 Bh 176

Ara One of the s x **Mahāniraya** (dr adf 1) ab d of tl fourth hell viz **Pamkappabhā**

1 Sth 515

Araṇa Eleventh celestial region It cons sts of 150 *in nas* (abodes) of the he ght of 900 *y j a* The max n um longev ty cf the gods l v ng the e n s 21 *saga op ma* years whereas the m n mum s 20 *s ga op ma*

1 Pr j 53 A 139 S m 20 1 101 112

Araba An **Anāriya** tr be and its territory conquered by **Cakkavatti Bharaha(1)** It was situated towards the w st beyond the er S **mdhu (1)** Maids from this country worked as servants in harems [3] It ca be dentified with the home of Arabii located on the r ver Arab s the m dern Poral 50 miles from Karach or w th the people of North West Front er as mentioned in the Padmapurāna

1 Pras 4 PrasA p 15
2 J m 52, A aCu 1 p 19
3 Jna 18
4 Se AGI pp 304 305 GESM p 51
5 See GDA pp 10 22

Ārabaka Same as **Āraba**

1 Jam 52 A aC I p 191

Arabi Maid-servant of the **Araba** origin [1]

1 J 17 JnaA p 37 J m 45

Ārāhanapainna (Aradhanaprakirnaka) One of the eight canonical texts which formed the basis of **Maranasamāhi**

1 Ma 662

Ārāhaṇā (Arādhana) Tenth chapter of the eighth section of **Viyāhapannatti**

1 Bh 309

1 Ariya (Arya) One of th two kinds of people Aryan and non Aryan The **Milikkhus** are Non Aryan i e **Anāriya** Ariyas have been classified into several cat gories based on *khetta* (region) *jati* (community) *kula* (clan) *bhasa* (language) etc The *khettariyas* (Aryan countries) are said to be twenty five and a half n number They are **Amga Kalimga Kāsi Kunala Kuru Kusatta Kekayaddha** (half of the Kekaya country) **Kosala Ced J mgala Da a na Pamcāla Purivatta Bhamgi Magaha Maccha Malaya** (1) **Lata** or **Lādha Vamga, Vaccha Accha** or **Accha Videha Samdilla** or **Samdibbha Simdhu-Sovira Sūrasena** and **Surattha** or **Sorattha** [3] The *jati a iyas* (Aryan commun ties) are **Ambattha Kalimda Cumcuna Videha Vemdaga** and **Hariya** The *kula yas* (Aryan clans) are **Ikkhaga Ugga Kauravva Naya Bhoga** and **Rāinna** The *bhasa a iyas* are thos pe ple who sp ak the **Ardhamagadhi** languag and use any one of the eighteen **Bambhi** (?) s r pts [6]

1 Pr j 37
2 S tS p 123
3 P j 37 S tS p 123 B hK p 913 N Bh 5727 5732 N sC IV pp 124 1 6
4 P j 37
5 Ib d
6 Ib d

2 Ariya Same as **Ariyayana**

1 Risi (sangrahani)

Ariya Veda (Arya Veda) True Veda composed by **Bharaha (1)** and others It contained eulogies of **Titthayaras** rules of the conduct of monks and lay votaries and *sant kamma* (śantikarma) [1]

1 AvaCu. I p 215

Āriyāyaṇa A non Jain sage in **Aritthanemi** s *tirtha* recognised as a **Patteyabuddha** [1]

1 Risi 19 Ris (angr han)

Ālambhiya (Ālambhika) Twelfth chapter of the eleventh section of **Viyāhapaṇṇatti**

1 Bha 409

Ālambhiyā (Alambhikā) Same as **Alabhiyā**

1 Bha 433 436

Ālambhi Same as **Alabhiyā**

1 A aM p 283

Alabhiyā (Alabhikā) A town where k g **Jiyasattu** (8) ruled T tth **yara Mahāvīra** spent his seventh rainy season there **Har** (4) pa d obe sance to him and asked about his welfar [3] Th e w s a h n n the S **mkh aṇa** park situated in the vicinity of th s town **Is bhaddaputta** etc enqu red here from Mahāvira about the longev ty of gods **Poggala** and **Cullasa yaya** (2) [7] became his d sc ple and lay vota y r spectively **Gosala** gave up here the body of **Seha** and entered that of **Bharaddā** in the **Patt kal gaya** shrine [8] This Alabh ya and Alavi of the B ddh st l t at e are c side d as one and the same by some scholars But n view of the t avel r ute of Mahavira t does not seem so Alabh ya m st h b en tu t d somewhere to the east of Ayodhya and Prayag [9]

1 Upa 32
2 Kalp 122 A N 489 A Cu I p 293 Vis 1943 K lpS p 130
3 A N 515 A C I p 315 Vi 1971 K lpDh p 109 K lpV p 169
4 Up 32 Bh 433 436
5 Bha 433 436
6 Bh 436
7 Upa 32 SthA p 509
8 Bh 550
9 GDA p 3

1 **Ālā** One of the s x p incipal wives of **Dharaṇ md** She al o called **Ilā** See **Ilā** (1)

1 Sth 501

2 **Alā** A **Vijjukumāri m hattariyā** godd ss

1 Sth 507

Āluya (Āluka) First chapter of the twenty th rd sect on of **Viyāhapannatti** It is divided nto ten sub-chapters

1 **Bha** 692

Āvamti (Avanti) Fifth chapter of the first sect on of **Ayāramga** It is the same as **Logasāra**

1 Sam 9
2. AcaN 31

1 **Āvatta** (Āvartta) A district in **Mahāvideha** region of **Jambūdīva** in the

northern side of the Sīā river It lies to the south of Nīlavanta mountain to the west of the Naliṇakūḍa hill and to the east of the Dahāvaī (2) river The capital of this district is Khaggī Two districts of the same name are situated in Dhāyaisamḍa [2]

1 Sth. 637 Jam 95 2 Sth. 92

2. **Āvatta** A peak of mount **Dihaveyaḍḍha** in the **Āvatta** (1) district [1]

1 Sth 689

3 **Āvatta** A peak of the **Naliṇakūḍa** hill in **Mahāvideha** It is 500 *yojanas* high

1 Jam 95

4 **Avatta** A village where **Mahāvīra** halted in **Baladevaghara**(1) and suffered troubles *(uvasaggas)* on account of improper behaviour of **Gosāla** [1] It lay on the way from **Sāvatthi** to **Lāḍha** country It is taken to be a village of **Kosala** country [2]

1 V 1935 A N 481 A Cu I p 289 A M p 100 K lpDh p 106 K lpV p 166 K lpS p 128 2 SBM p 356

5 **Avatta** One of the thirty **Muhuttas** [1] It is referred to as **Amama** (1) in **Sūriyapannatti** and **Jambūdivapannatti** [2]

1 Sam 30 2 Sur 47 J m 152

6 **Avatta** A heavenly abode in **Mahāsukka** (1) where gods enjoy a life of sixteen *sagaropama* years at the most

1 S m 16

7 **Avatta** One of the four **Logapālas** of each of **Ghosa** (8) and **Mahāghosa**(4) the lords *(indras)* of **Thaṇiyakumāra** gods

1 Bha 169 Sth 256 273

Āvassa [1] or **Āvassaga** [2] (Avaśyaka) See **Avassaya**

1 DasCu p 350 2 An 5 A Cu p 3 A N 84

Avassaga cuṇṇi (Avaśyakacūrṇi) Commentary on **Avassaga** (including the niryukti) [1] Its authorship is attributed to **Jiṇadāsagaṇi** [2] It is published

1 DasCu. pp 9 71 92 204 206 234 2 See CLJ p 192

Āvassaya (Avaśyaka) One of the two types of **Aṃgabāhira** texts [1] Avassaya is a (religious) practice to be performed twice every day without fail by ascetics as well as lay votaries [2] The text is divided into six sections

1 Sāmāiya, 2. Cauvisatthaa 3 Vamdaṇa 4 Paḍikkamaṇa 5 Kāussagga and 6 Paccakkhāṇa [3] Each section is further divided into different subsections.

1 Na 44 Sth 71 N M p 204 PrajM p 58
2 AnuH p 7
3 NanM p 204 A Cu I p 3 AvaN (D pika). II p 183 PakY p. 41
4 A Cu II pp 45 214 244 5 250 257 262 71 274 281 AvaN 1021 1248

Avassaya-cuṇṇi (Avaśyakac rni) See **Avassaga cunn**

1 DasCu. p 204 A aCu I p 79

Āvassaya nijjutti (Avaśyaka niryukti) A vers f ed commentary on **Avassaya** by **Bhaddabāhu** (2) Avassaya nijjutti ha the f llow ng comm ntar es **Avassa y bhāsa Avassaya-cuṇṇi** and sanskrit ommentaries (vrttis) by Haribha dra Malayag r a d M nikyaśekha a

1 A N 84 A S p 84
2 UttS p 2 A aBh 139 DasC p 204

Avassaya bhāsa (Avaśyakabha ya) A vers f ed comn nta y n **Avass ya nijjutt** F r **Āvassaya** there are three *bl syas* one of them s known as Mul bhasy and the othe s a Bh ya and V ś sav y k bha y The l st of the three v Viśesavaśy ka bhasya is o the *ryukt* commentary on the f rst section of **Avass ya** z **Sāmaiy** only [3] It is commented upon by the author Jinabhadra himself but th ut commentary r ma ned i c mp let and t was complet d by Kott ya The other two comm nta es are by Kotyacarya and Maladhari Hemacandra

1 Vy M I p 2 UttS p 2 A Bh 139 ff
2 Se CLJ p 187
3 Vis 4346
4 P bl sh d L D Se Ahm d b d

Avassaya airitta (Avaśyakavyatirikta) One of the two types of **Amgabāhira** It is f rthe subdi d d nto **K liya** and **Ukkāliya**

1 N 44 Sth 71 A H p 7 N M p 204

Avāḍa (Apata) A **Cilaya** community n the northern **Bharaha** (2) to the a t of **Simdhu** (1) The army of **Cakkavatt Bh raha** (1) had t fight a battle with this comm nity Avada Cilayas pr p t ated the Meghamukha n gaku mara gods t take th ir help against Bharaha(1)

1 J m 56 61 A C I pp 194 5

Avi See **Adi** [1]

1 **Sth** 717

Āsa (Aśva) See **Assa** [1]

1 Jam 157 171

Asakaṇṇa (Aśvakarṇa) An **Amtaradīva**

1 Sth 304 Praj 36 Ji 108 NanM p 103

Āsaggīva (Aśvagrīva) First **Padisattu** of the current descending cycle in the **Bharaha** (2) region He is also known as **Ghoḍagagīva** He was killed by **Tivittha**(1) the first **Vāsudeva** (1) of the same cycle [1]

1 Vis 1767 Av Cu I pp 232 4 Sam 158 S tC p 341 Tir 610

Asaṇeya (Aśvaneya) One of the eighty eight **Gahas** It is the same as **Assāsaṇa**

1 Jam 170 2 S 107

Asatthāma (Aśvasthaman) A prince of **Hatthiṇāura** who participated in the *svayamvara* (self-choosing) ceremony of **Dovai**.

1 Jam 117

Asapurā (Aśvapura) Capital of **Pamha** a **Vijaya** (23) to the south of the **Sioā** ri er n **Mahā ideha** of **Jambuddīva** [1] as well as of **Dhāyaisamda** [2]

1 Sth 637 Jam 102 2 Jam 92

Asamitta (Aśvamitra) Fourth of the seven **Ninhavas** He established the doctrine of **Samuccheya** which holds that everything is momentary that is everything perishes every moment Asamitta was grand pupil of **Mahāgiri** and pupil of **Kodiṇṇa**(1) Once while studying the **Aṇuppavāda Puvva** he came across references like the infernal be ngs of the present moment will perish the celestial beings of the present moment will perish and so on Similarly the infernal beings as well as the celestial beings of the second moment etc will perish This provoked him to think that everything is momentary that is, it perishes immediately after its origination. This incident took place after 220 years of the death of **Titthayara Mahāvīra** Later he realised that his doctrine was not flawless and he disowned it.

1 Sth. 587 A aCu I p 422, AvaBh 132 Vis 2890-1 NisBh. 5600 UttN pp 153 162

2. UttN and UttS pp 162 165 AvaC I p 422

Āsamuha (Aśvamukha) An **Amtaradiva**.

1 Sth. 304 P aj 36 J 108 NanM p 103

1 **Āsaseṇa** (Aśvasena) Father of **Cakkavatti Saṇamkumāra**

1 Sam 158 UttK p 320

2. **Āsaseṇa** King of **Vāṇārasi**. **Pāsa**(1) the twenty-third **Titthamkara** was his son. **Vāmā**(1) was his queen [1] He is also known as **Assaseṇa**. [2]

1 Kalp. 150 Sam. 157 2. Tir 486, AvaN. 382.

Āsā (Aśā) A principal **Disākumārī** residing on the **Vijaya**(20) peak of the northern **Ruyaga** (1) mountain [1]

1 Sth 643 Jam 114

Āsāgara (Aśakara) Rel gious teacher of **Namdaņa**(1) the seventh **Baladeva**(2) and **Datta** (2) the seventh **Vāsudeva** (1) in their previous b rth [1] See also **Laliyamitta** and **Sāgara** (3)

1 Sam 158 Tir 606

1 **Asāḍha** (Asaḍha) A p eceptor and the th rd **Ninha a** The doctr ne of **Avvatta**—uncertainty of knowledge was establ shed after him in **Rāyagiha** in king **Balabhadda** s (4) time after 214 years of the death of **Mahāvīra** [1] Preceptor Asāḍha staying at the **Polasa** (1) garden of **Seyaviya** town died all of a sudden and became a god in N **liņigumma** (4) Out of his love and compassion for his disciple left behind h e entered his corpse and started teaching and guiding them as usual After fin shing h s work he told them the true story He expressed sorrow fo tak ng salute from them (inasmuch as he was no more a p ecepto not even an o d na y monk) and w nt to his heavenly abode This caused a g eat st r among h s disc ples They started suspect ng bona fides of every body Co sequently they established the doctrine that nothing can be certa nly known Th s doctrine can be called scepticism wh h leads to agnost c sm King Balabhadda (4) made them to realise the defects in the doctrine of A vatta [3]

1 AvaBh 129 130 A C I p 421 Vis 2857

2 A N 780 UttS p 160 Sth 587 A aH p 315

3 UttN & UttS pp 160 162

2 **Asāḍha** A prec ptor wh took prom se from each of h s dying disciples to come back to him after go ng to hea en Many of h s d sc ples died but none of them returned This created a doubt n h s mind about the existe nce of heaven and hell Consequently he left the g up and started l v ng all alone Seeing this condition of the preceptor one of his late d sciples who was a god n the heav n came on the earth and staged a play Asaḍha witnessed the play constantly for a p riod of s x months He was not mindful even of hunger and thirst The god then stopped the play Asādha started for another place The g d transformed h mself one by one into six children well adorned with ornaments etc and met him in the way He killed all the children and took away their belongings The god then trans formed himself into a k ng and requested the preceptor to accept food from him Asādha declined to accept it since his bowls were full of orna ments which in fact he did not want to di close to the king He was however compelled to place the bowls before the king Now his position was very awkward The king was very angry Asaḍha had no other alterna

tive but to expiate for the sin The god showed his original form and revealed the whole episode Asāḍha returned to his original place joined the group and re-established his faith in the creed [1]

1 NsCu I p 20 SamA p 118 UttN & UttS p 133 UttCu p 87 DasCu pp 96 103

Āsāḍhabhūi (Asaḍhabhuti) A d sc ple of **Dhammarui** (2) Once he went to the house of Viśvakarman a royal actor to beg alms He received one sweet ball from there While coming out from the house he thought that the pre ceptor would take the ball and he would get nothing Hence he changed his form and went to the actor again Thinking that the teacher would take the second ball too he changed his form again and went to the actor s house th rd time Viśvakarman seeing h m coming in different forms told his two beautiful daughters that if the man was fascinated he would be very useful to them The daughters succeeded in fascinating him Asaḍhabhūi abandoned sceticsm ma r ed the g rls and put on the dress of an actor He became the leader of actors on ach eving proficiency in the art of acting He used to earn a lot of wealth by propitiating kings He disli ked w ne and hence h s wives also gave it up Once a king ordered that only actors without any woman should perform a play at the court The two wives of A aḍh bhui thought that their husband would not be at home that night and therefore they could take wine They d d accordingly and slept pstairs quite aked The king postponed the performance owing to some reasons Asadhabhui returned from the court saw the plight of the drunken wives lost all attachment for the world and decided to renounce it When Viśvakarman came to know about this he reproached his daughters and sent them to conciliate him They w nt to Asaḍhabhui and equested him e ther not to renounce the world or to arrange for their maintenance Asa dhabhu along w th five hundred princes staged a drama before king Simha ratha of **Rāyagiha** He played the part of **Cakkavatt Bharaha** (1) and the princes that of his tributary k ngs Actual scenes of fourteen jewels mir ror house etc were shown At last n the mirror house Asaḍhabhui together with the five hundred princes renounced the world and entered the state of asceticism after giving all the ornaments to h s wives as the means of their support

1 PinN 414-480 VyaBh IV 177 SutCu p 363 S tS p 72 PinNM pp 137 8 JtBh 1398-1411

Āsāsa (Aśvāsa) Another name of **Āyāra** [1]

1 AcaN 7

Āsāsaṇa (Aśvāsana) One of the eighty-eight **Gahas** [1] It is the same as **Āssāsaṇa**.

1 Sth 90

Āsila An ascetic[1] who externally d d not appear to be a Jaina He used to take unboiled water seeds and green vegetables But he had control over his senses and he attained emancipation

1 Sut 1 3 4 3 S tCu p 120 SutS p 95

1 Āsīvisa (Aśīvisa) Second chapter of the eighth section of Viyāhapaṇṇatti[1]

1 Bha 309

2 Āsivisa A **Vakkhāra** mounta n s tuated to the west f mou t **Mamdara**(3) and to the south of river **Sīodā** in **Saṁkha** (15) a **Vijaya** (23) of **Mahāvideha**

1 Sth 302 434 637 2 J m 102

Asivisabhāvaṇā (Aś v sabhavana) An **Aṁgabāh ra Kal ya** text not extant now

1 Vy 10 30

Asurī D s ple of **K vila** (3) **Satthit mta** wa preached to A uri by Kavila after taking bi th as a god

1 A C I p 229

Āsurukka (Asurokta) Same a **Bhimāsurukka**

1 Vy Bh III p 132 A 41 N 42

Āhattahia (Yathātathya) Th rte nth chapte of the fir t e t on f Sūy gada

1 S m 16 23

Ahayadhiya (Yathatathya) Same as **Ahatt h a**

1 SutCu p 271

Ahātahia (Yathatathya) See **Ahattah a**

1 Sam 16

1 Ahāra There are th ee chapters of th s n m () seco d chapter of the s xth sect on[1] ( ) first hapter of th s venth sect on and (iii) fifth chapter of the thirteenth section[3] of **Viyahapaṇṇatti**

1 Bha 229 2 Ib d 260 3 Ib d 470

2. Āhāra Twenty eighth chapter of **Paṇṇavaṇā**

1 BhaA p 109

Āhārapariṇṇā (Aharaparijnā) Nineteenth chapter of **Sūyagaḍa** i e third chapter of the second section of it

1 S m 23

Ābhāsiya (Abhaṣika) See **Abhasiya** [1]

1 Praj 36

Ahira (Abhira) See **Ābhira**

1 Av N 847

Ahuṇia (Aghurn ka) One of the eighty eight **Gahas**

1 J m 170 Sur 107 Sth 90 J mS pp 534 535 SurM pp 295 296 SthA pp 78 79 S nskrit q l t Ādh nik (f d m t t) due t l pido

Ahuṇiya (Aghurnika) See **Ahuṇia**

1 Sth 90

I

Imgala (Ang ra) Same as **Imgalaa**

1 Bh 406

Imgālaa (Angaraka) On of th e ghty eight **Gahas** (planet) [1] It s a member of the fam ly of **Soma** (1) a **Logapāla** of **Sakka** (3) It s the same as **Amgāraga** [2] It has four princ pal wives viz **Avaraiyā** (8) **Vijayā** (13) **Vejay mti** (8) and **Jayamti** (5) Other Gahas (planets) **Nakkhattas** (1) (constella t ons) and **Tārās** (3) (stars) have also the same number of p incipal wives with dent cal names **Imgālavadimsaa** is the principal abode of Imgalaa

1 J m 170 S 107 Sth 90 J mS pp 534 435 S M pp 295 296 SthA pp 78 79
2 Bh 165
3 S 107
4 Bh 406
5 J m 170 Sth 273
6 Bh 406

Im ālaga (Angaraka) Same as **Imgāl a**

1 Sth 90

Imgālamaddaga (Angaramardaka) A preceptor incapable of atta ning salvation

1 M h p 134 SthA p 44

Imgālavaḍimsaa (Angaravatamsaka) Principal abode or capital of **Imgālaa**

1 Bha 406

1 Imda (Indra) Lord of gods He celebrates the birth etc of **Titthamkaras.** Different classes of gods have different Imdas [1]

1 Jna 69 AcaC p 116 Sut 1 6 7 Sth 119 Bha 169 J m 141 N sC II p 239 III p 123 IV p 226, K lpL pp 19 20 A C I p 145 K lpS p 97

2 Imda A heavenly abode in **Anayakappa** where gods live maximum for nineteen *sagaropama* years [1]

1 Sam 19

3 Imda First disc ple of **Malli (1)** the nineteenth **Titthamkara**

1 Sam 157

4 Imda Pres ding deity of the **Jetthā** constellat on

1 J m 157 171 Sth 90

5 Imda Popular god He had raped the w fe of **Udamka** **Imdamaha** was celebrated in h s honour

1 N C III p 340 2 R j 284 B hK p 1371

Imdakamta (Indrakanta) A heave ly ab d i **Anayakappa** where gods live maximum for nineteen *sag opan a* years

1 Sam 19

Imdakumbh (Indrakumbha) A ga den n the north east of **Vijasoga**

1 J 64

Imdakeu (Indraketu) A p st with ba ine ected on tl e occas o i of the celebrat on of **Imda** s (5) festival

1 B hBh 13 A C I p 213 A C II p 207

1 Imdagg (Ind gn) P s di g de ty f co stell t on **Visaha (1)**

1 J m 157 171 Sti 90

2 Imdagg O e of the e ghty e ght **Gahas** (planets)

1 S 107 Sth 90 J mS pp 534 535 S M pp 295 296 SthA pp 78 79

Imdajasā (Ind yaśa) W fe of **Bambha (1)**

1 UttN d UttS pp 377 8

Imdajjhaya (Indradhvaja) Same as **Imdakeu**

1 A C I p 213

Imdaṇāga (Indranaga) An inhabitant of **J nnapura** He was famous as a bala tapasvin **Goyama(1)** the first pr ncipal d sciple of **Titthayara Mahāvīra** had contacted him Probably he is the same who is recognised as a **Patteya buddha** in the *t tha* of Mahav ra

1 A N 847 A C I p 466 V 3290 AcaC pp 12 134 139 Av H p 347 AcaS p 179

2 R 41 Risi (ang ahan)

1. **Imdadatta** (Indradatta) King of **Aojjhā** (2) who was the first to give alms to **Abhiṇamdaṇa** the fourth **Titthamkara** [1]

1 AvaN 327 Sam 157 A aM p 227

2 **Imdadatta** A monk who rece ved alms from **Nāgadatta** (4) of **Maṇipura.** [1]

1 Vip 34

3 **Imdadatta** King of **Imdapura** Probably he is identical with **Imdadatta** (9)

1 Vip 32

4 **Imdadatta** A Brahmin teacher and friend of the father of **Kavila** (4) [1]

1 UttCu p 169 UttS p 287

5 **Imdadatta** Previous birth of **Vāsupujja** the twelfth **Titthamkara**

1 S m 157

6 **Imdadatta** A merchant of **Giraphulliga** city

1 N Bh 4446-4452

7 **Imdadatta** Son of a wealthy merchant who marr ed a pr ncess

1 AcaC p 186 Ac S p 219

8 **Imdadatta** A p iest of **Mahura** (1) whose leg was severed by a merchant

1 M 501 UttCu p 82 UttS pp 125 6

9 **Imdadatta** King of **Imdapura** He had twenty two sons born of his seve ral wives He married also his minister s daughter who gave birth to a son named **Surimdadatta** (2) **Nivvuti** daughter of king **Jiyasattu** (30) of **Mahurā**(1) was married to Sur mdadatta He seems to be the same as **Imdadatta** (3)

1 A C I p 448 A N 1286 UttS pp 148 150 VyaBh 6 213 A aH pp 344 404 702

Imdadiṇṇa (Indradatta) One of the five disciples of **Sutthiya Suppaḍibuddha**

1 Kalp (Theraval) 6 7 KalpV p 254

Imdapada or **Imdapaya** (Indrapada) A mountain the same as **Gayaggapaya.** It abounded in villages on all its sides

1 NisBh 3163 B hBh 4841 N sCu III p 133 BrhKs p 1299

Imdapura (Indrapura) A city in **Bharahavāsa** **Cakkavaṭṭi Bambhadatta** (1) married here Brahmana **Sivadatta** s daughter K ng **Imdadatta** (9) ruled here and his son **Surimdadatta** (2) married princess **Nivvui** from **Mahurā** (1) [3]

1 V p 14 32
2. UttN pp 379 381
3 AvaN 1286-87 AvaCu. I p 450 UttS p 148 UttK p 98 VyaBh. 6 213 Vy M VI p 103 A aH pp 344 404 702.

Piyasena [4] and courtezan **Pudhavisiri** [5] belonged to this city It is identical with Indore in the distr ct of Bulandshahar

4 Vip 14
5 Ibid 32 SthA p 508
6 LAI p 289 See Select I scriptions (No 27) by D C Sirca

Imdapuraga (Indrapuraka) One of the four fam lies of **Vesavādiya gana**

1 Kalp p 260

Imdabhui or **Imdabhūti** (Indrabhuti) Son of **Vasubhūi**(1) and **Puhav** (3) of **Gobbaragāma**(1) **Aggibhūi**(1) and **Vāubhūi** were h s brother S nce he descends from **Goyama** (2) lineage *(gotra)* he is also known as **Goyama** (1) He was a great savant [3] He has the honour to be the f rst pr nc pal disciple e **Ganahara** of **Titthayara Mahavira** [4] Once he met Mahav ra in a park of **Majjhimā Pāvā** There he discussed w th him the probl m of the existence of soul and was fully convinced by the latt r regard ng its existence He was so impressed by h m that along with h s five hundred pupils he reno unced the world and became Mahavira s first dis ple Th g st of the discus on held between Imdabhui and Mahav ra n th s connect – The existence of soul do btful since t s not d rectly perce ved by the senses as is the case with a jar Whatever i mper eptible does not exist in the world e g a sky flow r The s lf i not an object of nference since inference too is preceded by percept on and s the utc me of the recollect on of i var able concom tance The e has not been previously seen any connection between the self and its mark the recollection of wh h along with th sight of th mark can lead us to a convict on about the existence of the self The s lf is not even w thin the ange of scr ptural authority since scripture is n t ent ely d stinct from inference Moreo er the soul s not directly percept ble to any one whose wo d are called scripture Bes des the scriptural authorit es are mutually contradictory Hence the existence of soul cannot be establ hed by any of the means of valid cognit on This is n br f the view of the opponent It is refuted n the following way The self s directly exper enced by all of us in the form of *ahampratyaya* e the real sation as I in I did I do a d I shall do –the realisat on which is associated with the fun tions pe ta n ng to all the three tenses If there s no soul how do we realise I ? H w can there be a doubt whether the self is or not ? Or f there s a doubt n whose case is th s experience of I justifiable ? W thout a doubter who is beyond all kinds of doubt but still remains in ll doubts n doubt is possible The self wh ch is the sub stratum of its attributes (cognition etc) is self-evident owing to the attr bu tes being self evident as is the case with a pitcher Thus it is proved that the soul exists

An interest ng dialogue between Goyama i e Imdabhui and **Kesi** (1) a monk of the line of T tthayara **Pāsa** (1) is recorded in **Uttarajjhayana** [7] It

indicates the way in which the union between the old *sangha* (church) of Pāsa and the new *saṅgha* of Mahāvira was brought about Kesi said to Goyama I want to ask you something holy man Goyama made the following reply Sir ask whatever you like Kesi said The Law taught by Pāsa recognised only four vows whereas that of Mahāvira enjoins five Both Laws pursuing the same end what has caused this difference? Goyama replied The ascetics under the first Titthayara were simple but slow of understanding those under the last one prevaricat ng and slow of understanding and those between these two were simple and w se Hence there are two forms of the Law Kesi asked another question The Law taught by Mahavira forbids clothes whereas that of Pasa allows an under and upper garment Both Laws pursuing the same end what has caused this difference? Goyama replied The various outward marks have been introduced in order to make the people recognise them as such The reason for introducing the cha acterist c ma ks is their usefulness for religious life and their distingui shing characte In fact r ght knowledge right faith and right conduct are the true causes of liberation and not the outward marks [8] Mahavira once advised Goyama to confess hi guilt before **Aṇamda** (11) who was simply a lay votary and t ask for his pardon for he had misgu ded Anamda He further sked him to exp ate for the same Mahavira once consoled Imdabhui by predicting You shall also attain omniscience like me [9] The name of Imdabhu is frequently mentioned in the canonical literature There he puts questions and Mahavira answers [0] He obtained omniscience immediately after the emancipation of Mahavira to whom he was ery much atta ched He atta ned emanc pat on in **Rāyagiha** after enjoying a life of ninety two years in all Ascetic **Koḍiṇṇa**(5) along with his five hundred pupils was a d sc ple of Imdabhui [13]

1 A N 644ff V 2504
2 Ibid
3 A C I p 335
4 AvaN 594 V 2012 Sam 157
5 V 2028 2083
6 Ib d
7 Utt ch 23
8 Up 16
9 A C I p 390
10 Bh 7 Vp 4 Jam 2 Sur 2
11 K lp 127 KalpV p 191
12 Sam 92 Av N 659
13 A Cu I p 383

Imdamaha (Indramaha) A festival celebrated in honour of popular god **Imda** (5) [1]

1 Raj 284 Jna 21 UttN p 343 NisCu II pp 239 443, III pp 123 243 IV p 226 BrhKs p 1371 A aN 1332 UttC p 114 NisBh 6065

Imdamuddhābhisitta (Indramurdhabhisikta) Seventh day of a fortnight [1]

1 Jam. 152 Sur 48

Imda vāgaraṇa (Aindra vyakarana) A school of grammar followed by **Mahāvira** while answering the questions p t by **Sakka** (3) to his school teacher [1]

1 AvaBh 77 AvaC I p 248

1 **Imdasamma** (Indraśarman) A Brahmana of **Aṭṭhiya gāma** He was a worshipper of *yaksa* **Sūlapāṇi** (2) of the same village [1]

1 A aN 264 A C I p 272 V 1914

2 **Imdasamma** A householder of the **Morāga** settlement

1 A N 466 V 1920

Imdasiri (Indrasri) Wife of **Bambha** (1)

1 UttN a d UttS pp 377 8

Imdaseṇā (Indrasena) One of the f ve tr butar es of river **Rattavati** (1) in the **Eravaya**(1) reg on

1 Sth 470

1 **Imdā** (Indrā) Fourth chapter of the third sub sect on of the second section of **Nāyādhammakahā**

1 Jna 151

2 **Imdā** One of the six pri cipal w es of **Dharanimda** In her previous birth she was a merchant s daughter at **Vanārasi**

1 Bh 406 Sth 508 2 J 151

3 **Imdā** One of the five tributa ies of the **Rattavai** (1) iver n **Jambuddiva**

1 Sth 470

4. **Imdā** A **Vijjukumāri mahatt riya** goddess

1 S h 507

1 **Imdiya** (Indriya) There are two d fferent chapters of th s name viz (i) ninth chapter of the third sect on as well as ( ) fourth chapter of the second sect on [2] of **Viyāhapaṇṇatti**

1 Bh 126 2 Ib d 84

2 **Imdiya** Fifteenth chapter of **Paṇṇavaṇā**

1 Bh A p 131

Imduttaravaḍiṁsaga (Indrottarāvatamsaka) A heavenly abode in **Āṇayakappa** where gods live for a maximum per od of n neteen *sagaropama* years brea the once in nineteen fortnights and feel hungry once in nineteen thousand years [1]

1 Sam. 19

Imduvasu (Induvasu) Wife of **Bambha** (1)[1]

1 UttN ad UttS pp 377 8

Imdakaimta (Indrakānta) Same as **Imdakamta**

1 Sam 19

Ikkāi (Ekad) Pre ious b rth of **Miyāputta** (2) He was administrator of **Vijayavaddhamāna** a place near th c ty of **Sayaduvāra** He was very cruel After death he had to take b rth in an infernal abode and thereafter as m serable Miyaputta

1 Vp 2 7

Ikkai ratthakūda (Ekadi-ra trakuta) Same as adm n strator **Ikkāi**[1]

1 Vp 2 7

1 **Ikkhāga** (Ik vaku) A *janapada* being th same as **Kosala** (1) King **Padibuddhi** ruled there **Titthayara Usaha** (1) was born at **Ikkhāgabhūmi** i e **Kosalā** or **Aojjhā** (2)

1 Jna 65 Sth 564 JnaA p 125 2 K lp 206 A N 382

2 **Ikkhaga** An Aryan clan Descendants of **Titthayara Usabha**(1) belonged to t On the occas on of the f st *pa a* of Usabha **Sakka** (3) appeared bef e h m w th sugar cane and tl e forme w shed to take t so the *va nśa* of U abha came to be known as **Ikkhaguvamsa**[3]

1 P j 37
2 B hBh 3265 5257 Sth 564 K lp 2 18 U t 18 39 V 1561 1562 1607 1625 1800 1807 1847 A N 148 9 A C I pp 152 236 J tBh 1409 KalpDh p 148 K lpV pp 231 2 J A p 125
3 A C I p 152 K lpV p 231 T 278 A H p 125

Ikkhāgakula (Iksvakukula) See **Ikkhāga** (2)

1 A 2 11 A aN 148 A C I p 236

Ikkhāgabhūmi (Iksvakubhum) Same as **Aojjha** (2)

1 AvaN 382 K lp 206

Ikkhāgavamsa (Iksvākuvamśa) See **Ikkhāga** (2)

1 A aH p 125

Ikkhāguvamsa (Ikṣvakuvamśa) Same as **Ikkhāgavamsa**

1 AvaC I p 152

Ikkhu (Ikṣu) Fifth chapte of the twenty first section of **Viyāhapaṇṇatti**[1]

1 Bha 688

Ikkhuvara-diva (Iksuvara-dvipa) A concentric island surrounded by **Ikkhuvara samudda** and itself surrounding **Ghayoda-samudda** It is the same as **Khodavara** island [2]

1 J 166 2 Su 101

Ikkhuvara samudda (Iksuvara samudra) An ocean surrounded by the **Namdissara** island and itself surrounding **Ikkhuvaradiva** It s the same as **Khoyoda** ocean

1 J 166 2 S 101

Icchā Eleventh night f a fortn ght

1 J m 152 S 48

Itth (Stri) Fifth chapter of th th rd sect on of **V yāhapannatt**

1 Bh 126

Itthīparinnā (Stripar jna) On f the s xt en hapter of (the f rst sect n of) **Sūyagada** It s the same as **Th parinna**

1 S m 16 S tC p 126 2 S 23

Ila A hous holder of **Vanāras** **Ila** r wa h w f and **Il** (1) was h s daughter

1 Jna 151

Il siri (Ilaś) W fe of **Ila** a hous hold r f **Vānara**

1 J 151

1 Il Daught r f **Ila** th fath a d **Ila** th m tl bel g g to **Vaṇāras** She r nounc d the world and be ame a d s ple of **T tthayara Pāsa** (1) Afte death sl e was born as a pr c pal wife of **Dharanimda** Once he de cend d from her **Ilāv d msag** ab d and staged a d ama b fore Titthayara **Mahāv ra** She is also known as **Ilādevi**(2) See also **Alā** (1)

1 J 151 Bh 406 N 4 7 A C I p 484

2 Ilā Fi st hapte of the th d sub se t on of the se ond section of **Nāyādhammakahā**

1 J 151

Ilāiputta (Ilāciputra) Ident cal w th **Ilaputta**

1 SutC p 211 A p 27 A N 847

1 Ilādevi A princ pal **Disākumari** res d ng on the **Sotthiya** peak of the western **Ruyaga** (1) mountain

1 Sth 643 J m 114 A C I p 138 T 157

2 Ilādevī Same as **Ilā** (1) [1]

1 Jna. 151 Nir 4 7

3 Ilādevī Seventh chapter of **Pupphacūlā**

1 Nir 4 1

4 Ilādevī A peak of mount **Sihari**

1 J m 111

5 Ilādevi A peak of mount **Culla Himavamta** It is named after the goddess of the same name residing ther

1 J m 75

Ilāputta (Ilaputra) Son of a merchant of **Ilavaddhanagara** He was enamou ed of an actress and he accompanied her for a pretty long time Later he was deeply impressed by a monk in th ci y of **Bennatada** He obtained omnisc ence wh le dancing on bamboos and ultimately attained liberation He is also known as **Ilāiputta**

1 A N 847 866 879 A C I pp 484 498 V 3290 3332 3348 M 483 A p 27 S tS p 172 S tC p 211 A H p 359 2 S tC p 211

Ilāvadamsaga (Ilavatamsaka) A heavenly abode wh rein **Iladevi** (2) dwelt

1 J 151

Ilāvaddhanagara (Il ardhan ga a) A c ty whe **Ilaputta** was born It was situated on the bank of **Benna** (1)

1 A C I p 484

Illa A country v s t d by **Titthayara Usabha** (1) It is ment oned along with **Bahali Adamba** and **Jonaga** Illa may be probably the eg on of Alai mounta ns north west of **Pāmir**

1 A N 336 V 1716 A M p 228 A H p 147 2 Se GLSM p 80

Isi (Rsi) Lord of the southern **Isivāiya Vānamamtara** gods

1 P j 49 Sth 94

Isigiṇa (Isikina) Same as **Isiṇa**

1 Aup 33

Isigiri (Rsigiri) A Brahmin mendicant in **Titthayara Pāsa** s (1) *t rtha* recog nised as a **Patteyabuddha**

1 Risi. 34 Risi (sangrahani)

Isigutta (Ṛsigupta) Disciple of **Suhatthi**(1) of the **Vāsittha** family line **Māṇavagaṇa** (2) originated from him He belonged to the Vasittha *gotra* [1]

1 K lp (The al) 7 KalpV p 260

Isiguttia (Ṛṣ guptiya) An off shoot of **Mānavagana** (2)

1 Kalp p 260

Isiṇa An **Anariya** country wherefrom maids were brought and employed as servants in royal harems It is variously mentioned as **Is na** **Isigaṇa** and **Isigina**

1 Jna 18 43 Bha 380 A p 33

Isitalāga (Ṛsitadaga) A tank constructed by **I i ala**(1) at **Tosal** (1) Pe ple performed here *atthahiy mahima* (e ght days r tual) e ery year It s pro bably the Konsala-gang or Kosala-Ganga tank near the Dhauli hill referred to by Kittoe [3]

1 BrhBh 4223 2 B hBh 3149 50 3 Se GDA p 205

Isidatta (Ṛṣidatta) One of the f e d sciples of preceptors **Sutthiya S ppaḍi buddha**

1 K lp (Th l) 7 KalpV pp 261 2

Isidattia (R dattiya) An off shoot of **Mānavagana** (?)

1 K lp p 260

1 Isidāsa (Ṛsidasa) F rst chapt r of **An ttaro avaiyadasa** At prese t it const tutes the th rd chapter of its third sect on

1 Sth 755 2 A t 3

2 Isidāsa Son of lady **Bhadda** (7) of **R yagiha** He renoun ed th world and becam a d sc ple of **Mahā ira**

1 A t 6

Isidinna (Ṛsidatta) F fth **Titthamkara** of the current **Osappiṇi** in the **Era vaya** (1) region of **Jambūdiva**

1 Sam 159 T 318

Isipāla (Ṛṣ pāla) See **Isipalia**

1 KalpV pp 261 262

Isipālia (Ṛsipālita) Same as **Isivālia**

1 KalpV pp 261 262

Isibhaddaputta (Ṛsibhadraputra) A lay votary of **Mahāvīra** n th town of **Ālabhiyā** After death he was born as a god in the **Aruṇābha** (2) celestial

abode of Sahassamakappa. On the expiry of his celestial life he will take birth in Mahavideha and attain liberation there [1]

1 Bha 433-5

1 Isibhāsiya (Ṛṣibhāṣita) An **Amgabāhira Kāliya** text [1] It contained forty-four chapters expounded by [2] or dealing with [3] forty four sages born here after the expiry of their life as celestial beings **Bhaddabāhu** (2) is said to have composed a *niryukti* commentary on it At present the Isibhāsiya [5] contains forty five chapters The sages who expounded them belonged to different non Jain sects still they are recognized as **Patteyabuddhas** The sermons recorded in it are on spiritualism in general

1 Pak p 44 N C IV p 253 S tC pp 5 7 N 44 Vi 2794 A C I p 411 UttC p 1
2 S m 44
3 SamA p 68
4 A N 85 V 1080
5 I ibh siy m S ttaim S dharma J an Ma dir Bomb y 1963

2 Isibhasiya Third chapter of **Panhavagarana** but t s not available in the extant text

1 Sth 755

Isimamdalatthau (Ṛṣimandalastava) A text ulog sing saints (sis)

1 AcaC p 374

Isivāa (Ṛsivada) Same as **Isivaiya**

1 Sth 94

Isivāiya (Ṛṣivadika) A sub-class of **Vānamamtara** gods Isi and **Isivāla**(1) are their two lords

1 Praj 47 49 De 305 Pr 15

Isivādiya (Rsivadika) Same as **Isivāiya**

1 Pras. 15

1 Isivāla (Ṛṣipāla) Lord of the northern **Isivāiya Vānamamtara** gods

1 Praj 47 De 305 BrhBh 4219 4223 Sth 94

2 Isivāla Previous birth of the fifth **Vāsudeva**(1) **Purisasiha**(1) **Kanha** (4) was his preceptor He made a resolve (*nidana*) at **Rāyagiha** and its cause was his defeat [1]

1 Sam 158 Tir 607 609

3 Isivāla Same as **Isivāliya** (1) [1]

1 KalpV pp 261 262

1 Isivāliya (Ṛṣipālita) Disciple of **Saṁtiseṇiya.** The monastic branch originating from him is known as **Isivāliyā**

1 K lp (The a al) 7 K lpV pp 261 262

2 Isivāliya Same as **Isivaiya**

1 De 305

Isivāliyā (Ṛṣipal ta) A monast c branch originat ng from **Isivāliya** (1) It is the same as **Ajjaisivāliyā**

1 Kalp (The h) 7 2 K lp p 261

Isivuḍḍhi (Ṛs vrddh) One of the eight pr c pal w ves of **Cakkavatti Bambhadatta** (1)

1 UttN d UttS p 379

Isuyāra (Isukara) See **Usuyara** (3)

1 UttN & UttS p 396

I

1 Īsa a (Iśvara) A **M hāpayalakala a** (underground pot l k st u tu) in the centre of the **Lavaṇa** ocean in the north

1 Sth 305 S m 52 95 J 156

2 Īsara Lord (*d*) of the **Bhuyavā y Vāṇamaṁtara** gods

1 Sth 94 P j 49

Īsaramat (Iś a am t) A heretical school which holds that God is the creator of the Univ rse

1 N C III p 195

Īsā (Īśa) Interior *(abhyantara)* cou c l (one of the thre as *abhyantara madhyama* and *bahy*) f some of the lords (*ndra*) of gods and the r **Logapālas** wive etc

1 Sth 154 SthA p 128

1 Īsāna (Iśana) Seco d celest al region to the north of mount **Maṁdara** (3) It con sts of twenty eight lakh abodes Each ab de s five hundred *y janas* high and extends to twenty seven hundred *yojanas* [3] The gods belonging to these abodes enjoy physical co tion

1 Sam 28 150 Bh 172 A H p 92, Jna 158 See also Sth 114 5 199 200 260 291 383 405 469 506 575 579 644 683 769 Sam 1 33 62

2 Sam 108

3 Ibid 27

4 Sth 116

2 **Isāṇa** Lord *(indra)* of the second heavenly region of the same name He has eighty thousand equals thirty three ministers four police-chiefs eight principal wives three councils seven army chiefs and three hundred twenty thousand bodyguards He is the master of the northern half of the unive rse **Aṁkavaḍaṁsaya** s h s main palace[3] His eight principal wives are **Kaṇhā** (2) **Kaṇharāi** (3) **Rāma** (2) **Rāmarakkhiya** (1) **Vasu** (6) **Vasuguttā**(1) **Vasumitta** (1) and **Vasuṁdharā** (4)

1 Bha 134 169 172, 406 Jam 33 118 122 Sam 80 A N 518 A Cu I p 315 Vis 1945 1973 P j 53 Jna 148 158
2 Pr j 53 Bh A p 174 K lpV p 25 See also Sth 94 256 273 307 404 505 574 582 3 612 644 682 769
3 Bh 172
4 Sth 612 Bh 406

3 **Isāna** Any god r sid ng n the heaven of the same name His maximum he ght is seven *ratnis*[1] His longevity is somewhat more than two *sāgaro pama* years n th max mum and somewhat more than one *palyopama* in the minimum

1 A 133
2 S m 1 2 Sth 113 An 139

4 **Isāna** F fth chapter of the seventeenth section of **Viyahapaṇṇatti**[1]

1 Bh 590

5 **Isana** One of the th rty **Muhuttas** of a day and night

1 Jam 152 S 47 S m 30

Isāṇakappa (Iśanakalpa) Ident cal with **Isaṇa** (1)

1 Bh 172 J 158

Isāṇadeviṁda (Īśanade endra) Same as **Isāṇa** (2)

1 S m 80 Bh 134 406 520 A aC I p 144

Isāṇavaḍiṁsaga(ya) (Iśanavatamsaka) Largest abode of the heavenly region of the name of **Isāna**(1) It is situated in the centre Its length as well as breadth is twelve and a half hundred thousand *yojana*s

1 Sam 13 Bha 134 172 603

Isāṇavaḍeṁsaa (Īśanavatamsaka) See **Isāṇavaḍiṁsaga**

1 Bh 603

Isāṇassa aggamahisi (Iśanasya agramahisi) Tenth subsection of the second section of **Nāyādhammakahā**

1 Jna 148

Isāṇiṁda (Īśānendra) Same as **Isāṇa** (2)[1]

1 AvaCu I p 295

Isi (Īṣat) Another name of **Isipabbhārā** [1]

1. Sam 12.

Isiguṇa See **Isiṇa** [1]

1 Bha 380

Isiṇa See **Isiṇa** [1]

1 Jam 43

Isipabbhārā (Īsatprāgbharā) Abode of liberated souls It is s tuated twelv *yojanas* above the **Savvatthasiddha** (1) celestial abode It has the form of an umbrella It is forty five lakh *y ja as* long as well as broad and some what more than three times in circumference Its thickness is eight *yojanas* It is thickest in the middle and decreases towards the margi till it s thinner than the wing of a fly [1] It has twelve names **Isi Is pabbhāra Tanūi Taṇutaṇūi** or **Taṇūyatari Siddhi** (1) **Siddhālaya Mutti M ttālaya Bambha**(7) **Bambhavaḍimsaya Lokapaḍipuraṇa** and **Logaggacūl ā**

1 De 273 279 Utt 36 58 62 A p 43 Praj 54 A N 954 ff Sth 148 | 648 S m 45 Bh 436 645 T 1225 2 S m 12 Sth 648

Isīpabbhārā (Isatp agbhar) See **Isipabbhārā**

1 Pr j 155 OghN 43

U

Uioda (Uditoda) See **Udiodaa**

1 A N 1545

Umjāyana (Ujj yana) A branch of the **Vas ttha** lineage

1 Sth 551

Umbara (Udumbara) Seventh chapter of the first section of **Vivagasuya**

1 Vip 2

1 Umbaradatta (Udumbaradatta) Son of **Sāgaradatta**(5) and **Gamgadatta** of **Pāḍalasamḍa.** He suffered from sixteen diseases owing to the rise of sin ful Karmas In his preceding l fe he was a royal physic an of king **Kaṇaga raha**(2) of **Vijayapura**

1 Vp 28

2 Umbaradatta A **Jakkha** in a garden outs de the city of **Pāḍalasamḍa** [1]

1 Vip 28

Ukkaraḍa (Utkarata) See **Ukkuruḍa**

1 AvaCu 1 p 601

Ukkalavādi (Utkalavādin) A non Jain sage in **Ariṭṭhanemi** s *tirtha* recognised as a **Patteyabuddha** [1]

1 Risi (saṅgrahaṇī) See also R i 20

Ukkāmuha (Ulkāmukha) An **Amtaradīva** [1]

1 Sth 304 Praj. 36 N nM p 103

Ukkālia or **Ukkāliya** (Utkālika) One of the two types of **Amgabāhira** texts [1] which can be read at any proper time that is for the study of which there is no fixed time [2] The follow ng are some of such texts -[3]

(1) **Dasaveāliya** (2) **Kappiyākappiya** (3) **Cullakappasuya** (4) **Mahāka ppasuya** (2) (5) **Uvavāiya** (6) **Rāyapaseṇiya** (7) **Jivābhigama** (8) **Paṇṇavaṇā**, (9) **Mahāpaṇṇavaṇā** (10) **Pamāyappamāya** (11) **Namdi** (1) (12) **Anuogadāra** (13) **Devimdatthava** (14) **Tamdulaveyāliya** (15) **Camdāvijjhaya** (16) **Sūrapa ṇṇatti** (17) **Porisimamḍala** (18) **Mamḍalapavesa** (19) **Vijjācaranaviṇicchaya** (20) **Gaṇivijjā** (21) **Jhāṇavibhatti** (22) **Maranav bhatti** (23) **Ayavisohi** (24) **Viyarāgasua** (25) **Samlehanāsua** (26) **Vihārakappa**, (27) **Caranavihi** (28) **Āura paccakkhana** (29) **Mahāpaccakkhāṇa** **Avassaya** is also an Ukkāliya text.[4] See also **Kāliya**

1 Na 44 Sth 71
2 NanCu p 57 N M p 204 A uCu p 5 AnuH p 6 SthA p 5
3 N 44 N M p 202ff N nH p 70 Pak p 43 A Cu p 2.
4 A uHe p 6

Ukkuruḍa (Utkuruta) One of the two teachers who belonged to **Kuṇālā**(1) and died at **Sāgeya** This word has some other variants like **Ukkaraḍa**, **Okuruda** and **Kuruda** [1]

1 A Cu I p 601 A H p 465 UttC p 108

Ukkosia (Utkauśika) A family line to which preceptor **Vairaseṇa** (3) belonged [1]

1 K lp p 255

Ukkhittanāa (Utkṣiptajñata) First chapter of the first section of **Nāyādha mmakahā** [1]

1 Jna 5 Sam 19 JnaA p 10 A aCu. I p 131

Ugga (Ugra) A Ksatriya family which was appointed as guardian by **Usa bha**(1) the first **Titthayara** for the protection of the people [1] It is also known as an **Āriya** clan [2]

1 Bha 383 682, Sut 2 1 9 Jna 55 Aca 2 11 AcaN 22-3 Kalp 18 Vis 1658 1847 AvaCu I p 154 II p 81 SthA p 210 UttS. p 418
KalpV p 232 KalpDh p 149 Tir 1012.
2 Praj 37

Uggavai (Ugravati) Nights of the first, sixth and eleventh days of a fort night.[1]

1 Jam 152, Sur 49

Uggasena (Ugrasena) King of **Mahurā**(1) **Kamsa**(2) and **Nabhasena** were his son and grandson respect vely [2] **Rāimai** and **Saccabhama** were his dau ghters [3] He was the foremost of the sixteen thousand kings under the suzerainty of **Vāsudeva**(?) **Kanha**(1) See also **Nabhasena** a d ts footnote

1 Jna 52 K lpS m p 176 | lpS m p 176
2 K lpSam p 173 V K p 412 | 4 N 5 1 J 117 A t 1 D Cu
3 K lpV p 213 KalpDh p 139 K p 310 A C I p 355

Ucca One of the f ve pala es bel ng ng t **Bambhadatta**(1) the twelfth **Cakkavatti**

1 Utt 13 13

Uccattar (Uc ata ka) One of the ghte n va et s f the **Bambh** (2) script P obably it s the ame as **Amtakkhariya**

1 S m 18 2 P j 37

Uccanāgar (Uccanagari) A monast c branch or g nat ng from preceptor **Samtiseṇia** It is one of the f ur branches of **Kodiyagana**(2)

1 K lp (Th l) 7 K lpV p 261 K lpV p 60

Ucchughara (Iksugṛha) A ga den f **Dasapura** wh re prec pto **Rakkhiya**(1) stayed for four months n a ra ny cason

1 Vy Bh 8 22 A Bh 14 A H p 301

Uju aliya (Ṛjup lik) A v flowi g n ar **Jambh yag ma** **T tthavara Maha vira** obta ned omn s ien e o t n rtl er bai k

1 A 179 K lp 120 A N 54 V 1673 198 A C I p 3 2 K lpV p 177

Ujjamta (Ujjaya ta) Se **Ujj mta**

1 A H p 709

Ujjal (Ujj al ta) An fer l abod th **Val v pp bh** g n

1 A t 9

Ujjimta (Ujjayanta) Name of a mountai **A ttbanem** tl e twenty ecc d **Titthamkar** obta ned omn s nce o ts summ t Tl e h atta ned eman c pat on a well i the company of f e hund ed and th ty s x m nks [3] The place of h s ren nc t on ha also been the ame It is the same as **Revayaga** It is popularly known as Girna

1 K lp 174 OghND p 119
2. K lp 182 J 129 130 V 1702
A N 307 T 554
3 K lp 182
4 OghND p 119 A p 8
5 UttS p 492
6 GDA p 211

Ujjumai (Ṛjumati) One of the twelve disc ples of **Sambhūi**(4)

1 K lp p 256

Ujjavāliyā (Ṛjupālikā) See **Ujuvāliyā**[1]

1 Aca. 2 197

Ujjemta (Ujjayanta) See **Ujjimta**[1]

1 BrhBh 3192

Ujjeṇī (Ujjayini) Capital of the **Avamti**(1) country (modern Malwa)[1] It was situated at a distance of eighty *yojanas* from **Vitibhaya**, the capital of **Simdhu-sovira**[2] The following are some of the kings who reigned in this city **Camdapajjoa** or **Pajjoa**[3] **Kunāla**[4] **Sampai** **Balamitta**(1)[6] **Gaddabhilla**[7] and **Jiyasattu**(23)[8] **Attaṇamalla** the famous wrestler also belonged to Ujjeni[9] This city had five hundred *upaśrayas* (shelter houses for monks and nuns)[10] It also had a big temple known as **Mahākāla**(3)[1] The following *acaryas* (preceptors) had visited this city **Vaira**(2)[12] **Mahagiri**[13] **Suhatthi**(1)[14] **Camdarudda** **Rakkhiya**(1) **Bhaddagutta**[7] **Kālaga**(1)[18] and **Asādha**(2)[9] Monk **Avamtisukumāla** also belonged to this city[20] The **Sagas**(2) were brought here by preceptor Kalaga(1)[21] It is identified with modern Ujjain[22] See also **Avamti**(2)

1 UttC p 31 Pra A p 90 UttS p 49
2 N sC III p 145
3 UttN p 96 AvaCu II p 159 SthA p 431
4 B hK p 917 An H p 10
5 K lpDh pp 164-5 N C II pp 361 2
6 DasaCu p 55
7 NisC III p 59
8 AcaCu p 225
9 A N 1274 UttCu p 109 A C II p 112
10 AvaC II p 196
11 A C II p 157
12 A aCu I p 392
13 AvaCu II p 157
14 B hK p 918
15 A C II p 77
16 Mar 489
17 A C I p 394
18 UttN p 127 UttC p 83 NisCu III p 131
19 N C I p 20 D C p 96
20 S m 65 M 435 Ni Cu II. p 90 Se al UttS pp 85 213 218 UttK pp 31 38 A aN 767 1275 8 1295 1304 B hBh 4219 22 5115 A Cu I p 189 403 409 489 492 540 II pp 154 157 162 164 202 283 OghNBh 26 UttCu pp 53 55 128 NanM p 145
21 Vy Bh d VyaM XII p 94
22 GDA p 209

Ujjotatarā (Udyotatarā) A city where **Divayaṇa**(3) heard the rumour of the prediction of the destruction of **Bāravai** with his own hands

1 DasH p 36.

Ujjhā (Ayodhyā) See **Aojjhā**.[1]

1 A aN 382

1 **Ujjhiyaa** (Ujjhitaka) Second chapter of the first section of **Vivāgasuya**.[1]

1 Vip 2

2. Ujjhiyaa Son of **Vijayamitta**(2) and **Subhaddā**(7) of **Vāṇiyagāma** He fell in love with **Kāmajjhayā**, the courtezan of the same town and started living with her King **Mitta**(3) asked Kāmajjhaya to live with him in his palace She left the company of Ujjhiyaa and started living in the king s palace Ujjhiyaa could not forbear the separation Once he entered the palace and engaged himself in sexual intercourse with Kāmajjhaya He was caught red handed by the king who then severely punished him He was **Gottāsa**(2) in his previous birth [1]

1 Vip 9 14 SthA p 507

Ujjhiyā (Ujjhitā) Wife of **Dhanapāla**(3) [1]

1 Jna 63

Utta Same as **Udda** [1]

1 Praj 37

Utthānasua (Utthanasruta) An **Amgabāhira Kalia** t xt It s ot extant now

1 Pak p 45 Vy 10 28 N 44 N nH p 73 N M p 207 N C p 60

Udamka A sage whose beautiful wife was raped by popular g d **Imda**(5) [1]

1 NisCu III p 340 B hK p 543

Uduvādiyagaṇa (Uduvatikagana) One of the n ne mona t c groups o g na ting from **Bhaddajasa**(2) It had four branches and three famil e as follows **Campijjiyā Bhaddijjiyā Kakamdiya Mehal jjiyā Bhaddajas ya Bhaddaguttia** and **Jasabhadda**(3)

1 Kalp (Ther l) 7 KalpV p 59 Sth 680

Uduvimaṇa (Udu imana) An abode n the f rst st atum of the **Sohamma**(1) heaven Its length as well as breadth is forty five lakhs of *yoj nas*

1 Sth 328 2 S m 45

Udda (Odra) Its other var ants are **Utta** and **Udu** It stands for an **Anariya** country and its inhabitants The country of the Uddas or Odras s located in Swat or the anc ent Uddiyana Present Ods of Punjab Rajasthan and Western India might have been emig ants from Swat country Odra has been the name of Orissa also [3]

1 Pra 37 S tS p 123 P s 4 2 GESM pp 61 63 3 TAI pp 333 336

Udduvādiyagaṇa (Udduvatikagana) Same as **Uduvādiyagana**

1 Sth 680

Uṇāa or **Uṇṇāga** (Unāka) A place visited by **Titthayara Mahāvīra** [1] It is probably the same as Unao in Uttara Pradesh [2]

1 A aCu I p 295 AvaN 491 A aH p 211 KalpV p 167 2 SBM p. 357

Uṇṇata (Unnata) A town in the **Mahāvideha** region of **Jambuddīva**.[1]

1 Nir 5. 1

Uttama Another name of mount **Mamdara(3)**.[1] According to **Samavāya** the reading is **Uttara(3)**.[2]

1. Jam. 109 2. Sam 16

1 Uttamā First of the fifteen nights of a fortnight [1]

1 J m 152 Sur 48

2. Uttamā A principal wife of **Puṇṇabhadda(5)** a lord of the **Jakkha** gods.[1] She was a daughter of a merchant in her previous birth [2] The same is the name of a principal wife of **Māṇibhadda(1)** [3]

1 Bha 406 Sth 273 2 J a 153 3 Bha 169 Sth 693

3 Uttamā Eleventh chapter of the fifth subsection of the second section of **Nāyādhammakaha** [1]

1 Jna 153

1 Uttara First of the eight disciples of preceptor **Mahāgiri** [1]

1 Kalp (Thera 1) 7

2 Uttara Twenty second **Titthamkara** of the coming **Ussappiṇi** in the **Eravaya(1)** region of **Jambūdiva**

1 Sam 159 T 1121

3 Uttara Another name of mount **Mamdara(3)** Its other reading is **Uttama** [2]

1 Sam 16 2 Jam 109

Uttara-amtaradiva (Uttara antardvipa) Chapters from the seventh to the thirty fourth in the tenth section of **Viyāhapaṇṇatti** [1]

1 Bha. 394

1. Uttarakurā (Uttarakuru) A locality situated on the north-eastern **Rai karaga** mountain It is the capital of **Rāmā(2)** one of the eight principal wives of **Isāṇa(2)**.[1]

1 Sth 307

2 Uttarakurā A palanquin used by **Titthayara Ariṭṭhanemi** on the occasion of his renunciation-ceremony [1]

1 Sam 157

3. Uttarakurā Same as **Uttarakuru(1)**.[1]

1 Sth. 302, Jiv. 148.

1. Uttarakuru A sub-region to the north of mount **Mamdara**(3) It is situated in the **Mahāvideha** region of **Jambuddiva** It is crescent-shaped. It extends from east to west Its breadth from north to south is 11842 2/19 *yojanas*. Its northern chord *(jivā)* from east to west measures 53000 *yojanas* Its pertinent arc (dhanu pittha) in the south is 60418-12/19 *yojanas* [1] It has (two) **Jamaga**(1) mountains **Nilavamta**(2) lake **Kamcanaga pavvaya** mountains, etc.[2] The tree of **Jambusudamsaṇā** lies in it [3] The people living therein get mature in forty-nine days only [4] and always enjoy the best era known as **Susamasusamā** [5]

1 J'v 147 Jam 87 85 Mar 60 Sam 53 Sth 302 197 522 555
2 Ji 148 152 Jam 88 90 Bh A pp 654 5
3 J m 90 J 151 Sth 764
4 Sam 49
5 Bh A p 897

2. Uttarakuru Presiding deity of the **Uttarakuru**(1) region

1 Jam 91

3. Uttarakuru A lake s tuated n the **Uttarakuru**(1) reg on

1 J 150 Jam 89 Sth 434

4 Uttarakuru A summit each of ( ) **Gamdhamādana** as well as (i) **Māla vamta**(1)[2] mountain

1 J m 86 Sth 590
2 Jam 91 Sth 689

5 Uttarakuru A garden outside the city of **Sageya** There was in it a shrine of **Jakkha Pāsamiya**

1 J a 154 V p 34

Uttarakurudaha (Uttarakurudraha) Same as **Uttarakuru**(3) [1]

1 Sth 434

Uttarakūlaga (Uttarakulaka) A class of *vanaprastha* ascetics [1] confining their movements to the northern bank of **Gamgā** [2]

1 Bha 417 Nir 3 3 A p 38
2 Bh A p 519

Uttarakhattiyakumḍapura (Uttaraksatriyakundapura) See **Khattiyakumḍapura** [1]

1 Aca 2 176

Uttaracūliyā (Uttaracūlikā) A canonical text [1] not extant now

1 A aCu II p 157

Uttarajjhayaṇa (Uttaradhyayana) An **Amgabāhira Kāliya** text [1] of multiple authorship [2] It consists of the following thirty-six chapters [3] (1) **Vinayasuya**, (2) **Parisaha**, (3) **Caurамgijja** (4) **Asamkhaya**, (5) **Akāmamaraṇa**, (6) **Niya**

[illegible], (7) **Orabbhia**, (8) **Kāviliya**, (9) **Namipavvajjā**, (10) **Dumapattaya**, (11) **Bahussuyapujja**, (12) **Harieśa(3)**, (13) **Cittasambhūi**, (14) **Usuyārijja**, (15) **Sabhikkhu(2)**, (16) **Samāhiṭhāṇa**, (17) **Pāvasamaṇijja** (18) **Saṃjaijja**, (19) **Miyacāriyā**, (20) **Niyaṇṭhijja**, (21) **Samuddapālijja**, (22) **Rahanemiya**, (23) **Kesigoyamijja**, (24) **Samii**, (25) **Jaṇṇaijja**, (26) **Sāmāyārī**, (27) **Khalumkijja**, (28) **Mukkhagai** (29) **Appamāya**, (30) **Tava**, (31) **Caraṇa**, (32) **Pamāyaṭhāṇa**, (33) **Kammappayaḍi**(2) (34) **Lesā**(2) (35) **Aṇagāramagga** and (36) **Jīvājīva-vibhatti** In the **Samavāya** the names of those chapters which differ or are at variant are as follows –[4] 3 **Cāuraṃgijja**, 5 **Akāmamaraṇijja**, 6. **Purisavijjā**, 7 **Urabbhijja**, 8. **Kāviliya**, 11 **Bahusuyapūjā**, 12. **Hariesijja** 13. **Cittasaṃbhūya** 15 **Sabhikkhuga** 16 **Samāhiṭhāṇāim**, 20 **Aṇāhapavvajja**, 22. **Rahaṇemijja**, 23 **Goyamakesijja** 24 **Samitīo**, 28 **Mokkhamaggagai**, 30 **Tavomagga** 31 **Caraṇavihi**(2) 32 **Pamāyaṭhāṇāim**, 33 **Kammapayaḍi** and 34. **Lesajjhayaṇa**.

The word uttara in the nomenclature of Uttarajjhayana signifies three meanings (1) Last (2) Excellent and (3) Afterwards Some believe that the words contained in Uttarajjhayana are the LAST ones uttered by **Mahāvīra** before he attained liberation Some explain the word uttara as excellent and say that the chapters contained in Uttarajjhayana are the EXCELLENT ones [6] Others suggest that the word uttara occurring in Uttarajjhayaṇa is used to convey the idea that this text was used to be read AFTER **Āyāra** before **Dasaveyāliya** was composed and AFTER Dasaveyāliya later on [7] Uttarajjhayana will become extinct after the death of **Pūsa**(4) i. e after 20500 years of Mahāvira s emancipation [8]

1 Pak. p 44 Nan. 44
2 UttN p 5 UttS. pp 5–6
3 UttN p 9
4 Sam 36
5 UttN p 3 UttS pp 3 712
6 NanM p 206
7 UttN p 5 UttS p 5 VyaBh 3 176
8 Tir 826

Uttarajjhayaṇa-cuṇṇi (Uttarādhyayana-curṇi) A commentary on **Uttarajjhayaṇa** composed by a disciple of **Govāliya-mahattara** [1] He is said to be **Jiṇadāsagaṇimahattara**.[2]

1 UttCu. p 283
2. See CLJ p 193

Uttarajjhayaṇa-ṇijjutti (Uttarādhyayana-niryukti) A versified commentary on **Uttarajjhayaṇa** composed by **Bhaddabāhu(2)** [1]

1 AcaSi. p. 84 AvaN 84 Vis 1079

Uttaraḍḍhabharaha (Uttarārdhabharata) Northern half of the **Bharaha**(2) region in **Jambuddīva**. It is situated to the north of mount **Veyaḍḍha**(2), to the south of mount **Cullahimavanta**, to the east of western **Lavaṇa-samudda** and to the west of eastern **Lavaṇasamudda**. It extends in length from east

to west and in breadth from north to south [1] It has been the dwelling place of Āvāḍa community as well Gaṁgā and Siṁdhu(1) flow in it [3]

1 Jam 16 2. Ibid 56 58 Av C I p 194 3 Jam 16 74

Uttaraddhabharahakūḍa (Uttarārdhabharatakuta) A s mmit of the **Veyaḍḍha(2)** mountain in the **Bharaha(2)** region in **Jambūdīva** [1]

1 Jam 12

Uttaraddhamāṇussakhetta (Uttarardhamanusyaksetra) Northern half of **Māṇussakhetta** (the region that s occup ed by human beings) Sixty six suns as well as the same number of moons rise i t

1 Sam 66

Uttaraddhakaccha (Uttarardhakaccha) N rthe n half of the **Kaccha(1)** district in **Mahavideha** It s s tuated to the north of mount **Veyaddha(1)** of Kaccha to the south of mount **Nilav mta(1)** to the east of mount **Māla v mta(1)** and to the west of mount **Cittakūḍ** **Simdhukumda** is sit ated in it

1 J m 93

Uttaraddhabharaha (Uttarardhabharata) See **Uttaraddhabharaha**

1 A Cū I p 194 J m 74

Uttarapotthavayā (Uttaraprausthapada) A con tellation It s the same as **Uttarabhaddavayā**

1 S 36

1 Uttarabalissahagana One of the nine groups of monks under **Titthayara Mahāvira**

1 Sth 680

2 Uttarabalissahagana A monast c branch orig nat ng from preceptors **Uttara(1)** and **B liss ha** two d sciples of **Mahagiri** It had four branches **Kosambiyā** **Koḍambān** **Suttivatt ya** and **Camdanagar**

1 K lp (Th 1) 7 K lpV p 257

Uttarabhaddavadā or **Uttarabhaddavayā** (Uttarabh drapada) See **Uttarābhaddavayā** [1]

1 Sur 36

Uttaramadhurā or **Uttaramahurā** (Uttaramathura) Northern **Mathurā** See **Mahurā(1)**

1 AvaH p 357 688 VyaM IV p 36

Uttaravācāla A locality near **Seyaviyā** In its forest serpent **Caṃḍakosia** stung **Titthayara Mahāvīra.**[1] Merchant **Nāgasena** belonged to it [2] See also **Vācāla**

1 AvaN 468 Vi 1922 3 1923 K ipDh p 104 A H p 195
2 A aC I p 279 AvaN 471 V

Uttaraveyaddha (Uttaravaitadhya) Northern half of the **Veyaḍḍha**(2) mountain

1 J m 52

Uttarā Sister of preceptor **Sivabhūi**(1) Following her brother she also abandoned all her clothes and became a naked nun Later on she was however persuaded to keep one garment to cover her body

1 V 3053 UttS pp 178 180 UttN p 181

Uttarāpaha (Uttarapatha) See **Uttarā aha**

1 D sC p 17

Uttarapotthavayā (Uttarapraus̱thapada) Another name of the **Uttarabhadda vaya** con tellation Its family name s **Dhanamjaya**(4)

1 S 46 2 S 50 Jam 159

Uttarāphaggunı (Uttaraphalguni) A constellation Its pres d n deity is **Ajjama** **Kāsava**(7) is its family name [3]

1 S m 2 Sur 36 J m 155 161 Sth 90 110 589
2 J m 171
3 Su 50 Jam 159

Uttarābhaddavada or **Uttarabhaddavayā** (Uttarabhadrapada) A constellation which is presided over by god **Ahivaḍḍhi**

1 Sam 2 J m 155 161 Sth 90 110 S 36 46

Uttarāvaha (Uttarapatha) A reg on or country in the north of the **Bharaha**(2) region Hearing the prediction of the destruction of **Bāravai** **Divāyana**(3) had proceeded to Uttaravaha **Va rasāmi** had also been to th s country [2] Marriage with maternal uncle s daughter was forbidden here [3] Customs etc in **Dakkhiṇāvaha** were different from those in Uttarāvaha The town of **Kaṇṇhakārakaḍa** was situated in this region [5] Uttaravaha can be identified with the region extending west and north west of Thaneshwar [6]

1 DasH p 37 SthA p 255
2 NisCu. I p 21
3 DasN p 17 DasH p 22
4 DasCu p 17 NisCu I p 52
BrhBh 3891
5 BrhK p 915
6 GE I p 43

Uttarāsāḍhā (Uttarasāḍhā) A **Gaha** (constellation) whose family name is **Vagghāvacca**(2) **Vissa**(2) is its presiding deity [1]

1 Sam 4 Jam 31 32 155 161 171 Sur 36 38 50 Vis 1584 Sth 90

Uda Same as **Udda**[1]

1 Pra 4

1 **Udaa** (Udaka) A princ pal lay vot ry of **Gosāla**

1 Bha 330

2 **Udaa** Twelfth chapter of the first section of Nay **dhammakahā**

1 Jna 5 J A p 10

3. **Udaa** An ascetic of th l ne of **Pāsa**(1) He held a lo g discussion with **Imdabhūi** and being conv nced by h s arguments he met **Mahāvira** and accepted the path shown by him He is also known as **Pedhālaputta**(2) In future he w ll take b th as T **tthamkara**

1 S t 2 7 4 14 Sth 692 SthA p 457 A N 1168 S tC p 451 S m 159

4 **Udaa** A heretical house hold r of **Rayag ha** Later he became a follower of **Mahāvira**

1 Bh 305

5 **Udaa** Prev us b rth of the th d would be **Titthamka a** n the **Bharaha**(2) regi n He seems to be the same as **Udaa**(3)

1 Sam 159 Sth 692

6 **Udaa** Seventh **Titthamkara** of th com g **Ussappin** in the **Bharaha**(2) region and the futu e b rth of **Samkha**(10)

1 Sam 159 T 111

Udaga (Udaka) See **Udaa**

1 T 1112

Udaganāa (Udakajñata) Same as **Uda** (2)

1 Sam 19

Udagabhāsa (Udakabh a) A m u ta n esid nce of **Velamdhara nāgarāya** gods at a distance f f rty two thousand *janas* to the south of **Jambuddiva** in the **Lavana** ocean God **Sivaa** resides on t

1 Sth 305 S m 17 J 159

Udagasimaa (Udakasimaka) A mountain at a distance of forty two thou sand *yojanas* t th north of **Jambuddiva** n the **Lavaṇa** ocean It also serves as an abode of **Velamdha a** gods G d **Manosilaya** resides on it[1] See also **Dagasīma**

1 J 159 Sth 305 S m 17

Udaḍḍha (Uddagdha) A **Mahāṇiraya** situated in **Rayaṇappabhā**(2) [1] It is the same as **Uddaḍḍha** [2]

1 Sth. 515 2 SthA p 367

Udattābha (Udāttābha) An off shoot of the **Goyama**(2) lineage [1]

1 Sth 551

Udaya See **Udaa**(3) [1]

1 Sam 159

Udayana (Udayana) See **Udāyaṇa** [1]

1 A Cu I p 615

Udaya Pedhālaputta (Udaka Pedhalaputra) See **Udaa**(3)

1 S t 2 77 Sth 692

Udayabhāsa (Udakabhasa) See **Udagabhasa**

1 Sth 305

Udahi (Udadhi) Twelfth chapter of the sixteenth section of **V y hapaṇṇatti**

1 Bh 561

Udahikumāra (Udadhikumara) A class of **Bhavanava** gods They have seventy six lakhs of dwelling places **Jalakamta**(1) and **Jalappabha**(1) a e their lords All the Udahikumara gods are under **Varuṇa**(1) a **Logapāla** of **Sakka**(3) [3]

1 Sam 76 N s 1578 2. Bh 169 8 Ib d 167

1 **Udāi** (Udayin) A person of the **Kumdiyāyaṇa** lineage whose soul entered the dead body of **Gosāla** It was his seventh *pauttaparıha* (ent ance into another s body) [1]

1 Bha 550

2 **Udāi** Son of **Kūṇiya** and **Paumāvai**(9) After the death of h s father he left **Campā** and made **Pāḍaliputta** the capital of **Magaha** He was stab bed to death by **Udāimāraga** while performing *pausadha* (a vow)

1 A aCu II pp 171 177 180

3. **Udāi** One of the two chief elephants of king **Kūṇiya** In his previous birth he was an **Asurakumāra** god [1]

1 Bha 300 590 BhaA p 720

4 **Udāi** Probably same as **Udaa**(5) He earned the *tirthamkara nāma gotra* **Karma** [1]

1 Sth 691

Udāiṇa (Udāyana) See **Udāyaṇa** [1]

1 AvaCu. II p 36

Udāimāraga (Udayımāraka) Assassın of **Udāı**(2) son of kıng **Kūṇiya** [1]

1 NısCu I p 2 SthA. p 182 AcaS p 210 BrhBh 1238 J tBh 2496 AcaCu p 6 A aCu II p 29

1 Udāyaṇa (Udayana) Kıng of the cıty of **Vıt bhaya** ın **Simdhusovıra** Kıng **Mahasena**(1) etc were under hım He had marr ed **Pabhāvatı**(3) daughter of **Ceḍaga** [2] **Abhīti** was h s son He ınstead of g v ng h s k ngdom to hıs son gave ıt to h s nephew *(bhag ney)* named **Kesī**(2) renounced the wo ld and became a dıscıple of **Titthayara Mahāvı a** [3] On e monk Udāyana came to the cıty of Vıtıbhaya Kesı thought that Udayana had come to deprıve hım of the kıngdom Deluded by thıs sort of feel ng he wıth the help of a physıcıan poısoned hım to death

Once kıng Udayana had to fight wıth **Pajjoya** the k g of **Ujjeṇı** for an ımage of **Jīvaṁtasāmı** Pajjoya was defeated and ımp soned by Udayana Later on he was released on the ausp cıous occas on of *pa yusa a* (a el gıous festıval) and hıs k ngdom was returned to h m Th s ncıdent s often quoted ın Jaın lıterature as an ıdeal of forgıveness Udayana was the last king who became a monk [6]

1 Bha 491 K lpV p 298
2 AvaCu II p 168 S tCu p 28
3 Bh 491
4 SthA p 431 A C II p 36
5 A C I p 401 D C p 61 N C III p 147
6 A C II p 171

2 Udāyana Kıng of **Kosambı** He was son of **Sayāṇıya** and g andson of **Sahassāṇīya** **Miyāvaı**(1) was hıs mo her and **Paumāvaı**(6) was h s w fe He was a famous lutıst and could subjugate elephants by hıs art of lutıng [2] He was tactfully ımpr son d by **Pajjoya** the k ng of **Ujjenı** and was compe lled to teach the art of lut ng to h s daughter **Vasavadatta**(1) [3] Udayana escaped from the prıson eloped wıth Vasavadatta and marrıed her

1 Bha 441 V p 24 A aC I p 615
2 A aCu II p 161
3 UttS p 142
4 A C II p 161

Udāyi (Udāyın) See **Udāi** [1]

1 AvaCu II p 177 Sth 691

Udiodaa (Udıtodaya) Kıng of the c ty of **Purimatāla** **Sirıkamtā**(1) was hıs wıfe Kıng **Dhammaruī**(1) of **Vāṇārası** had attacked hım to capture h s qu en [1]

1 Av Cu I p 559 A N 943 1545 N M pp 165 6 V p 17 A H p 430

Udiodia (Udıtodıta) Same as **Udiodaa**

1 Vip 17 A aCu I p 559

Uditodaya See **Udiodaa.**[1]

1 AvaN. 943 A aCu I p 559

Uditodita See **Udiodaa**[1]

1 AvaCu. I p. 559

Udu Same as **Uḍḍa**[1]

1 S tS p 123

Udumbara Eighth chapter of **Kammavivāgadasā.**[1] See also **Umbara**

1 Sth 755

Udumbarijjiyā (Audumbarikā) An off shoot of **Uddehagaṇa**(2)

1 K lp p 259

Uddaṁda (Uddaṇḍa) A class of *vanaprastha* ascetics walking with staff raised up

1 Bh 417 Nir 3 3 A p 38 2 BhaA p 519 AcaCu p 169

Uddaṁḍapura (Uddandapura) A city where **Gosāla** performed his second *pauṭṭa-parihara* (entrance into another s body) in the shrine of **Camdota rana**(2)[1] It is identified with Bihār a town in Patna district[2]

1 Bh 550 2 GDA p 208

Uddaḍḍha (Uddagdha) One of the six infernal abodes of **Rayaṇappabhā**(2) the first hell It is the same as **Udaḍḍha**[2]

1 SthA p 367 2. Sth 515

Uddāiṇa or **Uddāyaṇa** (Udayana) See **Udāyaṇa**[1]

1 AvaCu II p 36 AvaCu I p 401 AcaCu p 64 DasCu p 61 A aC I p 399

Udditthā (Uddiṣta) Fifteenth day of the dark half of a month[1]

1 Dasa 6 3 JnaA p 109 A pA p 100

1 **Uddehagaṇa** One of the nine groups of monks under **Titthayara Mahāvīra.**[1]

1 Sth 680

2 **Uddehagaṇa** A monastic branch originating from preceptor **Rohaṇa.** Its four off-shoots and six sub-family lines are **Udumbarijjiyā Māsapūriā Maipattiyā** and **Puṇṇapattiā, Nāgabhūya, Somabhūi**(1) **Ullagaccha Hatthalijja, Namdijja** and **Pārihāsaya** respectively[1]

1 Kalp (Therāvali) 7 KalpV pp 258 259

Uddhakamdūyaga (Ūrdhvakanduyaka) A class of *vanaprastha* ascetics[1] scratching their body above the navel

1 Bha 417 2 BhaA p 519

Uparima Gevijja (Upar ma Graiveyaka) The highest **Gevijja** layer It has three parts **Uvarimahitthima Uvarimamajjhima** and **Uvarimauvarima**

1 Sth 232 2 Utt 36 212 213 Sth 232

1 **Uppala** (Utpala) First chapter of the el venth section of **Viyāhapannatti**[1]

1 Bh 409

2 **Uppala** An astrologe who was for some time a monk of the line of **Titthayara Pāsa**(1) He e pla ned to T tthayara **Mahavira** the meaning of the ten dreams s en by him n **Atthiyagāma** He also h lped him n getting released from the custody f king **Jiyasattu**(33) of **Lohaggala**(2) He had two s sters nam ly **J yamti**(9) and **Som** (4)[3]

1 A C I pp 273 4 K lpV p 161 A H p 204 A M pp 191 270 | 2 A N 490 V 1944 3 A N 478 A C I p 286

3 **Uppala** A househ lde of **Nag pur** **Uppalas r** was his wife and **Uppala**(4) was his daughter

1 J 153

4 **Uppala** A heavenly abode in **Panata** The longevity of the gods dwelling ther n is twenty *g pan a* yea s at the max mum They breathe once in twenty fortn ghts and feel hungry once in twenty thousand years

1 Sam 20

Uppalagummā (Utpalagulm) A lotus pond *(puskari i)* in a forest situated to th so th ea t of the **Jambusudamsana** tree on mount **Mamdara**(3)

1 J m 90 2 Ib d 103

Uppalasiri (Utpalaśri) W fe of **Uppala**(3) a householder of **Nāgapura**[1]

1 J 153

1 **Uppal** (Utpal) Wife of **Bhima**(2) a butcher of **Hatthināura** Once when she was pregnant she had a d s re to eat beef This desire of Uppala was fulf lled by l husband In due course she gave birth to a son who was named **Gottasa**(2)

1 Vp 10 11 SthA p 507

2 **Uppalā** Wife of **Samkha**(9) a *śravaka* of **Sāvatthi**

1 Bha 437 SthA p 456

3. Uppalā Third chapter of the fifth sub-section of the second section of **Nāyādhammakahā** [1]

1 Jna 153

4 Uppalā ( ) A principal wife of **Kāla**(4) a lord of the **Pisāya gods. In** her previous birth she was a daughter of **Uppala**(3) a householder of **Nāga pura** (ii) The same s the name of a principal wife of **Mahākāla**(9) [1]

1 Jna 153 Bh 406 Sth 273

5 Uppalā A lotus pond *(puskar ni)* situated in the forest to the south-east of the **Jambusudamsana** tree on **Mamdara**(3) mountain [2]

1 J m 90 2 Ib d 103

Uppalujjala (Utpalojjvala) A lotus pond *(puskari i)* in the forest situated in the south east of the **Mamdara**(4) mountain as well as **Jambusudamsanā** tree [2]

1 J m 103 2 Ib d 90

Uppāyapavvaya (Utpatapar ata) Mountains where lords of gods descend for going to the middle world *(tiryagloka)* are called Uppayapavvayas. They are T **gicchikūḍa**(2) **Ruyagimda** tc [1]

1 BhaA p 144 Bha 116 587 J 127 S m 17 Sth 728

Uppāyapuvva (Utpadapu va) First of the fourteen **Puvva** texts It dealt with the originat on of modes of substances It consisted of ten chapters and four appendices It is not extant

1 N m 57 N C p 75 N M pp 240 1 N nH p 88 Sth 378 732 Sam 147

Umajjāyana (Avamajjayana) Same as **Omajjāyana**

1 Su 50

1 Umā Mother of **Duvittha** the second **Vāsudeva**(1)

1 S m 158 Sth 672 T 603

2 Umā A prostitute of **Ujjeṇi** Servants of **Pajjoa** killed **Mahessara** when he was enjoying with her

1 A aCu II p 176

3 Umā Wife of Mahesa, a celebrated Hindu God The phallus of Maheśa the end of which could not be attained even by **Bambhāṇa** and **Vinhu**(8) could confine itself in the body of Uma [1]

1 NisCu I p 104

1 Ummaggajalā (Unmagnajala) A rivulet flowing in **Timissaguhā** Its water throws out anything that falls into it.[1]

1 Jam. 55

2. Ummaggajalā A rivulet flowing in the cave named **Khamḍappavāyaguha.**[1]

1 Jam. 65

Ummajjaga or **Ummajjaya** (Unmajjaka) A class of *vanaprastha* ascetics taking bath with a single plunge into the water

1 Bha 417 Nir 3 3 A p. 38 Bh A. p 519

Ummattajalā (Unmattajala) A r ver on the western border of **Rammaga**(4) to the east of mount **Mamdara**(3) and south of river Siyā in **Mahāvideha**[1]

1 Jam 96 Sth. 197 522

Ummada (Unmada) Second chapter of the fourteenth section of **Viyāha paṇṇatti**[1]

1 Bha 500

Ummimālinī (Ūrmimālini) An *amtaranad* flow ng to the west of mount **Meru** and to the north of river Sioyā in **Mahāvideha**

1 Sth 197 522 Jam 102

Ummuya (Unmuca) A **Jāyava** prince

1 Jna 122

Urabbhijja (Urabhriya) Seventh chapter of **Uttarajjhayana** See **Orabbha** also

1 Sam 36 UttN p 9

Ulugacchi (Ulukaksi) N ckname of a monk who used to stitch his clothes even after sunset

1 B hBh 4991

Ulūa (Uluka) A lineage **Rohagutta** the founder of the doctrine of Three Categories of Reality called **Terāsiya**(1) belonged to t

1 Vis. 3008

Ullagaccha One of the six off shoots of **Uddehagana**(2)[1]

1 Kalp (The vali) 7 KalpV p 259

Ullugatīra (Ullukatira) A town on the bank of **Ullugā**[1] It was visited by **Mahāvīra.**[2] **Niṇhava Gamga** established his theory of *dvikriya* in this very town[3] It had a shrine of **Egajambū**[4]

1 Vis 2925 UttS p 165 Sth 587
2 Bha 571
3 A N 782 AvaBh 133 Vis 2925
4 Bha. 571

Ullugā (Ulluka) A river The **Ullugatīra** town was situated on its bank It should have been in Magadha[2]

1 AvaCu.I p 423 NisBh 5601 NisCu IV p 103 UttN p 165 SthA. p 413 UttK. p 107
2 SBM p 357

Ullugātīra (Ullukātīra) Same as **Ullugatīra** [1]

1 AvaN 782

1 Uvaoga (Upayoga) Seventh chapter of the sixteenth section of **Viyāha-paṇṇatti** [1]

1 Bha 561

2 Uvaoga Twenty ninth chapter of **Paṇṇavaṇā** [1]

1 Praj 7

Uvamga (Upānga) A group of canonical texts five in number (1) **Nira yāvaliyā**(1) (2) **Kappavadamsiyā** (3) **Pupphiyā** (4) **Pupphacūliyā** and (5)**Vaṇhi-dasā** [1] They are other than **Amga**(3) [2] The commentators enumerate twelve Uvamgas viz **Uvavāiya Rāyapaseṇia Jīvābhigama Paṇṇavaṇā**(1) **Sūrapa ṇṇatti Jambuddivapaṇṇatti Camdapaṇṇatti** and the other five as mentioned above [3] They are said to be derived from the **Amga**(3) texts See also **Kappiyā**(1) and (2) and **Nirayāvaliyā**(1) and (2)

1 N 1 1
2 A Cu I p 601
3 J mS pp 1 2
4 JamS p 1 2 KalpDh p 23 AupA p 93

Uvakosā (Upakośa) A courtezan of **Pāḍaliputta** She was younger sister of **Kosā**

1 A aC I p 554 A S p 214 2 A C II p 185

Uvacaa (Upacaya) Fourth chapter of the twentieth section of **Viyāhapa ṇṇatti**

1 Bh 662

Uvajjhāya-vippaḍivatti (Upadhyāya viparivarti) Sixth chapter of **Bamdha dasā** [1]

1 Sth 755

1 Uvaṇamda (Upananda) One of the twelve disciples of **Sambhūivijaya**(4)

1 Kalp p 256

2 Uvaṇamda A resident of **Bambhaṇagāma** village **Namda**(5) was his brother **Gosāla** did not like the food given to him as alms by Uvanamda. He got angry and cursed him Consequently his house was burnt to ashes [1]

1 AvaCu I p 283 Vis 1930 KalpDh p 105

Uvadamsaṇa (Upadarśana) A summit of the **Nīlavamta**(1) mountain [1]

1 J m 110 Sth 522 689

Uvamā (Upama) First chapter of **Paṇhāvāgaraṇadasā**[1] It is extinct

1 Sth 755

1 Uvayāli (Upajal) Third chapter of the first sect on of **Aṇuttarovavāi yadasā**

1 A t 1

2 Uvayāli Th rd chapte of the fourth section f **Amtagadadasā.**

1 A t 8

3 Uvayalı Son of kıng **Sen a**(1) and h s queen **Dharını**(1) He renounced the world and became a dıscıple of **Mahav ra** He practised ascet c sm for a per od of ıxteen ye rs Aft r that he d ed and was born as a god ın the **Anuttara** celestıal abode After o mo e bırth h w ll atta n l b ration

1 A t 1

4 Uvayāl Son f K ng **Vasudeva** a d h q **Dhā** (4) He enounced the w ld b c me d s ple of **T tthayara Ar tthanem** p ac t sed et cısm for s xteen years and attaıned lıberatıon o ı mou t **Settumja**

1 A t 8

Uvarımauvar ma Gev jjaga (Uparımaupa ıma Gr eyak) The m n mum and maxım m lıfe span of the gods of th s celest al abod ıs 30 and 31 *s ga pama* y a s respect v ly See als **G vıjj g**

1 S 30 31

Uvar m h tth ma Gev jjaga (Upa ım dha tana G a eyaka) The m nımum and maxım m l f span f th c lest al b ng f th bode ıs 28 and 29 *saga p ma* y ar respect ly See **Gev jjaga** also

1 S m 28 29

U a imahetthıma-Ge ıjj ga (Upar m dhastana Graıveyaka) Same as **Uvarı mahitthima Ge jj ga**

1 Pr j 38 Sth 32 Sa 8

Uvarımamajjhıma Gevıjjaga (Uparımamadhyama Graı eyaka) The mınımum a d max mum l fe spaı of the celest al be ngs of thıs abode ıs 29 and 30 *saga pama* years respect vely See also **Gev jjaga**

1 S m 29 30

Uvarudda (Upa audra) A member f the famıly of **Yama**(2) a **Logapāla** of **Sakka**(3) He tortures nf rnal beıngs and belongs to the **Paramāhammiya** group of gods

1 Bha. 166 S m 15 S tC p 154

Uvavāa (Upapāta) (i) First chapter of the eleventh section[1] as well as (ii) sixth chapter of the thirteenth section[2] of **Viyāhapaṇṇatti**

1 Bha 409. 2 Bha 470

Uvavāia or **Uvavāiya** (Aupapātika) An **Aṁgabāhira Ukkāliya** text It is also regarded as the first **Uvaṁga** and s derived from Ayāra an **Aṁga**(3)[2] It describes in full the city of **Campā** th **Puṇṇabhadda**(4) *caitya* and the grove surrounding it king **Kūṇiya** and queen **Dhāriṇī**(2) **Mahāvīra** and the like[3] These descriptions are reproduced abbreviated or indicated when required elsewhere It also describes in deta l the var ous penances under taken by the disciples of Mahavira Description of various celestial beings coming to attend upon Mahavira is also given there n It deals with the life of **Ammaḍa**(1) as a mendicant *(pari rajaka)* and his subsequent life as **Daḍhapaiṇṇa** Literally Uvavaiya (Aupapatika) means the text dealing with the birth of celestial and infernal beings and the attainment of sal ation[6]

1 N n 44 Pak p 43
2 A pA p 1 S tS p 334
3 Bh A pp 7 9 V pA pp 33 90 S M p 2 R jM pp 30 38 9
4 Bha 300 383 385 428 529 530 802 J 111 Jam 30 67 A C I pp 204 470 R jM pp 2 116 288 V pA pp 35 39 44 51 Bh A p 521 J A p 46
5 Bh A p 545
6 A pA p 1

Uvavaya (Upapata) Third chapter of **Dogiddhidasa**

1 Sth 755

Uvasamta (Upaśānta) Fifteenth **Titthamkara** of the **E a aya**(1) region n **Jambuddiva**[1]

1 S m 159 T 327

Uvasaggapar ṇṇā (Upasargaparijn) Third chapter of **Sūyagaḍa**

1 Sam 16 23

1 Uvasama (Upaśama) One of the thirty **Muhuttas** of a day and night[1]

1 Jam 152 Sam 30 Su 47

2. Uvasama Fifteenth day of a fortnight[1]

1 Jam 152, KalpV p 189 Sur 48

Uvahāṇasuya (Upadhānaśruta) N nth chapter of the first section of **Ayāra** an **Aṁga**(3)[1]

1 AcaN 32, NisCu I p 2, AvaCu I p 269

Uvviha (Udvidha) One of the twelve principal lay votaries of **Gosāla**.

1 Bha 330

Uvāsagadasā (Upāsakadaśā) Seventh of the twelve **Amga**(3) texts It con sists of ten chapters dealing with the l ves of the following ten principal *upāsakas* (lay votaries) of **Mahāvira**[1,2] **Aṇamda**(11) **Kāmadeva**(1) **Cūlaṇīpiya**(1) **Surādeva**(3) **Cullasayaa**(1) **Kumdakolia**(?) **Saddālaputta**(2) **Mahāsayaa**(1) **Namdinīpiya**(2) and **Sālihīpiya**(1) The first chapter gives in minute details the vows to be observed by a lay votary

1 Na 45 Pak p 46 S m 136 N H p 82 A C I pp 246 248 453 513

2 Up 2 Sth 755 Sam 142 N n. 52 N Cu p 67 N M p 232

1 Usabha (Ṛsabha) Son of King **Nābhi** and h queen **M rudev** of **Kosalā** or **Ikkhāgabhūmi**[1] He is regarded as the f rst **T tthayara** of the current **Osappiṇi**[2] He belonged to the **Kāsava**(1) l neage and had f e name Usa bha First King First Mendicant F rst Omniscient and F rst Titthayara His height was five hundred *dhanusas*[3] The colour of h s skin was like heated gold He had two w ves **Sunamda**(2) and **Sumamgalā** **Bharaha**(1) **Bāhubali** etc were hi on hundred sons **Bambhi**(1) and **Sumdari**(1) were his daughters[7] He l ved two m ll on *p rva* years as a pr nce and s x m ll on and three lakh *p rva* years as a king Dur g h s re gn h taught for the benefit of the people seventy two sc ence (of wh ch writ ng s the first arithmetic is the most important and the knowledge of omens is the last) sixty four accomplishments of women one hundred arts and three occupa tions of men Ano nting h s hundred sons as kings and g ng each a k ng dom he along w th f ur thousand royal persons renounced the world and entered the state of mo kho d He used **Sudamsaṇ** (7) palanquin on that occasion[8] He recei ed h s f st alms from **Sejjamsa**(3) He wandered in the countries like **Aḍamba** **Bahal** **Illa** **Joṇaga** and **Suv nnabhūm** [0] He attai ned omniscience in the **Sagaḍamuha** park outside the town of **Purimatāla**[11] The sacred tree associated with him is *yag odha* He had grown ha r on his head unlike other Titthayaras [3] He had his fir t disciples as **Usabhasena**(1) and **Bambhi**(1) H had under him eighty four groups of ascet cs *(gaṇas)* eighty four **Gaṇaharas** (g oup leaders) e ghty four thousand monks with Usabhasena(1) at the r head three lakh nuns w th Bambhi(1) and Sumdari(1) as heads three lakh and fi e thousand lay votaries (men) with Sejjamsa(3) at the r head and five lakh and fifty four thousand female lay votaries with **Subhaddā**(9) at their head[1] Usabha lived one thousand years in a state inferior to perfection and one lakh *purva* less one thousand years as an omniscient Thus he lived eight million and four lakh *pūrva* years on the whole He atta ned liberation on the summit of mount **Aṭṭhāvaya** in the company of ten thousand monks[1] In some of his previous births Usabha was **Dhana**(4) **Mahabbala**(3) **Laliyamga**, **Vairajamgha**(1), **Kesava**(2) and **Vairaṇābha** [7] According to Śāntisuri the Brahmānda Purāṇa

also refers to Ṛṣabha (Usabha) as the son of Nābhi and Marudevi of the *Ikṣvāku* lineage [18]

1 Kalp 205 81 Jam. 32 AvaN 170ff 385 387 AvaCu I pp 131 151 186ff Sam 157 Tir 464
2 Kalp 210 Vis. 1561 1769 AcaS p 327
3 Kalp 210 Sam 108 Sth 435 A N 378 1087 SthA p 390
4 AvaN 376 Tir 336
5 A C I pp 152 3
6 K lpDh pp 151 152 KalpV p 236
7 A Cu I pp 152 3 K lpV p 231
8 K lp 211 Jam 30 32 A N 225 229 237 336-340 AcaN 19 AcaCu. p 4 S m 157 Tir 391
9 A N 327 Sam 157 KalpV p 238
10 A N 336-7 Vis 1716.
11 Kalp 212 Jam 32 A aN 221 435-6
12 Sam 157 Tir 405
13 AvaCu. I p 181
14 Sam 157 Tir 443 457
15 Kalp 213 7 J m 31 3 Sam 84 157 T 433 443 A aN 256 260 266
16 K lp 227 J m 33 Sam 83 89 AvaN 272 277 302
17 A N 171 176 A Cu. I pp 131 165 176 179 180 Sam 157
18 UttS p 525

2 **Usabha** Father of Silā of the Katyayana lineage

1 UttN & UttS p 379

3 **Usabha** Presiding de ty of the **Usabhakūḍa**(2) mountain [1]

1 J m 17

1 **Usabhakūḍa** (Ṛsabhakuta) A mountain in the northern half of the **Kaccha**(1) d strict It is situated to the south of mount **Nīlavamta**(1) to the west of **Gamgākumḍa** and to the east of **Simdhukumḍa** [1]

1 Jam 93

2 **Usabhakūḍa** A mountain to the south of mount **Cullahimavamta** in the **Bharaha**(2) region It was visited by **Bharaha**(1) **Usabha**(3) is its presiding deity [1]

1 Jam 17 63

1 **Usabhadatta** (Ṛṣabhadatta) A Brahmana of **Māhaṇakumḍaggāma. Devāṇamdā**(2) was his wife **Mahāvīra** was originally conceived by Devanamda [1] Afterwards the embryo was transferred to the womb of **Tisalā** the wife of **Siddhattha**(1) by **Hariṇegamesi** [2] He took initiation from Mahāvira [3]

1 Kalp 2, AvaCu I p 236 Bh 380 382, Aca 2 176
2. Kalp 27 8
3 Bha. 382.

2. **Usabhadatta** A merchant of the town of **Usuyārapura** After death he was born as **Sujāa**(4) son of **Vīrakaṇha**(2) and **Siridevi**(3) of **Vīrapura**. [1]

1 Vip. 34.

1 **Usabhapura** (Rsabhapura) A city founded on the site of **Canagapura**[1] It was the capital of **Magaha** till **Rāyagiha** was founded **Ninhava Tissagutta** propounded here his doctrine of *jivapradeśa*

1 AvaCu II p 158 A aN 1279 | 2 A N 782 Vis 2833 Sth 587 UttN p 105 N Bh 5612

2 **Usabhapura** A city where k ng **Dhanā aha**(2) re gned The park of **Thūbhakaramda** was situated there **Titthayara Mahāv ra** visited this place[1] It is different from **Usabhapura**(1)

1 V p 34 2 Se SBM p 358

Usabhasāmi (Rṣabhasw mın) Same as **Usabha**(1)

1 AcaC p 4 A C I p 251 J Bh 2125 T 284 S tC p 65 A H p 125

1 **Usabhasena** (Rsabhasena) A G **nadha a** and Chief of the eighty four thousand ascetics of **Titthayara Usabha**(1) He was the f rst son f **Bharaha**(1)

1 J m 31 K lp 214 A C I p 158 V 1724 A N 344 T 444 | 2 A C I p 18 K lpV p 241 K lpDh p 156

2 **Usabhasena** A hou eh lder who was the f st to g ve alms to **Munisuvvaya** th twent eth **Titthamkara** He is also mentioned as **Bambhadatta**(3)

1 S m 157 A N 329

Usabhā (Rsabha) Cap tal of **Usabha**(3) the pres dıng deity of **Us bhakūda**(2)

1 J m 17

Usaha (Rsabha) See **Usabha**[1]

1 J m 30 A N 436 A C I p 144

Usahakūḍa (Rsabhakuta) See **Usabhakūḍa**(2)

1 J m 63

Usahapura (Rsabhapura) See **Usabhapura**

1 UttC p 105

Usahasena (Rsabhasena) A preceptor whose d sc ple was **Sīhasena**(7)

1 Sams 82 83

Usuāra (Iṣukara) See **Usuyāra**

1 Utt 14 1 UttCu p 220

Usuārapura (Isukarapura) See **Usuyara**(3)

1 UttN p 394

Usuārijja (Isukarıya) See **Usuyārijja**.[1]

1 Utt 14 1

Usukāra (Iṣukāra) See **Usuyāra**(2)[1]

1 Sam 39

Usugāra (Iṣukāra) See **Usuyāra**(2)[1]

1 Sth 92

1 Usuyāra (Isukāra) King of the town of **Usuyāra**(3) **Kamalāvaī**(1) was his wife[1] His original name was **Simamdhara**(6)[2]

1 UttN p 394 UttC p 220 2 UttN and UttS p 394

2 Usuyara Two mountains of this name situated in the south and north of **Dhāyaīkhamḍa** They divide the continent into the eastern half and the western half Two similar mountains are situated in **Pukkharavaradīva** in the same position Thus there are four Usuyara mountains in **Samayakhitta**[1]

1 Sth 92 SthA p 83 S m 39 69 S mA p 66

3 Usuyāra *A town in the* **Kuru**(2) *country*[1] *Merchant* **Usabhadatta**(2) belonged to it[2] **Usuyāra**(1) was its king[3]

1 UttC p 220 UttS pp 395 396 Utt 14 1 2 V p 34 3 UttN p 394

Usuyārapura (Isukarapura) Same as **Usuyāra**(3)[1]

1 UttC p 220 UttN p 395

Usuyārijja (Isukarıya) Fourteenth chapter of **Uttarajjhayaṇa**[1]

1 UttC p 220 UttN p 9 S m 36

Ussappiṇī (Utsarpiṇī) Ascending cycle Time consists of two types of cycles Ussappiṇi and **Osappiṇi** i e ascending ones and descending ones That which has the characteristic of development of knowledge etc is the ascending cycle[1] It is of six divisions[2] (1) **Dussamadussamā**, (2) **Dussamā** (3) **Dussamasusamā** (4) **Susamadussamā** (5) **Susamā** and (6) **Susamasusamā** They are of the extent of twenty one thousand years twenty-one thousand years one *koṭakoṭi* (crore multiplied by crore) *sagaropama* less forty two thousand years two *koṭakoṭi sagaropama* three *koṭākoṭi sagaropama*[2] and four *koṭakoṭi sagaropama* years respectively Thus the ascending cycle lasts ten *koṭakoṭi sagaropama* years The same is the extent of the descending cycle which is of the opposite characteristic (in the reverse order)[3] Only in the **Bharaha**(2) and **Eravaya**(1) regions there is development as well as decay with regard to knowledge age stature energy etc during the six eras of each of the two aeons namely **Ussappiṇi** and Osappiṇi In Susamadussamā era all the **Kulagaras**, the first **Titthayara** and the first **Cakkavaṭṭi** take birth and in Dussamasusama the rest of the **Titthayaras** and **Cakkavaṭṭis** as well as all the **Baladevas**(2) **Vāsudevas**(1) and **Paḍisattus** take birth in the Bharaha(2)

and **Eravaya**(1) regions These two cycles are not evinced in **Mahavideha**. There is always Susamasusamā in **Devakuru** and **Uttarakuru**(1) and Dussamasusamā in **Puvvavideha**(1) and **Avaravideha**(1) There is always Susamā in **Harivāsa**(1) as well as **Rammayavāsa** and Susamadussama in **Hemavaya**(1) and **Herannavaya**(1) [7]

1 Sth 50 Tir 976
2 Sth 492
3 Sth 137 156 Sam 21 42, Jam 19 AnuH p 100 J M p 345
4 Bha 675
5 J m 28 34 40 A C I p 135
6 Bha 675
7 Sth 89

Ussāravāyas (Utsaravācaka) An influential preceptor who once had a discussion with some heretics and defeated them This created vanity in him On another occas on he had the same type of d scuss on with other heretics He answered the questions so careles ly that he had to embrace a lamentable defeat

1 B hBh 717

Ū

1 **Usāsa** (Ucchvasa) Seventh chapter of **Pannavanā**

1 Praj 4

2 **Ūsāsa** First chapter of the second section of **Viyahapannatti** [1]

1 Bh 84

Ūsāsanisāsa (Ucchvasaniḥśvasa) Tenth chapter of **Dihadasā**

1 Sth 755

E

Eka One of the four kinds of people during the **Susamā** era in the **Bharaha**(2) region of **Jambuddiva** [1] They are sa d to be excellent *(śr sṭha)* people [2]

1 Jam 26
2 JamS p 131

Ekkoruya (Ekkoruka) Same as **Egoruya** [1]

1 Jiv 147

Egajambū (Ekajambu) A shrine *(caitya)* outside the city of **Ullugatīra** **Titthayara Mahāvīra** had visited it [1]

1 Bha 571

Egajaḍī (Ekajatin) One of the eighty-eight **Gahas** [1]

1 S 107 Sth 90 JamS pp 534 535 S M pp 295 296 SthA pp 78 79

Egatthiya (Ekasthika) Second chapter of the twenty second section of **Viyāhapaṇṇatti**

1 Bha 691

Egaṇāsā (Ekanasa) A principal **Disakumārī** residing on the **Ruyaga**(7) p ak of we t rn **Ruyaga**(1) mountain [1]

1 J m 114 T 157 Sth 643

Egavisasabalā (Ekavimsatiśabala) Second chapter of **Ayāradsā**

1 Sth. 755

1 **Egasela** (Eka aila) A god es ding on mountain **Egasela**(2)

1 J m 95

2 **Egasela** A **Vakkhara** mountain to the east of **Pukkhalā atta**(1) and to the west of **Pukkhalāvaī**(1) n the **Mahāvideha** region It has four summits **Egaselakūḍa** **Pukkhalāvatta**(2) **Pukkhalāvai**(2) and **Siddhāyayaṇa** [1]

1 J m 95 J 141 Sth 302 637

Egaselakūḍa (Ekaśailakuta) One of the four summits of mount **Egasela**

1 J m 95

E ādasauvasagapaḍimā (Ekadaśaupāsakapratima) Sixth chapter of **Ayā radasā** [1]

1 Sth 755

Egiṃdiya (Ekendriya) Twelfth chapter of the seventeenth section of **Viyāhapaṇṇatti.**[1]

1 Bha 590

Eguruya (Ekoruka) Same as **Egoruya.**[1]

1 J v 111

Egurūya (Ekoruka) Same as **Egoruya** [1]

1 Jiv 108

Egūruya (Ekoruka) Same as **Egoruya**

1 J 108 Sth 304

Egoruya (Ekoruka) An **Amtaradıva** [1]

1 Praj 36 J 109 111 Bha 364 408 Sth 304 N M p 102 N H p 33

Egorūya (Ekoruka) Same as **Egoruya**

1 J 111

Eṇijjaya (Eneyaka) See **Fnejj ga**(2)

1 Sth 6 I

1 **Enejjaga** (En yaka) First *pa tta p l a* (ntra ce ıto a other s body) pe formed by **Gosala**

1 Bh 550

2 **Eṇejjag** A r ler probably unde k ng **P** of **Seya yā** He had renounced the world and become a d cıple of **Tıtth yar Mahāv ra**

1 Sth 621 d SthA t

Eyaṇa (Ejana) Seventh chapter f th f fth sect n of **V y hapaṇnattı**

1 Bh 176

Eraṇṇavaya (Aıranyavata) Same as **Herannavaya**

1 Sth 197 S m 67

Eravaa (A avata) Se **E vaya**

1 S h 197

1 **Erav ı** (A ravatı=Ac ra at) O e f th f v b g ı e of the Ganget c group It was fordable It flows near **K nāla** ty It den tıfıed wıth modern Raptı ın Oudh [3]

1 N sCu III p 364
2 N sBh 4228 4229 N C III pp 368 371 K lpDh p 181
3 IDETBJ p 23 It k wn a Ac t S k t d P l lterat r

2 **Eravaı** O e of the f ve trıbutarıes of rıver **Simdhu**(1) It ıs ıdentıfıed w th **Rav** n P njab

1 Sth 470 717
2 LAI p 282 JIH p 13

1 **Eravaya** (A ravata) A reg on ın **Jambūdīva** qual n sıze to the **Bharaha**(2) regıon [1] It ıs sıtuated to th north of mount **Sıhari** to the south of northern **La ana** ocean to the east of western Lavana and to the west of eastern Lavana Its people experıence rıse and fall pertaınıng to **knowledge**

1 Jam. 111 Sth 86 197 522 Sam 14
2 Jam 111

age, stature etc during the six eras of each of the two cycles viz. Ussappiṇī and Osappiṇī ascending cycle and descending cycle[3] The rest of the description is exactly like that of the Bharaha region[4]

3 Bha 675 J m 111 4 JitBh 434 BrhBh 6448 T r 1006 AcaCu pp 133 153

2. **Eravaya** First **Cakkavatti** of the **Eravaya**(1) region

1 Jam 111

3 **Eravaya** Presiding god of the **Eravaya**(1) region

1 Jam 111

4. **Eravaya** One of the eleven summits of mount **Sihari**

1 J m 111 Sth 689

Erāvai or **Erāvati** (Airavati) Same as **Eravai**[1]

1 Stl 470 N C III p 364 (h 12 42)

1 **E āvana** (A ravana or A ravata) Chief elephant of **Sakka**(3) and com mander of the army of elephants under Sakka

1 Sth 404 582 K lpV pp 7 25 K lpDh p 26 J M p 388

2 **Erāvana** A lake n the **Uttarakuru**(1) sub-region There are twenty **Kamcaṇaga** mountains on its both sides.[2]

1 Sth 434 2 J m 89

3 **Erā aṇa** Commander of the army of elephants under **Sakka**(3) He is the same as **Erāvaṇa**(1)

1 Sth 404

Erāvaya (Airavata) Same as **Eravaya**[1]

1 J 89 111 V 549 J tBh 2111

Elakaccha or **Elagaccha** (Ed kaksa) Another name of **Dasaṇṇapura** This name is derived from a man w th ram like eyes and hence nicknamed Ela kaccha (*elaka* or *elaga* means am and *ac ha* means eye) belonging to this town[1] Preceptors **Mahāgiri** and **Suhatthi**(1) had visited this place

1 AvaCu II pp 156 270 A N 1278 AvaH. p 668 2 AvaC II pp 156-7

Elāvacca (Ailāpatya) One of the seven off shoots of the **Mamḍava** lineage Preceptor **Mahāgiri** belonged to it

1 Sth 551 2 Nan v 25 NanM p 49

Elāvaccā (Ailāpatyā) Night of the third day of a fortnight[1]

1 Jam 152, Sur 48

Ellāsāḍha (Ailaṣadha) One of the four knaves of **Dhuttakkhāṇaga** He narrated his experience before the three knaves in the foll wing way

Once I went in a forest with my cows Some th eves appeared there all of a sudden I hid all my cows in a blanket and tied them in a cloth I ran to the village with the bundle on my head After a l ttle while the thieves also entered the village The v llagers out of fear entered a fruit called *valumka* The fruit was eaten by a she goat Th she goat was swallowed by a boa-constr ctor The boa const cto was eaten by a bird The bird flew and sat on a banya tre One of ts l g was hang ng downwards An elephant of the army of a k ng got entangled n the hang ng leg The bird started flying along with the elephant It was then k lled with an arrow When its stomach was ripped open the boa c nstrictor came out When the stomach of the boa constrictor was ripped the she goat came out and so on

1 NisBh 294 N C I pp 102 3

O

Okuruḍa (Utkuruta) See **Ukkuruda**

1 A H p 465

Ogāhaṇasamthāna (Avagahanasamsthana) Twenty fi st chapter of **Paṇṇavaṇa**

1 P j 6

Oghassarā (Oghasvara) A bell in **Camaracamca**

1 J m 119 A C I p 146

Odiodaa (Uditodaya) See **Udiodaa** [1]

1 A aH p 430

Obhāsa (Avabhasa) One of the e ghty eight **Gahas**

1 Sur 107 Sth 90 J mS pp 534 535 S M pp 295 296 S hA pp 78 79.

Omajjāyaṇa (Avamajjayana) Family name of the **Pussa**(1) constellation [1]

1 J m 159 S 50

Orabbha (Urabhra) Same as **Uabbhijja**

1 UttN p 9

Ovakosā (Upakośā) Same as **Uvakosā**

1 AvaCu II p 185

Ovaṇagara (Upanagara) A village to which a friend of the father of preceptor **Rakkhiya**(1) belonged [1]

1 AvaCu I p 402

Ovāiya (Aupapātika) Identical with **Uvavāiya** [1]

1 Pak p 43

Ovādiya (Aupapatika) See **Uvavāiya** [1]

1 An Cu p 2

Osappiṇi (Avasarpini) Descending cycle of Time It has the characteristic of decay of knowledge longevity stature energy etc It is of six divisions (1) **Susamasusamā** (2) **Susamā** (3) **Susamadussamā**, (4) **Dussamasusamā**, (5) **Dussamā** (6) **Dussamadussama** [2] The extent of these eras is the same as that of the six divisions of **Ussapiṇi** (in the reverse order) [3] See also **Ussapiṇī**

1 Bh 287 K lpV p 14
2 Sth 492 Aca 2 175
3 Sth 756 S m 21 42 J M p 345 J m 19

Osahi (Ausadhi) Capital of the **Pukkhalāvatta** district [1] in **Mahavideha** [1]

1 J m 95

Osāṇa (Avasyanaka) A place visited by **Cakkavatti Bambhadatta**(1)

1 UttN d UttS p 379

Ohanijjutti (Oghaniryukti) A canonical text composed by **Bhaddabahu**(2) [1] Originally it was a part of **Āvassayaṇijjutti** a versified commentary on **Avassaya** [2] It deals with some fundamental as well as subsidiary rules of ascetic life [3]

1 OghND p 11 2 Ibid p 1 A C I p 341 3 OghND p 4

Ohaṇijjutticuṇṇi (Oghaniryukticurni) A commentary on **Ohanijjutti** [1]

1 A aCu I p 341

Ohasāmāyāri (Oghasāmācārī) A canonical text dealing with the general rules of ascetic life [1] It forms a part of **Ohaṇijjutti** [2]

1 A C II pp 73 157 2 Ibid I p 341

Ohāṇasuya (Upadhānaśruta) Same as **Uvahāṇasuya** [1]

1 AvaCu I p 269

Ohi (Avadhi) (i) Tenth chapter of the sixteenth section of **Viyāhapaṇṇatti**,[1] and (ii) thirty third chapter of **Paṇṇavaṇā** [2]

1 Bha. 561 2 Praj v 7

K

1 Kailāsa (Kailāsa) One of the four lords of the **Anuvel mdhara** gods He resides on the **Kailāsa**(3) mountain [1] See also **Aṇu elamdharanagarāya**

1 J 160

2 Kailāsa Presiding god of the eastern half of **Namdisara**(1) island

1 Ji 183 J M p 365

3 Kailāsa A mountain situated at a dist nce of 4?000 *y jan s* in the **Lavaṇa** ocean in the south western quarter [1] Its he ght is 1721 *yojanas* [2] It is an abode of the **Aṇuvelamdhara** gods [3] Its lord as well as his capital also bears the same name

1 Sth 305
2. Sam 17
3 J 160
4 Ib d

4 Kailāsa Sev nth chapte of the xth ect n f **Amt gadad**

1 Ant 12.

5 Kailasa A merchant of the c ty of **Sagey** He n nced th w ld d became a d sciple of **Mahāvira** Aft r pract sing ascet cism for a per od of twelve years he atta ned ema c pation o the **V pula** mountain

1 A t 12

6 Kailāsa A mountain It can be identif ed with the Ka lash mountain in the Himālayas

1 UttC p 185

Kauravva (Kauravya) See **Koravva**

1 Pr j 37

Kamkapaosa (Kanksapradosa) Th d chapte of the f rst sect on of **Viya hapannattti**

1 Bh 3

1 Kamcaṇa (Kaficana) A peak of the **Somanasa**(5) mountain Its height is five hundred *yojanas*

1 J m 97 Sth 590

2 Kamcana A peak of each of the eastern as well as western **Ruyaga(1)** mountain

1 Sth 643

Kaṁcaṇakūḍa (Kāñcanakūṭa) A celestial abode where gods live for seven *sagaropama* years in the maximum, breathe once in seven fortnights and feel hungry once in seven thousand years It is just like **Sama.**[1]

1 Sam. 7

Kaṁcaṇaga (Kāñcanaka) See **Kaṁcaṇagapavvaya**[1]

1 Jam 89

Kaṁcaṇagapavvaya (Kāñcanakaparvata) A mountain of the height of one hundred *yojanas*[1] There are two hundred such mountains in **Jambūdīva**[2] Of these one hundred are in **Uttarakuru**(1) and one hundred in **Devakuru** These mountains are situated on the eastern and western sides of ten lakes (five in Uttarakuru and five in Devakuru viz **Nīlavaṁta**(2) etc) each at an interval of ten *yojanas*[3] **Jambhaga** gods reside there

1 Sam 100 J m 89
2 San 100 102
3 Jam 89 J 150 Sam 100
4 Bha 533

Kaṁcaṇapavvaya (Kancanaparvata) Same as **Kaṁcaṇagapavvaya.**

1 Sam 102 Bha 533

Kaṁcaṇapura (Kancanapura) A town being the capital of the country of **Kaliṁga**(1)[1] Merchant **Jiṇadhamma** belonged to it[2] King **Karakaṁḍu** reigned here[3] It is identified with modern Bhuvaneshwar

1 P aj 37 Vy Bh 10 450 UttC p 178 UttK p 183 OghND p 21
2. Ma 423
3 UttC p 178 UttN p 299 UttS p 302
4 SBM p 360

Kaṁcaṇapuri (Kāncanapurī) A place name[1] Perhaps the same as **Kaṁcaṇapura**

1 N sCu III p 295

Kaṁcaṇamālā (Kañcanamāla) A female slave of king **Pajjoa** She helped **Vāsavadattā**(1) fleeing with **Udāyaṇa**(2)

1 A aCu II p 161 AvaH p 674

Kaṁcaṇā (Kañcanā) A woman for whom a battle was fought[1] Nothing more is known about her[2]

1 Pras 16
2 PrasA p 89

Kaṁḍaga (Kanḍaka) Same as **Kuṁḍāga**[1]

1. AvaCu. I. p. 293.

Kaṁḍacchāria or **Kaṁḍatthāria** (Kanḍakakṣārika) A village[1]

1. VyaBh 7 154, VyaM VII. p 29

Kamdaria (Kandarıka) See **Kamdarıya**

1 A H p 701 Mar 637

Kamdarıa (Kandar ka) See **Kamdarıya**[1]

1 AcaC p 58 A N 1283

1 **Kamdarıya** (Kandarıka) Son of kıng **Mahapauma**(7) and hıs queen **Paumā vatı**(3) of **Pumdarıg nı**(1) He was younger brother of **Pumdarıya**(4) He had renounced the world but had aga n taken to worldly lıfe Pumdarıya handed over the kıngdom to h m and became a monk After death Kamdarıya went to hell whereas Pumdarıya reached the heavenly abode known as **Savvaṭṭhasiddha**

1 J 141 7 Sth 240 SthA p 303 A C pp 58 211 A S pp 113 241 A C I p 549 M 637 S N 147 UttS p 326 M h p 176 A H p 288

2 **Kamdarıya** Younger brother of kıng **Pumdarıya**(2) of **Saeya** Pumdarıya k lled h m to subjugate h s beautıful w fe **Jasabhadda**

1 A aC II p 191 A H p 701

Kamdılla (Kand lya) One ot the sev n branche of **Mamdava** lıneage

1 Sth 551

Kamdū (Kandu) A Br hmın mend cant

1 A pA p 92 At A p 38 th d g K h plac f K md wh h wr g K h l dy m t d th p t ly

1 **Kamta** (K nta) One of the two pre dıng gods of the **Ghatoda** ocean

1 J 182

2 **Kamta** One of the hundred ons of **T tthay ra Usabha**(1)

1 K lpDh p 151 K lpV p 236

Kamda (Kranda) Same as **Kamdıya** [1]

1 Sth 94

Kamdappa (Kandarpa) A loud laugh ng god He obeys **Jama**(2) a **Logapāla** of **Sakka**(3)

1 P 25 P A p 121 P j 265 2 Bh 166

Kamdappıya (Kandarp ka) A class of **Samaṇa**(1) mendıcants They earned their lıvelihood by makıng the people laugh [2]

1 A p 38 Bha 25 2. BhaA p 50 AupA 92.

Kamdāhāra (Kandāhāra) A class of *vānaprastha* ascetics living on bulbous roots [1]

1 Bh 417 N 3 3 A p 38 AcaCu I p 57

Kamdiya (Krandita) A class of the **Vānamamtara** gods Its two lords are **Suvaccha**(2) and **Visāla**(2)

1 P j 47 49 Sth 94 P as 15

1 **Kampilla** (Kamp lya) Seventh chapter of the first section of **Amtagada dasā** [1]

1 Ant 1

2 **Kampilla** Son of **Amdhaga Vanhi** and **Dhārini**(5) of **Bāravai** He prac t sed ascet c sm for a per od of twel e years under **Titthayara Aritthanemi** and attained l beration on mount **Settumja**

1 A t 2

3 **Kampilla** Father of **Malayavai**(1) w fe of **Cakkavatti Bambhadatta**(1)

1 UttN p 379

4 **Kamp'lla** Capital of **Pamcala** situated on the bank of river **Gamgā** [1] **Dovai** elf choosing *(svaya n a a)* ceremony was performed in th s town It was visited by **Titthayara Pāsa**(1) and **Mahāvira** [3] **Vimala** the thirteenth **Titthamkara** took birth as well as *d ksa* in this very town *Pari rajaka* **Ammada**(1) and **Nimhava Asamitta** had sited Kampillapura whereas *śravaka* **Kumdakoliya** belonged to t [7] The following are the names of some of the kings belonging to it **Jiyasattu**(2)[8] **Duvaya** [9] **Bambhadatta**(1) [10] **Dummuha**(3) and **Samjaya**(1) Kampilla is identified with modern Kampil in Farrukhabad distr ct in Uttar Pradesh [13]

1 Jn 74 Pr j 37 A C II p 237 A p 39
2 Jna. 118
3 Jn 157 Up 35
4 Ti 502.
5 Aup 40 Bha 530
6 A aC I p 422 SthA p 412 VisK p 693
7 Upa 35 SthA p 509
8 Up 35 SthA pp 401 2
9 PrasA p 87 Jna 116
10 N Cu II p 21 UttCu p 214 UttN p 379 UttS p 377
11 UttCu p 178
12 Utt 18 1 UttC p 248 UttN p 438
13 GDA p 88

Kampillapura (Kampilyapura) Same as **Kampilla**(4) [1]

1 Jna. 74 Tr 502, Aup 40 Bha 530 Upa 35

Kampellapura (Kāmpilyapura) Same as **Kampilla**(4)

1 AvaCu I p 422.

Kambala A **Nāgakumāra** god He and **Sambala**,another Nāgakumara god were bulls in their preceding life Both of them observed vows just like their master and were born as Nagakumara god after death They removed the obstacle that stood n the way of **Titthayara Mahāvīra** while crossing **Gamgā.**[1]

1 A aN 470 2 A aC I p 280 Vs 1924 6 K lpV p 133 KalpS p 126

Kambu A celestial abode in **Lamtaa** where gods live maximum for twelve *saga opama* yea s b eathe on e in twelve fortnights and feel hungry once in twelve thousand years

1 S m 12

Kambuggi a (Kamb gri a) A celestial abode sim lar to **Kambu**[1]

1 S m 12

Kamboya (Kamboja) An **Anariya** country It was well known for ts horses It s dent f ed w th the Ghal ha speak ng g on of Pamir to the north of Kashm r[3]

1 S tS p 123
2 Utt 11 16 UttC p 198
UttS p 348
3 BBN pp 297 305

Kammāragāma (Karmakarag ma) A settlement v s ted by **Titthayara Maha vi a** oon after h s *d ks* There he wa troubled by a herdsman From there he proceed d to **Kollāga(2)**[3] Kammāragama is said to be a colony of labourers or ironsmiths wb ch lay between **Khattiyakumḍaggāma** and Kollaga Its other names are **Kumāragāma** **Kummaragama(1)** and **Kammāraggāma**

1 A C I p 267 V 1911 Aca 2 179 A S p 301 A C p 298 A Bh 111 A H p 188 K lpV p 156 A M p 267
2 A C I pp 270 316
3 Ib d p 270
4 SBM p 360

Kammāraggāma (Karmak ragrama) See **Kammaragāma**

1 A C I p 268

1 Kam a One of the eighty e ght **Gahas**

1 S 107 Sth 90 J mS pp 534 5 S M pp 295-6 SthA pp 78 79

2. Kamsa Son of king **Uggasena** of **Mahura(1)** He had married **Jarāsa mdha** s daughter He imprisoned his father and became himself Mahurā s k ng He was an ascetic in his preceding life He as well as his father in law Jarasamdha was killed by **Vāsudeva(2) Kaṇha(1)** **Aimutta(2)** was **Kamsa** s younger brother[3]

1 KalpSam p 173 Pra 15 Pra A p 74 SutCu p 340
2 AcaSi p 100
3 KalpSam p 173

Kaṁsaṇābha (Kaṁsanābha) One of the eighty-eight **Gahas** also known as **Kaṁsavaṇṇa**.[1]

1 Sur 107 Sth 90 SthA pp 78 79 JamS pp 534 535 SurM pp 295 296

Kaṁsavaṇṇa (Kaṁsavarṇa) Same as **Kaṁsaṇābha** [1]

1 Sth 90 SthA p 79

Kaṁsavaṇṇabha (Kaṁsavarṇabha) One of the eighty eight **Gahas** [1]

1 Jam 170 S 107 Sth 90

Kakka (Karka) One of the five palaces of **Cakkavaṭṭi Bambhadatta**(1) [1]

1 Utt 13 13

Kakkaṁdha (Karkandha) See **Vaṁdha**

1 Sth 90

Kakkeya Same as **Kekaya**

1 P j 37

Kakki (Kalkin) A would be king of **Pāḍaliputta** who will insult the mona st c chu ch

1 M ha pp 126 179 T 673

1 **Kakkoḍaa** (Karkoṭaka) A mountain being an abode of the **Aṇuvelaṁdhara** gods It is situated at a distance of 42000 *yojanas* in the **Lavaṇa** ocean in the north east [2] Its height is 1721 *yojanas* [3] Its king also bears the same name and is also known as **Anuvelaṁdharaṇāgaraya** The same is the name of h s capital

1 J 160 BhaA p 199 Sth 305
2 Sth 305
3 Sam 17
4 J 160

2 **Kakkodaa** *A family member of* **Logapala Varuṇa**(1) *of* **Sakka**(3) *He* is perhaps the sam as the king of **Kakkoḍaa**(1)

1 Bh 167

1 **Kaccāyaṇa** (Kātyāyana) A branch of the **Kosiya**(5) lineage Preceptor **Pabhava** and ascetic **Khaṁdaa**(2) [3] belonged to it

1 Sth 551 2 N 23 NanM p 48 3 Bha 90

2 **Kaccāyaṇa** Family name of the **Mūla** constellation [1]

1 Sur 50 Jam 159

1 **Kaccha** A district known as **Vijaya**(23) in the **Mahāvideha** region of **Jaṁbūdīva**. It is situated to the north of river **Sīyā**(1) to the south of mount **Nīlavaṁta**(1) to the east of mount **Mālavaṁta**(1) and to the west of mount **Cittakūḍa**(1) It extends from north to south in the length of

16592 2/19 *yojanas* and from east to w st in the breadth of somewhat less than 2213 *yojanas* Mount **Veyaḍḍha**(1) exists exactly in its centre **Khemā** is its capital

1 Jam 93 95 Sth 673

2 Kaccha Son of **Titthayara Usabha**(1) He along with his brother **Mahākaccha**(1) renounced the world and pract sed asceticism under Usabha for some time Then they took to mend cancy **Nami**(3) and **Vinami** were sons of Kaccha and Mahakaccha respectively

1 AvaCu I pp 160 1 K lpDh p 152 K lpV p 237

3 Kaccha Two summ ts of the **Veyaḍḍha**(1) mounta n in **Kaccha**(1) [1] The same is the name of their presiding deities

1 J m 93 Sth 689 2 J m 91 93

4 Kaccha One of the nine peaks of the **Mālavamta**(1) mountain [1]

1 J m 91 Sth 689

5 Kaccha One of the four s mmits of mount **Cittakūda**(1)

1 J m 94

6 Kaccha A country which was conquered by **Cakkavatti Bharaha**(1) [1] There lived **Abhira**(2) lay votaries in it It was v sited by a Brahmin from **Aṇamdapura** Monks used to vis t th country often [3] Kaccha is identif ed by some with(1) modern Cutch and (2) by others w th Kaira (Kheda) in Gujarat a large town between Ahmedabad and Cambay

1 Jam 52 A C I p 191
2 A C II p 291
3 N sC I p 133 B hK p 384 f 1
4 GDA p 82

1 Kacchagā ai A god belonging to the distr ct of the same name

1 J m 95

2 Kacchagāvai A district known as **Vijaya**(23) in the **Mahāvideha** region of **Jambūdiva** It is situated to the north of r ver **Sīyā**(1) to the south of mount **Nilavamta**(1) to the east of mount **Pamhakūda**(1) and to the west of river **Dahāvai**(2) Its length breadth etc are just like **Kaccha**(1) **Aritthapurā** is its capital [1]

1 J m 95 Sth 637

3 Kacchagāvai One of the four summits of mount **Pamhakūda**(1) [1]

1 Jam 95

Kacchagāvati (Kacchakāvati) See **Kacchagāvai** [1]

1 Sth 637

Kacchabha (Kacchapa) Another name of **Rāhu**(1)[1]

1 Sur 105, Bha 453

Kacchāvaī (Kacchāvatī) Same as **Kacchagāvaī**.[1]

1 Jam 95

Kacchullaṇāraya (Kacchullanārada) Son of **Jaṇṇadatta**(1) and **Somajasā** of **Soriyapura**[1] He was a mendicant well-known for making others fight and enjoying the occasion Once he went to **Hatthiṇāura** where **Dovaī** did not pay due respect to him This caused annoyance to him From there he went to **Amarakaṃkā**(1) met king **Paumaṇābha**(3) and spoke very high of the beauty of Dovaı Consequently Dovaı was abducted by Paumanābha Kacchullanāraya thereupon came to **Kaṇha**(1) and informed him of the incident[2] He is associated with several such episodes[3]

1 A aCu II p 194 AvaN 1290 Aup 38
2 Jna 122 4 K lpV p 39
3 DasCu p 106 DasH p 110 VisK p 412 A aCu I p 121 NanM p 55

Kajjalappabhā (Kajjalaprabha) A lotus pond *(puṣkariṇī)* to the south west of the **Jambusudaṃsaṇā** tree[1]

1 J m 90

Kajjasena (Karyasena) One of the ten **Kulagaras** (governors) of the past descending cycle in the **Bharaha**(2) region[1] His another name is **Takkasena** and he is also mentioned as of the past ascending cycle[2]

1 Sam 157
2 Sth 767

Kajjoyaa (Karyopaga) Same as **Kajjovaa**.[1]

1 SthA p 78

Kajjovaa (Kāryopaga) One of the eighty-eight **Gahas**[1]

1 Jam 170 Sur 107 Sth. 90 JamS pp 534 5 SurM pp 295-6 SthA pp. 78 79

Kajjovaga (Karyopaga) Same as **Kajjovaa**[1]

1 Sth. 90

Kaṭṭha (Kāṣṭha) A merchant whose wife **Vajjā**(1) fell in love with Brāhmana **Devasamma**(2) Distressed by his wife s unfaithfulness he renounced the world and became a monk[1]

1 AvaCu. I p 558 AvaH p 428

Kaṭṭhapāuyāra (Kāṣṭhapādukākāra) An Āriya industrial group[1] preparing wooden foot wears

1. Praj. 37

Katthahāraa (Kasthaharaka) A wood cutter who renounced the world and became a disc ple of **Suhamma**(1) People used to laugh at him with the remark that he had taken to monkhood s mply because he could not feed himself Prince **Abhaya**(1) came to know it He thought out a plan to stop the people from uttering such absurd words He announced to distribute three crores of gu neas among the people Many people assembled to receive the grant Abhaya told them that only he who was prepared to abandon three things viz f re und st lled water and woman would get the grant Nobody was prepared to do t Abhaya then expla ned to the people the real significance of abandonment and told them that Katthaharaa had abandoned all the three thi gs and hence he deserved reverence [2]

1 S hA p 474 2 D C pp 83-4

K daa (Kataka) King of **Vanārasi** He had gi en his daughter in marriage to **Cakkavatti Bambhadatta**(1)

1 UttN p 377 UttK pp 254 256

Kaḍapūaṇa o **Kadapūyana** (Kataputan) A **Vamtara** goddess who t ou bled **T tth ya a Mahavira** n the village of **Sal sisa** She was in her former birth queen of **T v ttha**(1)

1 A C I pp 292 3 V 1944 A N 487 A H pp 209 227 284

Kaṇa One f the e ghty e ght **Gahas**

1 J m 170 S 107 Sth 90 J S pp 534 535 S M pp 95 296 SthA pp 78 79

Kanaa (Kanaka) Same a **Kanaga**(1)

1 S 107 SthA p 78

Kanaka (Kanaka) Fi e planets of thi g oup are **Kana Kanaa Kanakanaa Kana itāṇaa** and **K nagas mtana**

1 S 107

Kanakanaa (Kanakanaka) Same as **Kanakanaga**

1 S 107 SthA p 78

Kaṇakaṇaga (Kanakanaka) One of the e ghty e ght **Gahas**

1 J m 170 S 107 Sth 90 SthA pp 78 79 J mS pp 534 535 Su M pp 295 296

1 Kanaga (Kanaka) One of the e ghty eight **Gahas**

1 J m 170 Su 107 Sth 90 J mS pp 534 5 SthA pp 78 79 Su M pp 295 296

2 **Kaṇaga** A presiding deity of the **Ghayavara** island [1]

1 Ji 182.

3 **Kaṇaga** A peak of the southern **Ruyaga**(1) mountain [1]

1 Sth 643

4 **Kaṇaga** One of the nine summits of mount **Vijjuppabha**(1) [1]

1 Sth 689 Jam 101

5 **Kaṇaga** (Kanaka) Same as **Kanaka**

1 J m 170 SurM p 295 SthA p 79

1 **Kaṇagakeu** (Kanakaketu) King of the city of **Ahicchattā** Merchant **Dhanna**(8) of **Campā** took his permission before he started business at Ahi cchatta [1]

1 J 105

2 **Kanagakeu** King of the city of **Hatthisisa** [1]

1 Jna 132

Kanagakhala (Kanakakhala) A hermitage in the vicinity of **Soyaviya** and **Vācālā** It was visited by **Mahavira** Ascetic **Kosia**(2) was the head of this hermitage [1]

1 A C I pp 277 8 K lpDh p 104 K lp J y p 89

Kaṇagagiri (Kanakagir) Another name of mount **Meru**

1 A pA p 68

Kaṇagajjhaya (Kanakadhvaja) Son of king **Kaṇagaraha**(1) and queen **Paumāvai**(2) of **Teyalipura** He was brought up secretly by **Teyaliputta** mini ster of Kanagaraha in as much as the king used to mutilate his sons imme diately after their birth lest someone of them might depose him and thrust himself as king of Teyalipura [1]

1 Jna 96–7 AcaCu. p 37 A aCu I p 499 AvaH p 373

Kaṇagaṇābha (Kanakanabha) Previous birth of **Cakkavatti Bharaha**(1) [1]

1 AvaCu I p 180

Kaṇagapura (Kanakapura) A town where king **Piyacamda** reigned It was visited by **Mahāvīra.** There was a garden namely **Seyāsoya** which had the hrine of **Jakkha Vīrabhadda** [2]

1 Vip 34 2 Ibid

Kaṇagappabha (Kanakaprabha) A presiding deity of the **Ghayavara** island [1]

1 Jiv 182.

1 **Kaṇagappabhā** (Kanakaprabha) Sixteenth chapter of the fifth subsection of the second section of **Nāyadhammakahā**[1]

1 Jna 153

2. **Kaṇagappabhā** One of the four principal wives of each of **Bhīma**(3) and **Mahābhīma**(1) the two lords of the **Rakkhasa** gods She is also mentioned as **Rayaṇappabhā**(1)[2] In her previous birth each was a daughter of a merchant of **Nāgapura** Each had renounced the world and become a disciple of **Titthayara Pāsa**(1)[3]

1 J 153 2 Bh 406 3 J 153

1 **Kaṇagaraha** (Kanakaratha) King of **Teyalipura** **Paumāvaī**(2) was his wife **Teyaliputta** was his minister and **Kaṇagajjhaya** was his son He was so cruel and greedy that he for fear of loss of power mutilated all his sons immediately after birth Kanagajjhaya was however saved by the queen and brought up by the minister

1 J 96 2 Ibid 97

2 **Kaṇagaraha** King of **Vijayapura** **Dhannamtar**(1) was his physician

1 Vp 28 SthA p 508

3 **Kaṇagaraha** One of the eight kings to be consecrated by **Mahāpauma**(10) the first would be **Titthamkara** in the **Bharaha**(2) region

1 Sth 625

Kaṇagalatā (Kanakalata) A principal wife of **Logapāla Soma**(3)[1] See also **Soma**(3)

1 Bha 406 Sth 273

Kaṇagavatthu (Kanakavastu) A town where **Pavvayaa** had performed a penance with a desire of becoming a **Vāsudeva**(1)

1 Sam 158 Sth 672 T 608

Kaṇagaviyāṇaga (Kanakavitanaka) Same as **Kaṇagaviyāṇaga**[1]

1 Sth 90

Kaṇagaviyāṇaga (Kanakavitanaka) One of the eighty-eight **Gahas**[1]

1 Sth. 90 Sur 107 Jam 170 SthA pp 78 79 SurM pp 295-296 JamS pp 534-535

Kaṇagasamtāṇa (Kanakasantana) Same as **Kaṇagasamtāṇaga**[1]

1 S 107

Kaṇagasamtāṇaga (Kanakasantanaka) One of the eighty-eight **Gahas**[1]

1 Sth 90 Sur 107 Jam 170 JamS pp 534 535 SthA pp 78 79 SurM pp 295-296.

Kaṇagasattarī (Kanakasaptati) A heretical scripture[1]

1 Nan. 42

1 **Kaṇagā** (Kanakā) A principal wife of **Logapāla Soma**(3)[1] See also **Soma**(3)

1 Bha 406 Sth 273

2 **Kaṇagā** Fifteenth chapter of the fifth sub section of the second section of **Nāyādhammakahā**[1]

1 J a 153

3 **Kaṇagā** A principal wife of each of **Bhīma** and **Mahābhīma** two lords (*indras*) of the **Rakkhasa** gods[1] Each was born as a merchant's daughter in her previous birth at **Nāgapura** and had become a disciple of **Titthayara Pāsa**(1)

1 Bh 406 Sth 273 2 J 153

Kaṇaya (Kanaka) See **Kaṇaga**[1]

1 J 182 Sth 643

Kaṇayappabha (Kanakaprabha) See **Kaṇagappabha**

1 J 182

Kaṇavitāṇaa (Kanavitanaka) Same as **Kaṇaviyāṇaga**

1 S 107

Kaṇaviyāṇaa (Kanavitanaka) Same as **Kaṇaviyāṇaga**

1 SthA p 78

Kaṇaviyāṇaga (Kanavitanaka) Same as **Kaṇagaviyāṇaga**

1 Jam 170

Kaṇavīra An **Aṇāriya** (non Aryan) country and its people[1]

1 Praj 37

Kaṇasaṃtāṇaa (Kanasantanaka) Same as **Kaṇagasaṃtāṇaga**[1]

1 SthA p 78

Kaṇāda A philosopher who holds that generality and particularity are two independent entities absolutely separate from each other[1]

1 Vis 2691 DasCu p 17 SutSi p 9

Kaṇiyāra (Karnikāra) One of the six mendicants coming to **Gosāla**.[1]

1 Bha 539

Kaṇerudatta King of **Hatthiṇāura** He had given his daughter **Kaṇerudattā** in marriage to **Cakka atti Bambhadatta**(1)

1 UttN pp 377 9

Kaṇerudattā A w fe of **Cakkavatti Bambhadatta**(1) She was **Kaṇerudatta** s daughter

1 UttN p 379 2 Ibd p 377

Kaṇerupa gā (Kan pad k) A wife f **Cakkavatt Bambh datta**(1)

1 UttN p 379

Kaṇeru ena (Kan ru en) A w fe of **Cakkavatti Bambhadatta**(1)

1 U tN p 379

Kaṇṇa (Karna) King of **Campa** the capital of **Amga**(1) He partic pated in the self choos ng *(s aya a a)* cerem y of **D ai**

1 J 117 Th w d K p t d K h th pert t d wh h seem t b t

Ka ṇapā a a (Ka n p ara ıa) An **Amtarad va**

1 P j 36 Sth 304 N M p 103

Kaṇṇapāla (Karnapala) See **Kaṇṇavala**

1 A N 1284

Kaṇṇaloyana (Karnalccana) Fam ly name f the **Sayabh aya** constellation

1 S 50

K ṇṇaval (K nap la) El ph nt d r of king **Pumḍariya** of **Saeya**

1 A C II p 19 A N 1284 A M p 702

Kaṇṇasappa (Krsna rp) Anoth a ıe f **Rāhu** S e **Kaṇhasappa**

1 S 105

Kaṇṇasiri (Krsna ri) Same as **Kaṇhasiri**

1 V p 30

Kaṇṇ lla (Karn lya) Family name of the **Sayabhisaya** constellation It is the same as **Kaṇṇaloyana**

1 J m 159

Kaṇṇi (Karni) Seventh chapter of the el venth section of **Viyāhapaṇṇatti** [1]

1 Bh 409

1 Kaṇha (Kṛṣṇa) Son of **Vasudeva** and his queen **Devaī** and brother of **Rāma**(1) He was the sovereign i e **Vāsudeva**(1) of the southern half of the **Bharaha**(2) region in **Jambuddīva** **Bāravaī** was his capital though he was born at **Mahurā**(1) He was famous for his bravery He had killed **Kaṃsa** the king of Mahurā(1) as well as **Jarāsaṃdha** the king of **Rāyagiha** the father-in law of Kamsa and the ninth **Padisattu** Kanha is also known as **Mahāraha**.[2] Kanha was a compassionate king[3] He had under him ten revered kings like **Samuddavijaya** etc fi e great heroes l ke **Baladeva**(1) etc sixty thousand heroes like **Samba** etc He had sixteen thousand wives of them eight were principal viz **Paumāvai**(14) **Gori**(2) **Gamdhāri**(4) **Lakkhaṇā**(2) **Susīmā**(2) **Jambavai**(1) **Saccabhāmā**(1) and **Ruppiṇi**(1) the last being the chief among them **Gayasukumāla**(1) was his real brother Kanha had been to **Avarakaṃka** to rescue **Dovaī** the wife of five **Paṃḍavas** who was abducted by **Paumaṇābha** the king of that place He succeeded in defeating the king and escuing the lady Wh le returning from Avarakamka the Pamḍa vas just out of fun h d the boat meant for cross ng **Gaṃgā** Kanha had to swim over the entire river to reach the other bank This caused much annoyance to him Consequently the Pamdavas were ex led by Kanha **Tittha vara Aritthanemi** had pred cted before Kanha the destruction of Baravai the time place and wav of his death his rebirth in **Vāluyappabhā** the third infernal region and thereafter in **Sayaduvāra** capital of **Puṃḍa,** as **Amama**(2) the twelfth[7] **Titthaṃkara** of the coming **Ussappiṇi**[8] Kanha lived for a period of one thousand years His height wa ten *dhanusas*[9] In his previous birth he was **Gamgadatta**(4)[10] He is also known as **Vasudeva**(2)[11]

1 Pras 15 Ant 1 Jna 52 117 T 485 566
2 Sth 451
3 A t 6
4 Ant 1 6 N 5 Sth 626 A C I pp 361 5
5 Jna 124 6 SthA p 524 KalpS p 33 KalpDh p 34 PrasA p 87
6 Jna 126-7
7 According to Sam 159 h w ll be tl th teenth T tth ink in th m ng scend g 1
8 A t 9 J 53 Sth 69 735 SthA pp 433 434 Da H p 36 T 614 A N 413
9 Sam 10 Sth 735 A N 405
10 S m 158
11 Utt 22 8

2 Kaṇha Preceptor of **Sivabhūi**(1) who founded the **Bodiya** sect

1 Vis 3052 5 NisBh 5609 Av Bh 146 A aC I p 427 UttN p 178

3 Kaṇha A Brāhmana mendicant

1 Aup 38

4 Kaṇha Preceptor of both **Varāha**(3) previous birth of the fifth **Baladeva**(2) and **Isivāla** previous birth of the fifth **Vāsudeva**(1)

1 Sam 158 Sth 672 Tir 606

5 Kaṇha Fourth chapter of **Nirayāvaliyā**(1)

1 Nir 1 1

6 Kaṇha Son of kıng **Seniya**(1) of **Rayagıha** Hıs mother s name was **Kaṇha** **He** was kılled by **Ceḍaga** ın a battle

1 Nır 1 1 NırC 1 1

7 Kaṇha Prev ous bırth of the twenty first would be **Tıtthamkara Vıjaya**(8) ın the **Bharaha**(2) reg on

1 Sam. 159

8 Kaṇha Fırst would be **Baladeva**(2) of **Bharaha**(2) See also **Baladeva**(2)

1 T 1144 the t d ng K h It m y be K haha Krsnabha

Kaṇhaguligā or **Kaṇhaguliya** (Krsnagul ka) Ma d servant of queen **Pabhā** v t (3) Sh was appoınted f r the s rv ce of th ımage of **Mahā īr** She ıs ıdentıcal w th **Devadattā**(4)

1 N sC III pp 142 6 2 A C I p 399

Kaṇhaparivvāyaga (Krsnapar vrajaka) A class of mendıcants

1 A p 38 A pA p 92

1 Kaṇharāi (Krsnarajı) Black lınes urr und ng the abodes of the **Logamtıya** gods ın the fifth celestıal regıo

1 A 2 179

2 Kaṇharaı Second chapter of the tenth ubsect on of the eco d s ct on of **Nayādhammakahā**

1 Jna 158

3 Kaṇharāi Daughter of **Rāma**(5) and **Dhammā** of **Vāṇārasī** She renou nced the world and became a d sc ple f **T tth yara Pās** (1) After death she became a pr nc pal wıfe of **Īsāna**(2)

1 J 158 2 Ib d Bh 406 Sth 612

Kaṇhavaḍemsaa (Krsna atamsaka) An abode ın the **Īsāna** celestıal reg on

1 Jn 158

Kaṇhavāsudeva (Krsnavasudeva) See **Kanha**(1)

1 Jna 52 Ant 6 A aCu I p 460

Kaṇhaveṇṇā (Krsnavennā) A r ve It ıs ıdentıfi d w th the unıted stream of the **Kṛshnā** and Vena rıvers It falls ınto the Bay of Bengal

1 NısBh 4470 NısCu III p 425 2 GDA p 104

Kanhasappa (Kṛṣṇasarpa) Another name of **Rāhu**.[1]

1 Bha 453

Kanhasaha (Kṛṣṇasaha) One of the seven off shoots of **Cāraṇagaṇa**(2) [1]

1 Kalp p 259

Kanhasiri (Kṛṣṇaśri) Wife of **Datta**(1) a householder of **Rohīḍaa** They had a daughter named **Devadattā**(2) [1]

1 Vip 30

1 Kanhā (Kṛṣna) First chapter of the tenth sub-section of the second section of **Nāyādhammakahā** [1]

1 J 158

2 Kanhā One of the eight pr ncipal wives of **Īsāṇa**(2) [1] In her previous birth she was a daughter of **Rāma**(5) and **Dhammā** of **Vāṇārasī** and became a d sciple of **T tthayara Pāsa**(1)

1 Jna 158 Bh 406 Sth 612 2 Jna 158

3 Kaṇhā Fourth chapter of the eighth section of **Amtagaḍadasā**

1 A t 17

4 Kaṇhā Wife of king **Seṇia**(1) She renounced the world and became a disciple of **Mahāvira** in the city of **Campā** Having practised asceticism for a period of eleven years she attained emancipation [1]

1 Ant 20

5 Kaṇhā Wife of king **Vāsavadatta** of **Vijayapura** and mother of **Suvāsava**(2) [1]

1 Vip 34

6 Kaṇhā A river in the territory of **Abhīra**(1) **Bambhadīva** was situated between the Kanha and **Veṇṇā**(2) rivers It is identified with modern Krishna

1 AvaCu I p 543 NisBh 4470 NisCu III p 425 PinN 503 PinNM p 144 JitBh 1461 KalpDh p 171 KalpV p 263

2 GDA p 104

Kaṇhāha (Kṛṣṇābha) See **Kaṇha**(8) and its footnote [1]

1 Tir 1144

Katapuṇṇa (Kṛtapunya) Son of merchant **Dhaṇāvaha**(3) of **Rāyagiha** He lived with a courtezan for twelve years and lost all his property Afterwards he was adopted by an old woman as her son This lady had four daug

hters in law being the wives of her real son who was killed in a ship-wreck She asked Katapunna to accept them as his wives He agreed with her and spent a pe iod of twelve years there Later on king **Seniya**(1) also gave his daughter in marriage to him At last he renounced the world and became a disciple of **Titthayara Mahāvīra** In h s pre ous b rth Katapunna was a son of a poor herdsman and had given alms to an ascetic with intense devotion [1]

1 A aC I pp 467 9 A H pp 347 353 355

Katamālaa (Krtamalaka) See **Kayamālaa**

1 Av C II p 176

1 Kattaviriya (Kartavirya) Son of king **Anamtaviriya** of **Hatthināpura**. **Tārā**(2) was h s wife **Subhūma**(1) was his son He killed **Jamadaggi** the father of **Rāma**(3) (**Pa asuram**) R ma k lled Kattavir ya to take revenge of his father s assassination

1 A C I p 520 A C p 49 S tS p 170 S m 158 S tC pp 340 394

2 Kattavi ya One of the eight great men attain ng l beration after **Cakka vatti Bharaha**(1) He is the son of **Balav iya**

1 Sth 616 Vi 1750 A N 363 A Cu I p 214

1 Kattia (Kartika) Name of a month

1 K lp 124 S m 40 Utt 26 15 6

2 Kattia A merchant of the city of **Hatthinagapura** H was once sum moned by king **Jiyasattu**(16) and asked to serve food to a **Tāvasa**(4) But as he had no fa th in and respect for him t caused h m great d stress Consequently he enounced the world and became a disciple of **Titthayara Munisuvvaya**(1) accompanied by a group of one thousand and eight mer chants After pract sing ascet cism fo a period of twel e years he died and took b rth s **Sakka**(3) in the **Sohamma**(1) celest al region [2]

1 A Cu II pp 276 7 SthA p 510 | S tC p 362 K lpCu p 102
2 Bha 617 KalpV p 24

3 Kattia A chapter of **Anuttarovavāiyadasa** It is not extant now

1 Sth 755

4 Kattia Previous b rth of **Devassuya** the s xth would be **Titthamkara** in the **Bharaha**(2) region

1 S m 159

5 Kattia A preceptor He was slain by an angry Kṣatriya in the town of **Rohidaga**

1 Sams. 67

Kattiā (Kṛttikā) See **Kattiyā**[1]

1 Jam 155

Kattiī or **Kattigī** (Kartikī) Full moon day of the month of Kārtika[1]

1 Jam 161 AvaCu I p 344

Kattiya (Kārtika) See **Kattia**

1 Sam 159 S tCu p 362 A aCu II p 276 KalpCu p 102

Kattiyā (Kṛttikā) One of the twenty eight **Nakkhattas(1)**[1] Its presiding deity is **Aggi(1)**[2] Its family-name is **Aggivesa(3)**[3]

1 Jam 155 161 Su 36 9 Sam 6 Sth 780 | 2 Jam 157 171 3 Sur 50 S M p 151

Kadalisamāgama See **Kayalisamāgama**

1 A C I p 291

Kaddamaa (Kardamaka) A lord of the **Aṇuvelamdhara** gods[1] He is a family member of **Varuna(1)**[2] He dwells on the **Vijjuppabha(2)** mountain[3] See also **Anuvelamdharaṇagarāya**

1 Ji 160 Sth 305 2 Bha 167 3 Sth 305 J v 160, Sam 17

1 **Kappa** (Kalpa) A group of celestial regions For details see **Kappovaga**[1]

1 Sth 644 769

2 **Kappa** An **Amgabāhira Kālia** text It is popularly known as **Bṛhatka**lpasutra It is divided into six chapters which deal with rules and regulations pertaining to the conduct of monks and nuns Restrictions regarding their food apparatus halting place etc are expounded n this text Expiations relating to violations or partial transgressions of vows are also prescribed in it See **Pajjosavaṇākappa** for the text popularly known as **Kalpasutra**

1 N 44 N Cu III pp 368 532 583 IV p 304 G V p 40 Gac 135 J tBh. 265 322 427 588 601 2 1969 Vya 10 22

3 **Kappa** **Kappaka** or **Kappaga** (Kalpaka) Son of Brahmana **Kavila(6)** of **Pāḍaliputta**. He was very intelligent He had married the daughter of a **Maruya** He was the minister of **Namda(1)** the king of the same town. He had proved very helpful to the king Although the king harassed and tortured him a lot he remained always loyal to the king[1]

1 Av Cu II pp 180 3 NinM p 161 AvaH pp 691–693

Kappaṇijjutti (Kalpaniryukti) A versified commentary on **Kappa(2)** by **Bhaddabāhu(2)**[1] It is difficult to separate all the verses of this Nijjutti from the **Bhāsya** verses.

1 AvaN 85 BrhM p 2 VyaBh 10. 606–7

Kappapeḍhā or **Kappapeḍhiyā** (Kalpapıthıka) Introductory part of **Kappa**(2) [2]

1 NisCu I pp 132 155 Av Cu I p 79 AcaC p 2

Kappabhāsa (Kalpabh sya) A vers f ed commentary on **Kappanijjutti** It ıs available ın two forms Bṛhatkalpalaghubhāsya (prınted) and Brhatkalpa brhadbhāsya (not prınted)

1 VyaBh 10 141 (P rusap karana) 2 B hK p 202

Kappavaḍamsıyā or **Kappavaḍ msiyā** (Kalpavatams ka) A **Amgabāhıra Kālia** text [1] It forms a part of **Uvamga** It contaıns the followıng ten chap ters [3] 1 **Pauma**(15) 2 **Mah p uma**(6) 3 **Bhadda**(10) 4 **Subhadda**(8) 5 **Paumabhadda**(2) 6 **Paumasena**(2) 7 **Paumagumma**(1) 8 **Nalınıgumma**(1) 9 **Āṇamda**(5) and 10 **Namdana**(11)

1 P k p 45 N 44 N C p 60 N M p 207 N H p 73 | 2 N 1 1 3 Ib d 2 1

Kappāıya or **Kappātīta** (Kalpatıta) Another name of **Gevijjaga** and **Anutta rovavāiya** or **Aṇuttara** gods who resıde above the twelve celestıal egıons ı e **Kappas**

1 Utt 36 207 210 P j 38 A 122 De 266 274

1 Kappasıa (Karpasıka) A secular scrıpture

1 Nan 42

2 Kappāsia An Ārıya vocat onal gro p deal ng ın cotton seeds

1 Pr j 37

1 Kappiā or **Kappiyā** (Kalpıkā) An **Amgabāhira Kālia** text It ıs mentıoned as quıte separate from **Nırayāvalıyā**(1) Probably **Nirayāvaliyā**(2) and thıs Kappıa are the same

1 N 44 N M p 207 N H p 73 Pak p 45 P kY p 68

2 Kappiya It ıs one of the fıve sect ons of **Nirayāvaliyā**(2) It seems that **Nirayāvaliya**(1) and th s Kappıya are ıdentıcal [1]

1 J mS p 1 2

Kappiyākappiya (Kalp kakalpıka) An **Amgabāhira Ukkālia** text not extant now

1 Nan 44 Na C p 57 P k p 43

Kappovaga (Kalpopaga) Followıng twelve celestıal regıons as well as the gods resıdıng thereın are called Kappovagas [1] ı e the resıdents of the follo-

wing Kappas : 1 Sohamma(1) 2 Isāṇa(1) 3 Saṇamkumāra(1) 4 Māhinda(3) 5 Bambhaloga, 6 Lamtaga, 7 Mahāsukka(1) 8 Sahassāra(2), 9 Āṇaya 10 Pāṇaya(1) 11 Āraṇa and 12 Accuya

1 Praj 38 Anu 122, PrajM p 70

Kabbaḍaa (Karbataka) Same as **Kabbaḍaga** [1]

1 SthA p 78

Kabbaḍaga (Karbataka) One of the eighty-eight **Gahas** It is also known as **Kabburaa** and **Kavvaraa** [2]

1 Sth 90 SthA pp 78–79 J mS pp 534 535 SurM pp 295 296 | 2 Jam 170 Su 107

Kabburaa (Karburaka) Same as **Kabbaḍaga** [1]

1 Jam 170

Kamala A merchant of **Nāgapura** **Kamalasiri**(2) was his wife and **Kamalā**(1) was his daughter

1 Jna 153

Kamaladala A **Jakkha** god who was an elephant-driver in his previous birth

1 Bhak 78

Kamalappabha (Kamalaprabha) A m rchant of **Nāgapura** **Kamalappabhā** was his daughter [1]

1 Jna 153

1 **Kamalappabhā** (Kamalaprabhā) Daughter of m chant **Kamalappabha** of **Nāgapura** She had renounced the world and become a d sc ple of **Tit thayara Pāsa**(1) After death she was born as a princ pal wif of **Kāla**(4) a lord of the **Pisāya** gods The same is the name of a princ pal wife of **Mahākāla**(9) [1]

1 Jna 153 Bha 406 Sth 273

2 **Kamalappabhā** Second chapter of the fifth sub-section of the second section of **Nāyādhammakahā** [1]

1 Jna 153

1 **Kamalasirī** (Kamalaśri) Wife of king **Mahabbala**(2) of **Vīyasogā** They had a son named **Balabhadda**(3) [1]

1 Jna 64

2 **Kamalasirī** Wife of **Kamala** a merchant of **Nāgapura** [1]

1 Jna. 153

1 **Kamalā** Daughter of **Kamala** and **Kamalasiri**(2) of **Nāgapura** She had renounced the world and become a d sc ple of **Titthayara Pāsa**(1) After death she was born as a principal w fe of *ind a* **Kāla**(4) The same is the name of a principal wife of **Mahākāla**(9)

1 Jna 153 Bh 406 Sth 273

2 **Kamalā** F rst chapter of the f fth s bsection of the second s ction of **Nāyādhammakahā**

1 Jn 153

Kamalamela A ho e b long ng to **Cakkavatt Bharaha**(1)

1 J m 57

Kamalāmela A pr ncess of **Bārava** She was betroth d to **Dhanadeva**(5) g and son of **Uggasena** She was however abducted with th h lp of **Samba**(2) and marr ed to **Sagaracamda**(1) son of **Nisadha**(1) a d **Pabha ti**(2) Lat r Kamalamel re ounced th world a d becam a d sciple of **T tthayara Aritthanem** whereas S garacamd wa k ll d by Dhanadeva

1 AvaCu I pp 112 3 M 433 A aN 134 V 1420 B hBh 172 B hM p 56

1 **Kamalavai** (Kam lavat) Wife f k ng **Usuyāra**(1) She enl gh ened the king and along w th h m renounced the world and attained perfection

1 Utt h 14 UttN p 394 U tC pp 221 232 UttK p 270

2 **Kamalavai** Wife of k ng **Manicuda** a d mother of prince **Manippabha**(2) of **Rayanāvaha**

1 UttN p 138

Kamalujjalapur (Kamal ujjvalap ri) A town where **Vār sena** th twenty fourth **Titthamkara** f the **Eravaya**(1) r g on atta ned emancipation

1 T 555

Kamaragāma (Karm rag ama) S **Kammarag ma**

1 A M p 267

1 **Kamma** (Ka man) ( ) Eighth chapter of the thirteenth sect on[1] (ii) ninth chapter of the sixth sect o a d (i) thi d chapter of the sixteenth section[3] of **Viyāhapannatt**

1 Bh 470 2 Ib d 229 3 Ibid 561

2 **Kamma** Twenty th d chapter of **Paṇṇavanā**[1]

1 Pr j 6

3 **Kamma** Tenth chapter of **Bamdhadasā**[1]

1 Sth 755

Kammapagaḍī (Karmaprakṛti) See **Kammappayaḍi** [1]

1 PrajH p 140

Kammapayaḍi (Karmaprakṛti) See **Kammappayaḍi**(2)

1 Sam 36

1 **Kammappayaḍi** (Karmaprakrti) A text dealing with the nature of Karma and the like Preceptor **Nāgahatthi** was well versed in it

1 Na 30

2 **Kammappayaḍi** Thirty third chapter of **Uttarajjhayana**

1 UttN p 9 Sam 36

Kammappavāya (Karmapravada) Eighth **Puvva** dealing with the nature of Karma etc

1 N 57 N Cu p 76 N M p 241 V 3014 A H p 311

Kammabamdhaa (Karmabandhaka) Twenty fourth chapter of **Paṇṇavaṇā** See also **Bamdha**

1 Praj 6

Kammabhūmi (Karmabhumi) A region where a person earns his livelihood by any of the three occupations viz military literary and agricultural [1] Such regions are fifteen in number five **Bharahas**(2) five **Eravayas**(1) and five **Mahāvidehas** Of them three (one from each group) lie in **Jambūdiva** six (two from each group) in **Dhāyaīkhamda** and the same number in **Pukkharavaradiva.** See also **Akammabhūmi**

1 N nM p 102 Aca 2 179 B hBh 1636 N H p 33
2 Bha 675 Praj 35 Sth 555

Kammavivāga (Karmavipaka) A text explaining the consequences of good and evil Karmas in forty three chapters

1 Sam 43

Kammavivāgadasā (Karmavipakadaśā) Another name of **Duhavivāga** the first section of **Vivāgasuya** It consists of the following ten chapters — 1 **Miyāputta,** 2 **Gottāsa** 3 **Amḍa**(2) 4 **Sagaḍa,** 5 **Māhaṇa,** 6 **Namdisena,** 7 **Soriya,** 8 **Udumbara,** 9 **Sahasuddāha Āmalaya** 10 **Kumāralecchai** In the present edition of Vivāgasuya these chapters are not available exactly under the same heads

1 Sth. 755

Kammavedaa (Karmavedaka) Twenty fifth chapter of **Paṇṇavaṇā** [1]

1 Praj v 6

Kammāraggāma (Karmāragrāma) See **Kammāragāma.**

1 Vi 1911

Kayamgalā (Kṛtangalā) A city visited by **Mahāvira** A *caitya* (shrine) as well as a garden of the name of **Chattapalāsa** was situated on its outsk rts Heretic **Daridda** beat h r **Gosāla** It s dentif ed by ome with Kankajol in Santhal Pargana in Bihar [3]

1 Bha 90 A N 479 V 1933 A C I p 287 UttK p 498
2 A Cu I p 287
3 LAI p 295 SBM p 359 Se al SGAMI p 114 f Jangala

Kayamāla (Krtamala) S **Kayamalaa**

1 J m 51

Kayamālaa (Krtamalaka) Pres d ng god of **Timi aguha** King **Kūnia** of **Campā** was killed by h m

1 J m 14 51 2 A C II pp 176 7 SthA p 58 D C p 1

Kayamālaga (Krtamalaka) See **Kayamālaa**

1 A H p 687

Kayamāha (Krtam laka) See **Kayamalaa**

1 D Cu p 51

Kayalisamāgama (Kadal sam g ma) A villag vis t d by **Titthayara Mahāvira** [1]

1 A N 484 V 1938 A C I p 291 K lpDh p 106

Kayavanamālapiya (Krt a amalapriya) A **Jakkha** god resid ng n the **Pupphakaramdaa**(1) park f the town of **Hatthisi a**

1 Vp 33

Kay amma (Krta arman) Father of **Vimala**(1) t e thirt enth **Titthamkara** His queen was **Sāmā**

1 S m 157 T 476

Kara One of the eighty e ght **Gahas** [1] See also **Karakanga**

1 S 107 J mS p 535

Karakamḍa (Karakanda) A B ahmana mendicant and his followers [1]

1 A p 38

Karakamdu (Karakandu) Son of king **Dadhivāhana** and queen **Paumāvatī**(8) of **Campā** At the time of h s birth Paumavati was a nun since she had renounced the world while in the stat of pregnancy Karakamḍu was aba-

ndoned at a crematorium immediately after birth That is why he is also known as **Avakiṇṇaputta** i e abandoned son Later he became the king of **Kaṁcaṇapura** the capital of **Kaliṁga**(1) as well as **Caṁpā** the capital of **Aṁga**(1) On seeing changes in the condition of an ox he realised the useless ness of this world and renounced it. He is regarded as a **Patteyabuddha**.

1 Av C II pp 204 7 Utt 18 46 UttCu p 178 UttS p 299ff N C II p 231
2 AvaC I p 76 PrajH p 11 SthA p 33 PrajM p 19 NanM p 131 UttK p 178 In th Pal literature lso he recognised as Pr tyeka b ddha (See Ka d DPPN)

Karakaraa (Karakaraka) Same as **Karakariga**

1 SthA p 79

Karakaria Same as **Karakariga**

1 SthA p 79

Karakariga (Karakarika) One of the eighty e ght **Gahas** There are also references to **Kara** and **Karia** as two separate planets

1 Sth 90 d SthA p 79 2 J mS pp 534 535 Sur 107 S M pp 295 296

Karada (Karata) One of the two teachers who belonged to **Kuṇālā**(1) and died at **Sāeya** [1]

1 A C I p 601 A aH p 465 UttC p 108

1 **Karana** An astrological division of a day There are eleven Karanas of wh ch the first seven are movable and the rest are fixed They are **Bava Balava Kolava Thiviloaṇa Garāi Vaṇijja Viṭṭhi Sauṇi Cauppaya, Nāga** and **Kiṁthuggha**

1 Jam 153 154 G n 41 45 PrasJ p 37

2. **Karaṇa** Ninth chapter of the nineteenth section of **Viyāhapaṇṇatti**.[1]

1 Bha 648

Karia (Karika) One of the eighty eight **Gahas** See also **Karakariga**

1 Sur 107 JamS p 535

1 **Kalaṁda** One of the six mendicants who came to **Gosāla** [1]

1 Bha 539

2 **Kalaṁda** (Kalanda) An **Ārya** community Same as **Kaliṁda**

1 BrhBh 3264 BrhKs p 913 Praj 37

Kalaṁbavālayā (Kadambavāluka) A river (in infernal region) Its sand is as hard as adamant [1]

1 Utt 19 50 Sut. 1 5 1 10

Kalambuyā (Kalambuka) A place visited by **Titthayara Mahāvira**[1] It lay somewhere in the eastern part of the ancient country of **Amga**(1)[2]

1 A aN 482 AvaCu 1 p 290 KalpDh p 106, KalpV p 166 Vis 1936 A aM p 281
2 SBM p 360

Kalāda A goldsmith living in **Teyalipura** **Bhaddā**(18) was his wife They had a beautiful daughter named **Pottilā**

1 Jna 96 VipA p 88

Kalāya First chapter of the second sub section of the twenty first section of **Viyāhapannatti**

1 Bh 688

Kalavai (Kalavat) A nobl lady

1 A p 28

1 **Kalimga** (Kal nga) An **Ariya** country and its people **Kamcanapura** was its cap tal[2] A god predicted its dest uction by flood[3] **Kokkasa** a car penter of **Soparaga** visited Kalimga in an air craft **Karakamdu** reigned there It is identified with the region comprising m dern Orissa to the south of Vaitarani and the seacoast southward as far as Vizagapattam

1 S tSi p 123
2 Praj 37 Vy M 10 450 UttCu p 178
3 OghNBh 30
4 A C I p 541
5 A Bh 208 Utt 18 46 UttN p 299
6 LAI p 292

2 **Kalimga** One of the hundred sons of **Usabha**(1)

1 KalpDh p 151 K lpV 236

Kalimda (Kalinda) An **Ariya** community Same as **Kalamda**[1]

1 Praj 37 BrhBh 3264

1 **Kavila** (Kapila) A **Vāsudeva**(1) of the eastern half of the **Bharaha**(2) region n **Dhāyaisamda** **Campā**(2) was his capital He had an exchange of conch blow ng with **Kanha**(1) V sudeva of the southern half of the **Bharaha**(2) region in **Jambūdiva** He removed king **Paumanābha**(3) of **Avarakamkā**(1) from his throne and gave the kingdom to his son

1 Jna 125 SthA p 524 KalpDh p 35 K lpS p 33

2 **Kavila** One of the hundred sons of **Usabha**(1)

1 K lpDh p 152 KalpV p 236

3 **Kavila** Founder of a heretical school of philosophy known as **Sankhya**. He was a prince who had renounced the world and become a disciple of

Mari, son of Bharaha(1) Āsuri was his disciple whom he preached Saṭṭhi-tamta which contained exposition of twenty four entities.[1]

1 AvaCu I pp 228-9 NisCu III p 195 Vis 1753 AcaCu p 193 DasCu p 17 AvaN 438 BhaA p 50 SutSi. p 9 KalpDh p 37 PrasA p 34 NanH p 7 UttS. p 14 KalpS p 38

4. Kavila Son of Kāsava(4) and Jasā(1) of Kosambi Kāsava was a royal priest of King Jiyasattu(25) When he died his place was given to another man Jasā then sent Kavila to Sāvatthī to study under Imdadatta(4) a friend of Kasava Lodging and boarding arrangement for him was made at the house of Sālibhadda(2) a rich merchant Kavila, however fell in love with the girl servant who was appointed to serve him Once the girl told him that she could not participate in the festival observed by her community as she had no money to purchase the required material She therefore asked him to go to Dhaṇa a merchant who used to give two guineas to the man who saluated him first in the morning Accordingly Kavila left the merchant s house at night but was seized by the police and brought before the king and to him he disclosed the whole truth The king was so pleased with him that he promised to g ve him whatever he should ask. Kavila went to the nearby garden and started considering what he should ask The more he thought about it the more he raised the sum of money This caused a change in his mind Consequently he renounced the world practised austerities and acquired omniscience Once he was made prisoner by some robbers and brought before their leader Balabhadda(5) who ordered him to dance On his objecting that there was none to play up they all clapped their hands to beat the time He then sang some verses They proved so effective that all of them accepted asceticism[1] These verses form the eighth chapter of Uttarajjhayaṇa[2]

1 UttCu pp 168 170 UttK p 168 NanH p 26   2 UttCu pp 7 168 177

5 Kavila Disciple of preceptor Sutthiya(1). He raped the daughter of the house-owner where he was staying Enraged by this sinful act the house-owner severed his penis with an axe[1]

1 NisCu III pp 243-4 BrhBh 5154

6 Kavila Father of Kappaka of Pāḍaliputta[1]

1 AvaCu II p 181

7 Kavila (Kāpila) A class of mendicants[1]

1 Aup 38 AupA p 92.

Kavilabaduа (Kapilabatuka) Pupil of a Brahmana of Rāyagiha He was a lion in his previous birth and was killed by Tiviṭṭhu(1) a preceding birth of

Mahāvīra Since Kavılabadua was afraid of Mahavıra (owing to the fear of previous birth) **Goyama**(1) the first principal disciple of Mahāvıra adopted him as his own disciple [1]

1 VyaBh 6. 192.

Kavilā (Kapılā) A Brahmana maid who was not prepared to give alms to the monk by heart despite king **Seṇia** s(1) order

1 Av Cu II p 169 N Cu I p 10 V K p 292

Kavvaraa (Karbaraka) Same as **Kabbadaga**

1 S 107

Kasāya (Kasaya) Fourt e th chapter of **Pannavanā**

1 Pr j 5

Kāimdı (Kākandı) See **Kāgamd**

1 S m 76 77

Kāa (Kāya) Same as **Kaya**(1)

1 SthA p 79

Kāmtimatı (Kantımatı) Daughter of N **mda**(2) a merch nt of **Kosalāura** She was married to **Sāgaradatta**(3) son of **Asogadatta** of **Sageya** Sırımatı(1) was her elder siste

1 A C I p 527

Kāussagga (Kayotsarga) Fifth section or chapter of **Avassaya** [1]

1 A aCu I p 3 AvaN (D p k) II p 183 N M p 204 A 59 A N 1413 1548 A Cu II p 245 PakY p 41

Kāka Ident cal w th planet **Kāya**(1)

1 Sth 90

Kākamdiyā (Kakandıka) One of the four b anches of **Uduvād yagana**

1 K lp p 259

Kākamdı See **Kāgamdı**

1 N 3 10

Kākamdha (Karkandha) Same as **Kakkamdha**

1 SthA p 79

Kākavaṇṇa (Kākavarna) Another name of **Jıyasattu**(28) king of **Pādaliputta** He attacked the king of **Ujjeṇī** captured him and took possession of the territory There he grew black *(kālaka)* like a crow on account of oil-

massage. That is why he is known as Kākavanna i e of the colour of crow Once he was arrested at the Isitalāga pond of Tosali(1) by the king of that place [1]

1 AvaCu I p 540 BrhBh 4219–4223

Kāgamdi (Kakandi) An ancient town in the **Bharaha**(2) region Titthamkara **Suvihi**(1) was born here [2] It was visited by **Mahāvira** [3] **Jiyasattu**(11)[4] and **Amayaghosa** [5] reigned there **Dhitidhara**(2) **Khemaa**(2) **Camdavega** [7] and **Dhanna**(5) [8] belonged to it The sixth **Vāsudeva**(1) in his previous birth performed penances here [9] It is identified with Kakan in Monghyr district [10]

1 Nir 3 10 Bha 404 Jna 82
2 A aN 382
3 A t 3 Ant 14
4 A t 3
5 Sam 76–77
6 Ant 14
7 Sam 78
8 Anut 3
9 Sam 158 Ti 608
10 SGAMI pp 254 255

Kātiya (Kart ka) See **Kattia**

1 Sth 755

Kāpilijja (Kapiliya) Eighth chapter of **Uttarajjhayana**

1 Sam 36 UttN p 9 UttCu pp 7 168 UttK p 168

Kāmakama (Kamakrama) Same as **Kāmagama**

1 Sh 644

Kāmagama Managing god of the celestial car of the same name belonging to the lord of the **Lamtaga** region

1 J m 118 Sth 644 A aCu I p 145

Kāmajjhayā (Kamadhvaja) A courtezan of **Vāniyagāma** [1] See **Ujjhiyaa**(2) for further details

1 Vip 8 SthA p 507

Kāmaphāsa (Kāmasparśa) One of the eighty eight **Gahas** [1] It is also mentioned as **Kāsa** and **Phāsa** separately [2]

1 Sur 107 JamS pp 534 5 SurM pp 295–6 2 Sth 90 SthA p 79

1 **Kāmadeva** Second chapter of **Uvāsagadasā** [1]

1 Upa 2, Sth 755

2 **Kāmadeva** Second of the ten principal lay votaries, i e *upasakas* of **Mahāvira**. He was a merchant of the city of **Campā** The name of his wife was **Bhaddā**(36) [1] He had eighteen crores of guineas in his possession A god had come to test his firmness of faith and threatened him of dire conse-

quences He remained steady throughout in spite of the unbearable tortures inflicted on his body Mahāvira asked his monks and nuns to keep in mind the story of Kamadeva How though a householder he w thstood the obstacles. He advised them to withstand all temptations in view of their study of the twelve **Amgas**(3) [3]

1 Upa 18 2 Ibd 19 23 3 Ibd 24 6 V K p 782 A Cu I pp 452-4

3. Kāmadeva One of the hundred sons of **Usabha**(1)

1 KalpDh p 151 K lpV p 236

Kāmamahāvaṇa (Kamammahavana) A shrine (*aitya)* at **Vānārasi** v sited by **Mahāvira** **Gosāla** had performed h s fourth *pautta parihara* (entrance into another s body) there

1 A t 15 J 151 Bh 550

Kāmiḍḍhi (Kamarddhi) A dis ple of prec ptor **Suhatthi** (1) **Vesavādiyā gana** originated from him He belonged to **Kodalasa** *got a*

1 Kalp (Thera 1) 7 K lpV p 259

Kāmiddhiya (Kamarddhika) One of the four fam lies of **Vesavaḍ yagaṇa**

1 K lp d K lpV p 260

Kāmiddhiyagana (Kamardhikagana) One of the nine groups of monks under **Mahā ira**

1 Sth 680

1 Kāya One of the e ghty e ght **Gahas**

1 Sth 90 S 107 J mS pp 534 5 SthA pp 78 79 S M pp 295 296

2. Kāya (Kaka) An **Anār ya** (non Aryan) tribe and ts homeland The territory of the Kakas is sometimes identifi d with Kakupur near **B** thur Sm th sugg ts ts id nt ficat on w th Kakanada near Sanchi See **Gāya**

1 S tS p 123 2 TAI p 356

Kāyamdaga (Kakand ka) A res dent of **Kāyamdī**

1 Bha 404 K lpV p 254

Kāyamdi (Kakandi) See **Kāgamdi**

1 Sam 158 Bh 404

Kāyatthii (Kayasth ti) Eighteenth chapter of **Paṇṇavaṇā** [1]

1 Pr j 253

Kāyaraa (Kataraka) One of the twelve principal lay votaries of **Gosāla** [1]

1 Bha 330

Kāyaria (Kātarika) A family-member of **Logapāla Varuṇa(1)**.[1]

1 Bha 167

1 Kāla Son of king **Seṇiya(1)** and his queen **Kālī(5)** He was killed by king **Cedaga** of **Vesālī** while fighting with him in favour of **Kūṇiya**[1]

1 Nir 1 1 AvaCu II pp 171 173

2 Kāla One of the eighty eight **Gahas**

1 J m 170 Sur 107 Sth 90 J mS pp 534 535 SurM 293-4 SthA pp 78 79

3 Kāla A **Logapāla** of the **Vāyukumāra** gods His principal wives are similar to those of **Kālavāla(1)** in number and name

1 Bh 169 Sth 256 273

4 Kāla One of the two lords *(ind a)* of the **Pisaya** gods[1] His principal wives are **Kamalā(1)** **Kamalappabhā(1)** **Uppalā(4)** and **Sudamsaṇā(4)**[2]

1 Praj 48 Bh 169 2 Bh 406 Jna 153 Sth 94

5 Kala A merchant of **Amalakappā** He was the husband of **Kālasirī** and father of **Kalī(3)**[1]

1 Jna 148

6 Kala Eleventh chapter of the elev nth section of **Viyāhapaṇṇatti**

1 Bha 409

7 Kala A **Logapala** of each of **Velamba(1)** and **Pabhamjana(3)** He is the same as **Kala(3)**

1 Sth 256

8 Kāla One of the fifteen **Paramāhammiya** gods engaged in torturing the infernal beings He is a family member of **Jama(2)**[2]

1 Sam 15 SutCu p 154 2 Bha 166

9 Kāla One of the last five most dreadful **Mahāniraya** abodes of the seventh hell namely **Tamatamappabhā**.

1 Sam 33 Sth 451 SthA p 341

10 Kāla A celestial abode of **Sahassārakappa** in which gods live for eighteen *sagaropama* years at the maximum, breathe once in eighteen fort nights and feel hungry once in eighteen thousand years[1]

1 Sam 18

11 Kāla Presiding deity of the **Valayāmuha** *kalaśa* in the **Lavaṇa** ocean[1]

1 Sth. 720 305

12 Kāla One of the two presid ng deities of the **Kāloda** ocean

1 J 175

13 Kāla First chapter of **Nirayāvaliya**(1)

1 Nir 1 1

14 Kāla Same as **Kālasoya va**

1 A H p 681 A C II p 169

Kālaa (Kalaka) See **Kālaga**

1 A C I p 495 K lpC p 89

Kālamjara (Kalañjara) Same as **Kālimjara**

1 A H p 348

Kālakhamana (Kalaksamana) See **Kal ga**(3)

1 UttN p 127

1 K laga (K l k) S n f k g V j a nha nd l q een Sura urdari of Dharavasa He r u c d the wo ld a d b ame a d c ple of Guna kara Sa a at th s st r f Kal g l o i ed th w rld and became a nun [1] Once k ng **Gadda hill** f **Ujje** tt t d by h beauty t k Sarasvati forcibly to h s palace and c f ned he the e Preceptor K laga and others pers ad d him to elea th nun b t the k ng wa adamant not t do o Th s enraged K laga He left for **Parasakula** retur ed to Ujj n f m th accomp n d by n nety s x feudator es of that ter tory attacked th t wn def ted Gadd bh lla f eed Sarasvati and re n tated her as a nun [3] **Lad** k ngs also helped h m n d feat ng Gaddabh lla The **Sagas** were b ought to Ujjeni by h m

1 K lpDh p 131 K lpS m pp 284 ff

2 N C III p 59 D d m t S g k l h M l ś ddh t k See K l kac y K th Sa gr h (1949) p 10

3 N C III pp 59 60 K lpS m pp 84 ff K lpDh p 131 B hK p 1478

4 N C III p 59

5 Vy Bh XII p 94

2 Kālaga Maternal uncle of **Balamitta**(1) a d **Bhanum tta**(2) of **Ujjeni** **Balabhānu** son of **Bhānu ir** took init ation from h m Once preceptor Kalaga paid a vis t t **Pat tth na** cap tal of king **Sāyavāhana** There he agreed to change the dat of the celebration of *pajjosavana* (a rel gious f t al) at the ugg st of tl e k ng in view of some local festival falling on the same day Probably he s the same as **Kālaga**(1)

1 S m reg d K l g th so f th t f B l m tt d Bh m tt See D aCu p 55 K lpC p 89

2 N C III p 131 K lp Dh pp 4 14 131 K lp V p 270

3 **Kālaga** Grand preceptor of **Sāgara**(5) sojourning in **Suvaṇṇabhūmi**. Sāgara was very proud of his knowledge Kalaga went to Suvannabhūmi and set him right.[1] He seems to be the same as **Kālaga**(1)

1 UttCu p 83 UttN p 127 UttS pp 127 8 B hBh 239 SthA p 332 UttK. p 75 M 501 BrhM pp 73 4 AvaC II p 25

4 **Kālaga** Disciple of preceptor **Vinhu**(5) of the **Māḍhara** lineage and preceptor of **Sampaliya** and **Bhadda**(5) of the **Goyama**(2) l neage [1]

1 K lp (Thera 1) 7

5 **Kālaga** Mater al uncle of **Datta**(1) son f king **Jiyasattu**(31) of **Turuv** ī b rn of h s B ahman w fe Datta got annoyed when preceptor Kalaga told h m that the fruit of *yaj a* (sacr fice) was hell

1 A C I p 495
F comprehen t dy f p ecept K l g th d m y f t h rt l S bh m m m K l kacary by D U P Shah th Ācary Ś V j y ll bh Sm k G th Bomb y 1956

Kālaṇadiva (Kananadv pa) An island where boats are used to procure gra n

1 A C p 281 UttS p 605 B hK p 384

Kāl pāla See **Kālavāla**

1 Sth 256

Kālamuha (Kalamukha) An **Anāriya** tr be conquered by **Suseṇa**(1) the General of **Cakkavaṭṭi Bharaha**(1)

1 Jam 52 AvaCu I p 191

Kālavaḍimsayabhavaṇa (Kalavatamsakabhavana) An abode in **Camara camcā**

1 J a 148

1 **Kālavala** (Kalapala) One of the four **Logapālas** of **Dharaṇa** a lord of **Nāgakumāra** gods He has four principal wives **Asogā**(3) **Vimalā**(3) **Suppabhā**(1) and **Sudamsaṇā**(5)

1 Sth 256 273 Bha 169 406

2 **Kālavāla** One of the four **Logapālas** of **Bhūyāṇaṁda**(1) He has the same number of wives with the same names as those of **Kolavāla**(1) [1] See also **Nāgavitta**

1 Sth 256 Bha 169 406

Kālavesiya (Kālavaiśika) Son of king **Jiyasattu**(19) of **Mahurā**(1). He was born of **Kālā**(2) a courtezan kept by the king in his palace He renounced the world and became a monk He was so much unattached to his body that it was eaten up by a jackal on the **Muggasela** hill.[1]

1 UttN p 120 UttS p 120 1 Mar 498 VyaBh 10 595 UttCu p 77 AcaCu p 112

Kālasamdiva (Kālasandvipa) A *Vidyadha a* who was killed by **Saccai**(1) son of **Sujetthā**

1 A C II p 175 SthA p 457 A H p 686

Kālasiri (Kālaśri) Wife of **Kāla**(5) a merchant of **Amalakappā**[1]

1 Jn 148

Kālasūriya (Kalaśaukar ka) Sam a **Kalasoya ya**

1 A aH p 681

Kālasoariaputta (Kalaśaukar kaputra) Same as **Sulasa** son of **Kālasoya riya**

1 S tCu p 219

Kālasoyariya (Kalaśaukarika) A butch r f **Rāyagiha** slaughtering five hundred buffaloes daily **Sulasa** was his son King **Sen ya**(1) tr ed to stop his slaughtering business as he was told by **Titthayara Mahāvira** that h would not go to hell p ovided he could prevent Kalasoyariya from killing animals but the king was ot successful After his death Kalasoyariya fell to seventh hell[1]

1 A C II pp 169 283 A H pp 590 681 SthA pp 182 190 250 273 AcaCu p 136 N C I p 10 Bh A p 796 926 J M p 129 SutS p 122 178 S tCu pp 152 327

Kālasoriya (Kalaśaukarika) See **Kalasoyariya**

1 A H p 680

Kālasovaria (Kalaśaukarika) Se **Kālasoy riya**

1 AvaC II p 169

Kālahatthi (Kalahastin) A r sident of **Kalambuyā** village He tied up **Mahāvira** and **Gosāla** and handed over them to **Meha**(7) his elder brother They were however set free by him[1]

1 A aC I p 290 KalpV p 166 KalpDh p 106 A H p 206

1 Kalā Capital of **Kāla**(4) lord of the **Pisāya** gods[1]

1 Bha 406

2. **Kālā** A courtezan of **Mahurā**(1) She was kept by king **Jiyasattu**(19) in his palace He had a son named **Kālavesiya** born of her[1]

1 UttCu p 77

Kālāya (**Kālāka**) A place visited by **Titthayara Mahāvira** accompanied by **Gosāla**.[1]

1 AvaCu I, p 284 AvaN 477 KalpDh p 105 V's 1931 AvaH p 201

Kālāyavesiya (Kālādavaiśika) See **Kālavesiya**.

1 VyaBh. 10 595

Kālāsavesikaputta (Kālāsyavaiśikaputra) See **Kālāyavesiya**[1]

1 AcaC p 112

Kālāsavesiyaputta (Kalasyavaiśikaputra) An ascetic belonging to the line of **Titthayara Pāsa**(1) He had asked some questions to **Mahāvira** s disciples and accepted their line

1 Bh 76 308 Bh A p 101

Kālia (Kalika) See **Kāliya**.

1 N 44

Kālimjara (Kaliñjara) A mountain where **Citta**(1) and **Sambhūi**(2) were born as deer in their former births It is identified w th a hill fort in the **Badausa** sub-division of the Banda district in Bundelkhand

1 Utt 13 6 UttK p 251 AvaCu I p 461

2 GDA p 84

Kālikeya One of the sixteen countries or settlements (janapadas or vasatikāyas) established by **Nami**(3) and **Vinami** on both the ranges of **Veyaḍḍha**(2) mountain in the **Bharaha**(2) region of **Jambuddiva**. It was inhabited by the **Vidyādhara** people bearing the same name (Kālikeya) and commanding the lore with its presiding deity of the same name The names of the sixteen settlements are as follows **Goriga**, **Maṇupuvvaga** **Gamdhāra**(3) **Māṇava** **Kesikapuvvika** **Bhūmitumḍaka**, **Mūlavirıya**, **Samtuka**, **Paṭṭika** **Kālikeya**, **Samaka**, **Mātaṃga**(2) **Pavvateya** **Vamsālaya**, **Pamsumūliya**(1) and **Rukkhamūliya**(2)[2] The Kālika people are referred to in the **Purāṇas** also[3]

1 AvaCu I p 162 AvaM pp 215–216

2 Ibid

3 See SGAMI p 61

Kāliya (**Kālika**) One of the two types of **Aṃgabāhira** **Āvassaya-vairitta** canonical texts.[1] They can be read at the first and the last of the four divisions of a day as well as of a night.[2] In **Nandī**(1), besides **Aṃgas**(3), a list of thirty-one more Kāliya texts has been given[3] In **Pakkhiyasutta**

there is mention of thirty eight such names They are – 1 **Uttarajjhayaṇa** 2 **Dasā** 3 **Kappa**, 4 **Vavahāra** 5 **Isibhāsiya** 6 **Nisīha** 7 **Mahānisīha**, 8 **Jambuddīvapaṇṇatti** 9 **Sūrapaṇṇatti** 10 **Camdapaṇṇatti** 11 **Dīvasāgara paṇṇatti**, 12 **Khuḍḍiyāvimāṇapavibhatti** 13 **Mahalliyāvimanapavibhatti**, 14 **Aṃgacūliyā** 15 **Vaggacūliyā(1)** 16 **Viyahacūliyā** 17 **Aruṇova aya** 18 **Varuṇovavāya(1)** 19 **Garulovavāya** 20 **Dharaṇovavāya** 21 **Vesamanovavāya(1)** 22 **Velamdharovavāya** 23 **De imdovavāya** 24 **Utthānasua** 25 **Samutthāṇasua** 26 **Nāgapariāvaṇiā** 27 **N r yā al yā** 28 **Kappiyā** 29 **Kappavaḍamsiyā** 30 **Pupphiyā** 31 **Puppha ūl yā** 32 **Vaṇhiā**, 33 **Vanhiḍasā** 34 **Āsivisabhāvanā** 35 **Ditthi isabha anā** 36 **Cār ṇabhāvanā (Sumiṇabhavanā)** 37 **M hāsum ṇ bhāvanā** 38 **Teaganisagga** It is obs rved that 9 Surapapannatt 32 Vanhia and 34 t 39 i e A abha a tc a ot me t ed the t 44 of Namdi In an ther l st **D v pannatt** ment oned separat ly and t is also said that Divasagarapannatti ncluded D vapannatti and **Sāgarapaṇṇatti** Similarly Caran bhavana and Sum nabhavan are also c mb n d into one namely **Cāranasum nabhāvanā** Thi list omits S rapannatti and includes Vanhia See also **Ukkaliya** and **Painnaga**

1 N 44 Sth 71
2 N C IV p 228 D C p 97 Vy M I p 24 Vy Bh 4 564
3 N 44 See 1 N M p 206 A uC p 2 A N 763 4
A Bh 124
4 P k pp 44 5 Se 1 A Bh II p 186
5 N 44
6 N M p 254

Kāliyadīva (Kalikad ipa) An sland f ll of jewels etc Some merchants of **Hatthisīsa** had been to this sland

1 Jna 132

Kāliyaputta (Kalikaputra) A monk of the line of **Titthayara Pāsa(1)**

1 Bha 110

1 Kāli One of the fi e principal wives of **Camara(1)** a lord of the **Asurakumāra** god

1 Bh 405 Sth 403 J 148

2 Kāli First chapter of the first sub ct on of th second section of **Nāyādhammakaha** [1]

1 Jna 148

3 Kālī Daughter of **Kāla(5)** and **Kalasiri** of **Amalakappa** She renounced the world and became a disciple of **I tthayara Pasa(1)** After death she took birth as **Kali(1)** principal w fe of d **Camara** in **Camaracamcā**. She will attain liberation in **Mahāvideha(1)** n futu e

1 Jaa. 148

4 **Kālī** First chapter of the eighth section of **Amtagadadasā**

1 Ant 17

5 **Kālī** Wife of king **Seniya**(1) She renounced the world and became a disciple of **Mahāvīra** After practisi g asceticsm for a period of eight years she atta ned emancipation She is famous for practising religious penances

1 Ant 17 N 1 1 2 1 A H p 687 | 2 G V p 31 UttS p 84

Kālīya Same as **Kalikeya**

1 A aM p 216

Kāloa (Kaloda) An ocean enc rcl ng **Dhāyaikhamda** Its extent s eight lakh *yojanas* It is somewhat more than 9170605 *yojanas* in c rcumference[1] **Kāla**(12) and **M hākala**(7) are its pres d ng de ties Fo ty two moons as well as forty two suns shine over it It is surrounded by **Pukkharavara** sland

1 J 175 S 100 S m 91 S h 631 555 111
2 J 175
3 J 175 D 115 117 S m 42
4 S 100

Kaloda See **Kāloa**

1 J 175 Bh 36 Sth 93 631

Kālodahi (Kalodadhi) Identical w th **Kāloa**

1 De 115

Kalodāi (Kaloday n) A *bhiksu* whose example has b en c ted in connec tion with the faults of taking food at n ght

1 B hK p 803

Kālodāyi (K lod yin) A h retical household r He had a discussion with **Maddua** and **Titthayara Mahāvīra** over the very existence of *dharmastikaya* and the fruits of *karman* He then became a follower of Mahavira[1]

1 Bha 305 8 634

Kāloya (Kaloda) See **Kāloa**[1]

1 Jiv 165

Kāloyana (Kalodana) Same as **Kāloa**[1]

1 Sur 100

Kāloyasamudda (Kāloda-samudra) Same as **Kāloa**[1]

1 Jiv 165

Kāviṭṭha (Kāpiṣṭha) A celestial abode in **Lamtaa** where goods live for a maximum period of fourteen *sagaropama* years

1 Sam 14

Kāvila (Kāpila) Same as **Kāvilia**

1 Anu 41

Kāvilia (Kapil ka) A heret cal scripture containing exposition of the tenets of Sānkhya ph losophy

1 Nan 42 An 41

Kāviliya (Kap lika) See **Kapilijja**

1 Sam 36

Kāvilijja (Kapiliya) See **Kāp lijja**

1 UttN p 9 S tC p 7 UttCu p 7

Kāsa (Ka a) One of the e ghty e ght planets for wh h see **Kāmaphāsa**

1 Sth 90 SthA p 79

1 **Kāsava** (Kaśyapa) Family l ne of the follow ng **Mah ira** and h s father **Siddhattha**(1) **Usabha**(1)[3] preceptor **Jambū**(1) **Moriya**(2) and **Jiṭṭhabhūi** It has s e b an hes K s **Samḍella**(3) **Golla**(2) **Vāla Mumjai Pa vapeccha** and **Varisakanha**

1 S t 1 2 7 t Bh 550 Utt 2 1 t D 4 1 K lpV p 38 UttS p 83
2 AvaCu I p 239 A 2 176 A S p 388
3 UttS p 525 K lpSa p 125
4 N 23 P A p 2 N M p 48
5 A N 650 V 2511
6 T 816
7 Sth 551 See al A C I p 15 D C p 132 SamA p 112

2 **Kāsava** One of the hundred son of **Usabha**(1)

1 KalpDh p 152 K lpV p 236

3 **Kāsava** A learned monk belonging to the line of **Titthayara Pāsa**(1)[1]

1 Bha 110

4 **Kāsava** A learned Brahmana of **Kosambi** His wife was **Jasā**(1) They had a son named **Kavila**(4)

1 UttCu p 168 UttK p 168

5 **Kāsava** Fourth chapter of the sixth section of **Amtagaḍadasā**[1]

1 Ant 12

6. **Kāsava** A merchant of **Rāyagiha** He renounced the world became a disciple of **Mahāvira**, observed asceticism for sixteen years and attained emancipation on mount **Vipula** [1]

1 Ant 14

7 **Kāsava** Family name of the **Uttarāphaggunı** constellation [1]

1 Sur 50 Jam 159

8 **Kāsava** Another name of **Titthayara Mahāvıra** [1]

1 Bha 550 S t. 1 3 4 21

9 **Kāsava** See **Mahakāsava**

1 R (Sangrahan)

Kasavajjıyā (Kāśyapıya) A branch of **Māṇavagaṇa**(2) [1]

1 K lp p 260

Kāsavı (Kāśyapı) Prıncıpal woman-dıscıple of **Sumai**(7) the fifth **Titthamkara** [1]

1 S m 157 T 457

Kāsibhūmi (Kāśıbhumī) Same as **Kāsī** [1]

1 Utt 13 6

Kāsī (Kāśı) An **Ariya** country wıth **Vānārasī** as ıts capital [1] Once **Samkha**(7) was ıts kıng Kāsı and **Kosala** had eıghteen confederate kıngs *(ganarayano)* Vanārası ıs ıdentıfied wıth modern Varanası Banaras Kashı See also **Vānārası**

1 Praj 37 Jna 72 Utt 18 49 Bh 554 S tSi p 123
2 Sth 564 Jha 65 72 Sth A p 497
3 Nir 1 1 Bha 300
4 GDA p 95

1 **Kimkamma** (Kınkarman) Eıghth chapter of **Amtagadadasā** It ıs the same as **Kimkamma**(3)

1 Sth. 755

2. **Kimkamma** A merchant of **Rāyagiha** who renounced the world, became a dıscıple of **Mahāvira** studıed eleven **Amgas**(3) performed the *gunaratna* penance practısed ascetıcısm for a perıod of sıxteen years and attaıned lıberatıon on mount **Vipula** [1]

1 Ant. 12. It reads as Kimkama in the text

3 **Kimkamma** Second chapter of the sıxth section of **Amtagaḍadasā** [1] **Sthānānga** mentıons ıt as the eıghth chapter of Amtagaḍadasā [2]

1 Ant 12.
2 Sth. 755

1 Kimnara (Kinnara) One of the two lords (*indra*) of the **Vamtara** gods of the same name He has four principal wives namely **Vademsā(2) Kemmati(2) Raisenā** and **Raippabhā**

1 Sth 94 654 Bha 169 406

2 Kimnara A class of **Vamtara** gods They ha e two lords **Kimnara**(1) and **Kimpurisa**(1) For references see **Vānamamtara**

1 Bh 169 Sth 94

3 Kimnara Commander of the a my of char ots belong g t *dra* **Camara**(1) [1]

1 Sth 404

Kimtthuggha or **Kimthuggha** (K mstughna) Last of the leven **Karanas**(1)

1 J m 153 Ga 42 S tN 12

1 Kimpurisa (Kimpurusa) One of the two lords of the **Kimnara** class of gods [1] He has four pr ncipal w ves just similar to those of **Kimnara**(1)

1 Sth 94 654 Bh 169 406

2 Kimpurisa Commande of the army of chariots belong ng to **Bal** (4)

1 Sth 404 Bh 169

3 Kimpurisa A class of **Vamtara** gods They have two lords **Sappurisa** and **Mahāpurisa**

1 Bha 169 406 Praj 47 Sth 273

Kimsuggha (Kimstughna) Same s **Kimthuggha**

1 S tN 12

Kittha(tta) (Krsta) A hea enly abode n **Ar na** where god l ve for a maximum period of twenty one *sagaropama* years

1 Sam 21

Kitthi (Krst) A heavenly abode n **Sanamkumara**(1) and **Māh mda**(3) where gods live maximum for four *sāga opama* years [1]

1 Sam 4

Kitthikūda (Krstikuta) A heavenly abode sim lar to **Kitthi**

1 Sam 4

Kitthighosa (Krstighosa) A celestial abode where gods live for six *sāgaropama* years in the maximum breathe once in six fortnights and feel hungry once in six thousand years It is just like **Sayambhū**(4)

1 Sam 6

Kiṭṭhijutta (Kṛṣṭiyukta) A celestial abode just like **Kiṭṭhi** [1]

1 Sam 4

Kiṭṭhijjhaya (Kṛstidhvaja) A celestial abode similar to **Kiṭṭhi** [1]

1 Sam 4

Kiṭṭhippabha (Kṛstiprabha) A celestial abode similar to **Kiṭṭhi** [1]

1 Sam 4

Kitthiyāvaṭta (Kṛstikavarta) A heavently abode similar to **Kitthi** [1]

1 S m 4

Kitthilesa (Kṛstileśya) A celestial abode just like **Kiṭṭhi**

1 S m 4

Kitthivaṇṇa (Kṛstivarna) A celestial abode similar to **Kitthi** [1]

1 Sam 4

Kitthisimga (Kṛstiśṛnga) A heavently abode similar to **Kitthi** [1]

1 Sam 4

Kitthisittha (Kṛstiśista) A celsstial abode just like **Kitthi** [1]

1 S m 4

Kitthuttaravadimsaga (Kṛstyuttaravatamsaka) A heavenly abode similar to **Kitthi** [1]

1 Sam 4

Kiṇiya (Kinika) A community of lower caste engaged in making and playing musical instruments [1]

1 VyaBh 3 92

Kiṇṇara (Kinnara) See **Kiṁṇara** [1]

1 Sth 404 Bha 406

Kiṇhaguliyā (Kṛsnagulikā) See **Kaṇhaguligā**.[1]

1 N sCu III p 145

Kiṇhasirī (Kṛṣnaśrī) Principal wife of **Kuṇitha**(1) [1]

1 Sam 158

Kiṇhā (Kṛsnā) A river to the north of mount **Mamdara**(3) It merges into river **Rattā** [1]

1 Sth 470 717

1. **Kitti** (Kirti) A goddess who staged a drama before **Mahāvīra** at **Rāyagiha** [1]

1 Nir 4 4

2 **Kitti** Presiding goddess of the **Kesari** lake in **Jambūdīva** [1]

1 Sth. 88 197 522

3 **Kitti** One of the nine summits of the **Nīlavamta** mountain [1]

1 Jam 110 Sth 689

4 **Kitti** Fourth chapter of **Pupphacūliyā** [1]

1 Nir 4 1

1 **Kittimai** (Kirtimat) A chief nun under whom **Jasabhaddā** wife of **Kamdariya**(2) of **Sāeya** practised asceticism

1 A aN 1283 AvaCu II p 191

2 **Kittimaī** Daughter of **Kittisena** She was married to **Cakkavatti** **Bambhadatta**(1)

1 UttN p 379

Kittisena (Kirtisena) Father of **Kittimai**(2) [1]

1 UttN p 379

Kimāhāra Sixth chapter of the fourteenth section of **Viyahapannatti**

1 Bha 500

Kiyaga (Kicaka) See **Kiyaga** [1]

1 Jn 117

Kirāya (Kirata) Same as **Cilāya**(1)

1 SutS p 123

1 **Kiriyā** (Kriya) Twenty second chapter of **Pannavanā** [1]

1 Praj 6

2. **Kiriyā** (i) Third chapter of the third section (ii) fourth chapter of the eighth section [2] as well as (iii) fourth chapter of the seventeenth section [3] of **Viyāhapannatti**

1 Bha 126 2 Ibid 309 3 Ibid 590

Kiriyaṭhāṇa (Kriyasthana) Eighteenth chapter of **Sūyagaḍa** [1]

1 Sam 23

Kiriyāvisāla (Kriyaviśala) Thirteenth **Puvva** [1]

1 Sam 14 147 Nan 57 NanCu p 76 NanM p 241

Kivvisa (Kilvisa) A kind of gods of lower class [1]

1 SutCu p 57

Kivvisiya (Kilbisika) A class of ascetics who were deceitful They abused knowledge and pious persons

1 Bha 25 BhaA p 50

Kisipārāsara (Kṛsipārāśara) A Brahmana of Dhanyapūraṇa village who was expert in farming though weak in physique

1 UttCu p 76 UttS p 119 UttK p 65

Kīyaga (Kīcaka) King of **Virāḍaṇayara** He was invit d to appear in the self choosing (*s ayamvara)* ceremony of princess **Dovaī**

1 J 117

Kiva (Klīva or Klība) A prince of **Hatthināura** who was in ited to appear in the self choosing ceremoney of princess **Dovaī** [1]

1 Jna 117

Kuiyaṇṇa (Kuvikarna) A house-holder who was owner of many cows He had formed different groups of the cows according to their colours [1]

1 Vi 635 A Cu I p 44

Kumkana (Konkana) See **Komkaṇa** [1]

1 An 131

Kumkaṇaa (Kaunkanaka) The word is also spelled as **Kumkunaa** and it means one who belongs to **Komkaṇa**(1) Here he was son of an old man He renounced the world along with his father Since he was a small chap he was supplied in the beginning with all the articles of comfort he asked for Once he told his father that he could not live without a woman This caused him annoyance Consequently Kumkanaa was expelled from the Order [1]

1 DasH p 89

Kuṁkaṇagadāraa (Kaunkanakadāraka) A widower who killed his own son in order to marry another woman [1] See also **Komkaṇa**(2)

1 AvaN 134 BrhBh 172, VisBh 1420 AcaCu p 162, VisK p 411

Kumkuṇaa (Konkanaka) See **Kumkaṇaa** [1]

1 DasH p 89

Kuṁcavara (Krauñcavara) A concentric island [1] It is identical with **Koṁcavara.**

1 SthA. p. 167

Kumcia (Kuñcika) A merchant. It was his son who had commited theft but the poor monk staying with him was punished for it

1 Bhak 133

Kumcita (Kuñcita) A **Tāvasa**(4) who ate a dead f sh and fell ill He was cured by a physic an when he spoke truth

1 NisBh 6399 N C IV p 306

Kumjara (Kuñjara) F rst chapter of the seventeenth sect on of **Viyaha pannatti**

1 Bh 590

Kumjarabala (Kuñjarabala) One of the hundred sons of **Titthayara Usaha**(1)

1 K lpDh p 152 KalpV p 236

Kumjarasenā (K ñjaras na) A wife of **Cakkavatt Bambhadatta**(1)

1 UttN p 379

Kumjarāvatta (K jaravarta) A mounta n near **Raha atta**

1 M 473

1 **Kumdakolia** (Kundakolika) A householder of **Kampillapura Pūsa** was his wife He was one of th ten princ pal lay votaries (*pasaka*) of **Mahāvira**[1] He had an nteresting discuss on with a god regard ng the doctrine of Determinism (*ni t ada*) advo ated by **Gosāla** Kumdakolia asked the god who was praising the ph losophy of Gosala as to why he alone attai ed h s present d vine positi n w thout any exertion and why other creatures who were also without extertion did not attain similar high positions ? The very fact that there are some creatures as gods some as human beings some as an mals and others as infernal beings proves that the difference n their status etc must be due to their own acts Th s the doctrine of Gosala is unt nable The god on hearing this argu ment got puzzled and left the place

1 Upa 35 2 Ibid 36

2 **Kumḍakolia** Sixth chapter of **Uvāsagadasā**[1]

1 Upa 2 Sth 755

Kumḍakoliya (Kundakol ka) Same as **Kumdakolia**[1]

1 Up 35

Kumḍaga (Kunḍaka) Same as **Kumḍāga**[1]

1 KalpV p 167

1 Kuṁḍaggāma (Kuṇḍagrāma) Birthplace of **Titthayara Mahāvīra**.[1] It is identical with **Kuṁḍapura**.[2] It was divided into **Khattiyakuṁḍapura**[3] and **Māhaṇakuṁḍapura** The renunciat on ceremoney of Mahavira at the age of thirty was performed at this v ry town[4] It is identical with modern Basukund which was a suburb of Vaishali

1 Kalp 100 AvaBh 61 Vis 1856 1876 1886 A Cu I p 243 A H pp 206 219 677
2 A C I pp 243 265
3 Aca 2 176 Bha 383
4 A N 460 1 A Cu I p 265 Kalp 115
5 GDA p 107

2 Kumdaggāma Thirty-th rd chapter of the ninth section of **Viyāhapaṇnatti**[1]

1 Bha 362

3 Kumdaggāma Same as **Kummaggāma**

1 Bh 543 A N 493 4

Kumdapura Another name of **Kumdaggāma**(1) The birthplace of **Titthayara Mahavira**[1] was **Khattiyakumdapura** wh ch was one of its two parts See also **Kumḍaggāma**(1)

1 A Cu I pp 243 416 SthA p 501 K lp 115 UttN p 153 T 513
2 Aca 2 176 Bh 383

1 Kumdala A concentric island surrounding the **Aruṇavarāvabhāsa**(2) ocean **Kumdalabhadda** and **Kumdalamahābhadda** are its presiding gods **Kumdalavara**(3) is a concentric mountain in it

1 J 185 S 101 A uC p 35
2 Sth 204 726

2 Kumḍala A concentric ocean encircling the **Kuṁḍala**(1) island The ocean itself is surrounded by **Kumḍalavara**(1)[1] **Cakkhukamta** and **Cakkhusubha** are its presiding gods[2]

1 Ji 166 185 Sur 101
2 J 185

3 Kumdala A mountain It is the same as **Kumdalavara**(3)

1 N sBh 52

Kumḍalabhadda (Kuṇḍalabhadra) A presiding deity of the **Kumḍala**(1) island[1]

1 Ji 185

Kuṁḍalamahābhadda (Kuṇḍalamahābhadra) A presiding deity of the **Kumḍala**(1) island.[1]

1 Ji 185

1 Kuṁḍalavara A concentric island surrounded by the ocean of the same name It encircles the **Kumḍala**(2) ocean **Kumḍalavarabhadda** and **Kumḍalavaramahābhadda** are its presiding gods

1 Jv 185 Su 101 A He p 90 Bh A pp 203-4

2 Kumdalavara A concentric ocea encircl ng the island of the same name It is surrounded by **Kumḍalavaravabhāsa** island

1 Ji 185 S 101

3 Kumḍala a a A concent c mountain n the **Kumdala**(1) sland It is just like **Ruyagavara** **Manusuttara** and other concentric mounta ns

1 Sth 204 726 Bh A p 203 SthA pp 167 480

Kuṁdalavarabhadda (Kundalavarabhadra) One of the two presid g gods of the i land of **Kumdalava a**(1)

1 J 185

Kumdalavaramahābhadda (Kundala aramahabhadra) One of the two pres ding gods of the island of **Kumḍalavara**(1)

1 J 185

1 Kumḍalavarāvabhasa A concentric island surrounding the **Kumdalavara**(2) ocea It s enc rcled by the ocea of the sam name **Kumdala arobhāsabhadda** and **Kumdalavarobhāsamahābhadda** are ts presiding gods

1 J 185 S 101

2 Kumdalavarāvabhāsa An ocean encircling **Kumdalavaravabhasa**(1) Its presiding gods a e **Kumdalava obhasavara** and **Kumḍalavarobhāsamahāvara** 1

1 Ji 185

Kumdalavarā abhāsoda Same as the **Kumdalavarāvabhāsa**(2) ocean

1 S 101

Kumdalavaroda Same as **Kumḍalavara**(2) 1

1 J 185

Kumdalavarobhāsa (Ku dal va avabh sa) See **Kumḍalavarāvabhāsa**

1 Sur 101

Kumdalavarobhāsabhadda (Kundalavaravabhasabhadra) A presiding deity of the island of **Kumdalavarobhāsa**

1 J 185

Kuṁḍalavarobhasamahābhadda (Kundalavaravabhasamahābhadra) A presiding deity of the island of **Kumḍalavarobhāsa**

1 J 185

Kumdalavarobhāsamahāvara (Kuṇḍalavarāvabhāsamahāvara) A presiding god of the **Kumdalavarobhāsa** ocean

1 Ji 185

Kumdalavarobhāsavara (Kuṇḍalavaravabhāsavara) A pres ding god of the **Kumdalavarāvabhāsa** ocean [1]

1 J 185

Kumdalā Capital of the **Suvaccha Vijaya**(23) (d strict) in **Mahāvideha**

1 J m 96

Kumdaloda Same as **Kumdala**(2) [1]

1 S 101 J 185

Kumdāga (Kundaka) A settlement visited by **Titthayara Mahāvira** He meditated there n the shrine of **Vāsudeva**(2) It is also known as **Kamḍaga** [1]

1 A N 489 A C I p 293 K lpV p 167 K lpDh p 107

Kumdiyayaṇa (Kundikayana) A family line to which **Udai**(1) belonged [1]

1 Bh 550

Kumdikāyania Udai (Kundikayaniya Udayi) See **Kumd yayaṇa** and **Udā** (1)

1 Bh 550

Kumti Wife of king **Pamdu** sister of **Vasudeva Kanha** s(1) father (king Vasudeva) and mother of **Pamdavas** She was a virtuous lady

1 J 122 4 SihA p 516 Pra A | p 171
p 87 A tA p 2 K lpS m | 2 A p 28

1 Kumthu Seventeenth **Titthamkara** as well as sixth **Cakkavatti** of the current **Osappini** He was son of king **Sūra** and his queen **Siri**(1) of **Gayapura** [1] **Kiṃhasiri** was his princ pal wif He was **Ruppi**(2) in his previous birth [3] Kumthu s height was thirty five *dhanuṣas* [4] He was of the hue of heated gold [5] When he renounced the world he was carried in the **Abhayakarā** palanquin He took to asceticism along with one thousand men **Vaggasīha** the king of **Cakkapura** was the first person to offer him alms [7] He obtained omniscience in the **Sahasambavaṇa** park of Gayapura [8] *Tilaka* was his sacred tree [9] **Sayambhū**(2) was his first disciple His first woman disciple was **Amjuyā** [10] He had under him thirty seven groups of ascetics the same number of group-leaders [1] sixty thousand monks and sixty thousand and six hundred nuns [12] He attained liberation on mount **Sammeya** at the age of ninety five thousand years (having lived as a prince a governor a king and a *kevalin*)[13]

1 Sam 157 8 AvaN 371 374 384 398 399 418 N 19 Sth. 411 V s 1759 Tir 330 480
2 Sam 158
3 Sam 157
4 Sam 35 A N 380 393 T 363
5 A aN 377 T 348
6 S m 157 A N 225 T 392
7 Sam 157 A N 328
8 A N 254
9 Sam 157 Tır 406
10 Sam 157 Tır 451 460
11 S m 37 T 451 (AvaN 267 gives th mbe 35)
12 A M pp 208 ff A N 258ff
13 S m 95 A N 272 305 307 See lso Sam 32 81 91 Sth 718 A p 4 A N 223 1095 V 1758 1762 1769 T 330 559 K lp 188 S mA p 58 UttK p 332

2 Kumthu General of the army of lepnants under *indra* **Camara**(1)

1 Sth 404

1 Kumbha A fam l member of **Jama**(2) tortur ng nfernal be gs He is one of the fifteen **Paramāhammiya** gods

1 Bh 166 2 Sam 15 S tC p 154

2 Kumbha Fourth chapter of the first sect on of **Nayādhammakaha**

1 Sam 19 J 5 J A p 10

3 Kumbha ( ) F rst d sc pl of **Ara** the eight enth **Titthamkara** (ii) The same is the name of the first disciple of **Munisuvvaya**(1) the twent eth T tthamkara

1 S m 157

4 Kumbha Id t cal w th **Kumbhaga** the fath r of **T tthamkara Malli**(1)

1 S m 157 T 48 A N 389

Kumbhakara (Kumbhak ra) Same as **Kumbhakarakaḍa**

1 UttC p 73 Sam 58

Kumbhaga (Kumbhaka) K ng of **M hilā** He was f ther of **Titthaṁkara Malli**(1) **Pabhāvat** (4) was h w f

1 Jn 65 T 482 SthA p 524 K lpV p 38

Kumbhaseṇa (Kumbhasena) F rst **Gaṇahara** (principal d sc ple) of **Mahāpauma**(10) the first wo ld be **Titthamkara** of th com ng **Ussappiṇi**

1 T 1095

Kumbhakārakaḍa (Kumbhakara(kata)kṛta) See **Kumbhakārakaḍaga**

1 UttCu p 73 J tBh 528 B hK pp 915 916

Kumbhakārakaḍaga (Kumbhakara(kataka)kṛtaka) A town bordering on **Uttarāvaha** [1] Its ruler **Daṁḍagi** had crushed to death **Khaṁdaa**(1) and his

five hundred disciples in an oil mill[2] It should be the same as Kumbhavati of the Jātakas. Some have placed it at Nasik[3]

1 BrhKs pp 915-6 UttC p 73 UttS pp 115-6
2 Sams 58 Mar 495 JitBh 528
3 JIH p 49

Kumbhakārukkheva (Kumbhakarotksepa) See **Kumbhārapakkheva**

1 A aH p 538

Kumbhākārakaḍa (Kumbhākarakata) See **Kumbhakārakadaga**

1 NisCu IV p 127

Kumbbārakaḍa (Kumbhara(kaṭa)kṛta) Identical with **Kumbhakārakaḍaga**[1]

1 M 495

Kumbhārapakkheva (Kumbhakarapraksepa) A town established at **Siṇappalli** after a potter *kumbhakara* of **Viyabhaya** He gave shelter to monk **Udāyana**(1) when the latter v sited Viyabhaya Afterwards that potter was removed to Sinapalli for safety by a god who showered dust and destroyed Viyabhaya when its ruler **Kesi**(2) poisoned Udāyana(1) to death apprehen ding that the latter visited the c ty to take back the k ngdom from him See also **Kesi**(2)

1 A Cu II p 37 A H p 538

Kumbhi Fourth chapter of the eleventh section of **Viyāhapaṇṇatti**[1]

1 Bha 409

Kummaggāma or **Kummāgama** (Kurmagrama) See **Kummaggāma**

1 A Cu I pp 297 299

Kummā (Kūrmā) See **Kummaputta**(2)

1 Ri i (Sangrahan)

Kukkuiya (Kaukucika) A kind of **Samaṇa**(1) mendicants earning their livelihood by performing grimaces and gestures

1 A p 38 A pA p 92

Kuḍamgisaratthāṇa (Kutankeśvarasthana) A place in **Ujjeṇī** where **Avaṁtī sukumāla** was eaten up by jackals[1]

1 Mar 438

Kuḍakka See **Kudukka**[1]

1 NisCu. IV p 131

Kuḍivvaya (Kutivrata) A class of mendicants[1] who lived in cottages and conquered anger greed illusion and pride[1]

1 Aup. 38 AupA p 92.

Kuḍuka See **Kuḍukka**

1 Vy M 4 283

Kuḍukka An **Aṇāriya** (non Aryan) country which was declared free for the journey of monks by king **Sampai**[2] Its identification is suggested with Coorg (Kodagu)[3]

1 Vy M III p 122 VI p 52 A Cu I p 27 | 2 N sCu IV p 131 3 LAI p 301

1 Kuṇāla Son of **Asoga**(1) grand son of **Bimdusara**(2) and great grand son of **Camdagutta** H was ruler of **Ujjeni** He read the letter sent by his father from **Pāḍaliputta** containing the word *amdh iyatam* meaning thereby make yourself bl nd took t as his father s command and made himself blind accord ngly H was expert in the art of music See also **Pāḍaliputta** n connect n w th the loss of h s eyes

1 BrhBh 294 K lpDh p 165 2 BrhM pp 88 9 A H pp 10 11 A C I p 60 N Cu IV pp 128 9 3 N C II pp 361 2 B hBh 3276

2 Kuṇāla A Buddhist monk of **Bharuyaccha** who afterwards became a d sciple of preceptor **Jinade a**(4)

1 A C II p 201 A N 1299

3 Kuṇāla An **Ariya** country in the north with **Savatthi** as its capital It is also called **Kunāla**(2) River **Er vai** flows in th s country Kunala is identified with north Kosala[3]

1 J 71 Pr j 37 R j 146 B hBh 3262 Sth 564 SthA p 479 S tS p 123 | 2 B hBh 5653 3 SBM p 363

1 Kuṇālā A c ty n the **Kunala** country River **Erāvai** flows in its vicinity **Mahāv ra** had obtained omn sc ence after twelve years of ts destruction **Ukkuruda** belonged to t It is the same as Savatthi[3]

1 N sC III p 368 B hBh 5638 9 2 UttC p 108 A C I p 601 | 3 LAI p 303

2 Kuṇālā Same a **Kuṇāla**(3)

1 Jn 71

1 Kubera Disciple of precepto **Samtisenia** He founded the **Kuberi** monastic bran h

1 Kalp (Th 1) 7 K lpV pp 261 2

2 Kubera A god who is famous for his wealth[1]
See also **Dhaṇavai**(1)

1 Tir 579 A aCu I p 205

Kuberadatta A merchant who became prepared to have coition with his own daughter[1]

1 Bhak 113

Kuberā See **Vesamaṇapabha**[1]

1 BhaA pp 203 204

Kuberi A monastic branch originating from preceptor **Kubera**(1) It is the same as **Ajjakuberi**[1]

1 Kalp (Thera al) 7 p 262

Kubhamda (Kusmānda) Same as **Kuhamḍa**[1]

1 Sth 94

Kumāra A preceptor of the **Goyama**(2) lineage[1]

1 K lp (Th l) 7

Kumāraa (Kumaraka) A settlement visited by **Mahāvira** accompained by **Gosāla** There was a park called **Camparamaṇijja** Potter **Kūvaṇaa** belonged to this place Gosala held here a discussion with **Muṇicamḍa**(3) a preceptor of the line of **Titthayara Pāsa**(1)[1]

1 Av C I p 285 A aN 478 V s 1932 KalpSan p 87 KalpDh p 105 KalpV p 165

Kumāragāma (Kumaragrāma) See **Kammāragāma**[1]

1 Ava (Dipik) p 95 AcaCu p 298 AvaBh 111 A aH p 188 KalpV p 156

Kumāraṇamdī (Kumaranandi) Another name of **Anamgasena**[1]

1 B hK p 1388

Kumāradhamma (Kumaradharma) A preceptor[1]

1 Kalp (Theravali) 7 13

Kumāraputtiya (Kumaraputraka) A group of monks under **Mahāvira**[1]

1 Sut 2, 7 6 SutSi p 410

Kumāramaharisi (Kumāramaharsi) Another name of **Kumāravara**[1]

1 Mahan. 227

Kumāralecchai (Kumāralecchaki) Tenth chapter of **Kammavivāgadasā**[1] which forms the first section of **Vivāgasuya** At present it is available under the head **Amjū** (1)

1 Sth. 755

Kumāravara An ascetic who is also known as **Kumāramaharisi**.[1]

1 Mahan pp 221 7

Kumārasamaṇa (Kumaraśramana) (i) Another name of **Aimutta**(1) as well as (ii) **Kesi**(1) [2]

1 Bha 188 2 Utt 23 16

1 Kumuda A **Vijaya**(23) (district) to the west of mount **Mamdara**(3) and to the south of river **Sītodā** in Mahavideha **Arajā** is its capital [1] See also **Asogā**(1)

1 Sth 92 637 Jam 102 S m 34

2 Kumuda A **Disāhatthikūḍa** situated in **Bhaddasālavana**

1 Sth 642 J m 103

3 Kumuda A heavenly abode in **Sahassārakappa** The same is the name of the gods living there n Their maximum longev ty is eighteen *aga opama* years [3]

1 Sam 18 2 J m 103 3 Sam 18

4 Kumuda A celestial abode in **Mahasukka**(1) The max mum longevity of gods dwelling there is seventeen *sāgaropama* years [1]

1 Sam 17

Kumudagumma (Kumudagulma) A heavenly abode in **Sahassārakappa** The maximum longevity of the gods dwelling there is eighteen *sagaropama* years

1 Sam 18

Kumudappabhā (Kumudaprabha) A lotuspond *puskari* to the north east of the **Jambusudamsaṇā** tree in **Mahāvideha**

1 Jam 90 103

1 Kumudā A lotuspond to the north east of the **Jambusudamsaṇā** tree[1] near **Bhaddasālavana** [2]

1 Jam. 90 2 Ib d 103

2 Kumudā A lotuspond on the southern **Amjaṇaga**(1) mountain in the **Namdīsara**(1) island

1 Sth 307 Ji 183 152.

Kumuya (Kumuda) See **Kumuda** [1]

1 Sth 642

Kummа (Kūrma) Fourth chapter of (the first section of) **Nāyādhammakahā**.[1]

1 Sam 19 Jna 5

Kummaggāma (Kūrmagrāma) A place visited by **Titthayara Mahāvira** along with **Gosāla** He went there from **Siddhatthagāma** Here the latter had to face and suffer the dangerous results of the anger of **Tāvasa**(4) **Vesiyāyana** However Mahāvira with his super-human power saved Gosāla Its other names are **Kummāragāma**(2) and **Kumdaggāma**(3) [2]

1 Bh 544 AvaCu I p 298 A aN 494 KalpV p 167 Bha 542

2 Bh 542 543 AvaN 493

1 **Kummāragāma** (Kurmāragrāma) See **Kammāragāma**

1 Aca 2 179

2 **Kummāragāma** (Kūrmāragrama) See **Kummaggāma** [1]

1 Bh 542

1 **Kummāputta** (Kurmiputra) A man of the height of two *ratnis* who attained emancipation

1 Vis 3842 V K p 890

2 **Kummāputta** A sage in **Aritthanemi** s *tirtha* recognised as a **Patteya buddha**.[1]

1 Ris 7 Ris (Sangrahani)

Kurada (Kurata) See **Ukkuruda**

1 A aCu I p 601

Kurā (Kuru) See **Kuru**(1)

1 J 147

1 **Kuru** Two sub-regions of this name in **Mahāvideha** of **Jambuddiva** They are **Uttarakuru**(1) and **Devakuru** situated to the north and south of mount **Mamdara**(3) respectively [1]

1 Sth 86 89 J v 147 Tir 26 Mar 251 Mahan p 60

2 **Kuru** An Āriya country with its capital at **Gayapura** [1] King **Adinasattu**(1) reigned there [2] **Usuyāra**(3) was an old city in this country [3] It is also known as **Kurukhetta** [4] It can be identified with the land between the rivers Sarasvati and Drsadvati in the Eastern Punjab Pañcala was situated to the east of Kuru

1 Praj 37 SutSi p 123 KalpV p 238 KalpDh p 153 JnaA. p 125 SthA p 479
2. Sth. 564.

3 UttN p 394 UttCu p 220 UttS p. 395
4 BrhBh 1858 NisBh 4101
5 See SGAMI pp. 102-103.

3. **Kuru** One of the hundred sons of **Usabha**(1)

1 KalpDh p 151 K lpV p 236

Kurukhetta (Kuruks tra) Same as the country of **Kuru**(2)[1]

1 BrhBh 1858 N sBh 4101

Kurucamda (Kurucandra) A cruel king who d d not believe in the exis tence of hea en hell etc **Kuruma** (2) was hi wife and **Haricamda** was his son

1 A C I pp 169 170 A M p 221

Kuruda (Kur ta) S e **Ukku uda**

1 *UttC p 108*

Kurudatta Fathe of **Kurudatta uya**

1 M 492 S m 85 UttC p 68 UttS p 109

Kurudattaputta (Kurudattaputra) A d sciple of **Mahavira** He practised rigorous penances and was born as th lord—*ind a* of the **Isāna** celest al region after death

1 Bh 131

Kurudattasuya (Kuruda tasuta) Son of **Ku udatta** a c m r hant of **Hatthinaura (Gayapura)** He renounced the world and took t asceticism just like **Gayasukumāla** he also endured quietly all the affl ctions caused by som passer by and o sequ ntly tta n d ema c pation

1 M 492 S m 85 UttC p 68 UttS p 109

1 **Kuruma** (Kur mati) Ch ef w fe f **Bambhadatta**(1) the twelfth **Cakka atti**

1 S m 158 UttN p 379 A C p 7 AcaS p 1 6

2 **K ruma** W f f k ng **K md**

1 A C I p 169

Kuruyamda (Kurucandra) See **Kurucamda**[1]

1 A C I p 169

Kulakara See **Kulagara**

1 Sth 592 693

Kulakkha (K lak a) A **Anariya** (non A yan) country[1]

1 P j 37 S tS 123 P 4

Kulagara (Kulakara) Law-giver or Governor Seven[1] ten[2] or fifteen[3] Kulagaras, as different traditions go take birth in the middle-division of the southern half of the **Bharaha**(2) region lying between the rivers **Gamgā** and **Simdhu**(1) in the **Susamadūsamā** period of every **Osappiṇī** and **Ussappiṇī** They initiate laws for maintaining peace and order In case of the seven Kulagaras in the Osappini cycle the first two inflict the *hakkara* (disapproval) punishment the next two add to it the *makkara* (warning) and the last three the *dhikkara* (reproach) punishment Thus when gradu ally the severity of offences increases the punishment becomes harsher and harsher In the tradition of fifteen Kulagaras the first **Titthayara Usaha**(1) is taken as the fifteenth Kulagara who introduces physical pun shments in addition to the above ones Sim lar s the case n the **Eravaya**(1) region In the Ussappini cycle the conditions become viceversa In this Osappini the following Kulagaras were born in Bharaha(2) forming the group of seven **1 Vimalavāhana**(6) **2 Cakkhuma 3 Jasama 4 Abhicamda**(1) **5 Pasenai**(4) **6 Marudeva**(2) and **7 Nābhi**[7] The names of the group of ten Kulagaras of this Osapp ni are not available but those of other cycles are given[8]

The group of fifteen Kulagaras of Bharaha(2) of this Osappini is as follows — **1 Sumai**(1) **2 Padissui**(2) **3 Simamkara**(3) **4 Simamdhara**(3) **5 Khemamkara**(4) **6 Khemamdhara**(1) 7 to 10 as the first four from the above group of seven **11 Camdabha**(2) 12 to 14 as the last three from the above group of seven and the fifteenth is Titthayara **Usaha**(1)[9]

The follow ng ten K lagaras appeared in Bharaha(2) in the past Osappini[10] **Sayamjala**(2) **Sayāu**(2) **Ajiyasena**(5) **Anamtasena**(3) **Kajjasena Bhimasena**(2) **Mahābhimasena Daḍharaha**(4) **Dasaraha**(2) and **Sayaraha**(1) In the Sthananga[1] there is difference n some names and their order because **Sayajjala**(1) **Anamtasena**(3) **Amitasena** and **Takkasena** are mentioned as the first third fourth and fifth Kulagaras The rest of the names and their order are the same The following seven[2] were born in the Bharaha(2) region in the past Ussappini **Mittadāma, Sudāma**(1) **Supāsa**(6) **Sayampabha**(2) **Vimalaghosa Sughosa**(1) and **Mahāghosa**(6)

The names of the seven would be Kulagaras[3] of the Bharaha(2) region are as follows **Mittavāhana** or **Miyavāhana**(2) **Subhoma**(2) or **Subhūma**(3) **Suppabha**(2) **Sayampabha**(1) **Datta**(3) **Suhuma** or **Suha** and **Surūva**(3) or **Subamdhu**(2) The Titthogāli d ffers in this connection It gives the follow ing names of the seven would be Kulagaras of Bharaha(2) **Vimalavā haṇa**(9) **Sudāma**(2) **Samgama**(3) **Supāsa**(5) **Datta**(3) **Suṇaha** and Sumai(5)[4]

The Sthānānga contains altogether a different list of ten Kulagaras of the coming Ussappini in the Bharaha(2) region and the names g ven there are as follows **Sīmamkara**(2) **Sīmamdhara**(2) **Khemamkara**(3) **Khemamdhara**(2)

Vimalavāhaṇa(7) **Sammui**(3) **Padisuta** **Daḍhadhaṇu**(1) **Dasadhaṇu**(1) and **Sayadhaṇu**(1)[5] These names agree with those of the future ten Kulagaras of the **Eravaya**(1) region as g ven in the Samavayanga except some variation in order of the names which are as follows **Vimalavāhana**(8) **Sīmamkara**(1), **Sīmamdhara**(1) **Khemamkara**(1) **Khemamdhara**(3) **Daḍhadhaṇu**(2) **Dasadhaṇu**(1) **Sayadhaṇu**(2) **Padisui**(1) and **Sumai**(2)[6]

The Titthogali records the tradition of seven would be Kulagaras of the Eravaya(1) region Their names are **Vimalavahana**(8) **Vmlavāhaṇa**(2) **Daḍhadhaṇu**(2) **Dasadhaṇu**(1) **Sayadhaṇu**(2) **Padisui**(1) and **Sumai**(2) The order of the names of this trad tion agrees partly with Samavayanga.[7]

The above survey reveals that the confus on has ar sen due to d fferent traditions and different redactions of the canonical literature

1 A N 151 Sam 157 Sth 556
2 Sth 767 S m 157
3 Jam 28 40
4 Bh 203 AvaN 149 170 J m 28 29 40 V 1563 1583 Sth 556 767 Sam 157 158 T 70 75 79 1003 ff J mS pp 132 133 SthA pp 398 9
5 JamS p 133
6 See reference N 4
7 A N 155 Othe d t l l gi en th S lso S m 157 Sth 556
8 Sth 767 S m 157 Tir 1004 1007
9 J m 28 40
10 S m 157
11 Sth 767 Sthanang h m t d th m t be f p t U pp th seem t b m t k d ffer t t d t
12 Sth 556 Sam 157
13 Sth 556 S m 159
14 T 1004
15 Sth 767 eem t be eco d ng diff t t d t th h bee som m t k d so the b m h be scr bed t Bh ha (2) pl ce f E y (1)
16 Sam 159
17 T 1006 1007

Kulaga agamdiyā (Kulakaragand ka) A text on the lives of **Kulagaras** like **Vimalavāhana**(6) et

1 N C p 77 N M p 242 N H p 90

Kulaputta or **Kulaputtaya** (Kulaputra or Kulaputraka) A person who pardoned his brother s murderer at the instance of his mother

1 UttC p 32 UttS pp 50 1 UttK p 13

Kulāṇa A town where king **Vesamanadasa** reigned[1] It seems to be the same as **Kuṇālā** a city in th **Kuṇāla** country

1 S m 81

Kullaira (Kullakira) A town where **Samgama thera** lived[1] See also **Kollaira**

1 Ma 491

Kullaura (Kollapura) A town where **Dhammasiha**(4) of **Pādaliputta** abandoned his wife [1]

1 Sams 71

Kullāga (Kollaka) Same as **Kollāa**

1 AvaN 441 475 KalpV p 249 AvaM p 248

Kuvalayappaha (Kuvalayaprabha) A preceptor who was also known as **Sāvajjāyariya** He was very strict in conduct Once he met some monks of loose conduct who requested him to stay with them during rainy season He however did not agree to their proposal

1 Mahan pp 136 145

1 **Kusa** (Kuśa) A concentric island.[1]

1 SthA p 167

Kusakuṃḍi (Kuśakuṇḍi) A wife of **Cakkavatti Bambhadatta**(1) [1]

1 UttN p 380

Kusagga(pura) (Kuśāgra(pura)) A town established in place of **Usabhapura**(1) King **Paseṇai**(5) reigned there **Kusatthala** is its other name [2] See also **Caṇagapura**

1 A N 1279 A aCu II p 158 AvaH p 671 2. Mahan 87 KalpV p 204

Kusatta (Kuśāvarta) An **Āriya** territory with **Soriya**(1) as its principal city [1] The country around Suryapur in the Agra district was known as Kusattā [2]

1 Pr j 37 2 LAI p 304

Kusatthala (Kuśasthala) A town in **Magaha** [1] where king **Paseṇai**(5) reigned [2] See also **Kusaggapura**

1 Mahan 87 2 KalpV p 204 KalpDh p 133

Kusala (Kuśala) Another name of **Titthayara Mahāvīra.**

1 Aca 1 157 166 AcaŚi p 216

Kusavara (Kuśavara) A concentric island [1]

1 AnuCu p 36 AnuH p 91

Kusilaparibhāsiya (Kuśilaparibhāsita) Seventh chapter of **Sūyagaḍa.**[1]

1 Sam 16, 23

Kusuma One of the four types of people existing during the **Susamā** era.[1] They are said to be very tender people [2]

1 Jam 26. 2 JamS p 131

Kusumanagara (Kusumanagara) Another name of **Pādaliputta** It is also called **Kusumapura**

1 NsBh 959 BhK p 1069 V 2780 | 2 NsC II p 95 BhK p 1069 T 624

Kusumapura Another name of **Pādaliputta**[1] It was v sited by **Vaira**[2]

1 N Bh 959 4463 PnNBh p 142 P NM p 143 B hBh 4123 6 | JitBh 1407 T r 624 2 A N 769 V 2780

Kusumasambhava Anothe name of the month of Va sakha

1 J m 152 S 53

Kuhamda (K smanda) A type of **Vanamamtara** gods Their two lords are **Seya**(2) and **Mahaseya** Kuhamda s also known as **Kubhamda**

1 P j 47 49 2 Sth 94

Kuhana (Kuhana) An **Anariya** (non Aryan) country

1 P 4 P A p 15

Kūḍasāmali (Kutaśalmal) A t ee n th **Devakuru** sub region of **Mahā videha** Its he ght s eight *y* *i* *s* It i the residen of **Garula Venudeva**[3]

1 J m 100 S h 635 2 S m 8 3 Ib d d S mA t

Kūḍasāmalipedha (Kutasalmal pitha) Base of the **Kūda amali** tree situated in the centre of the w st rn half of **Devakru**

1 J m 100

Kūnia or **Kūnika** r K n ya (Kun ka) Son of king **Senia**(1) and his queen **Cellanā** of **Rāyagiha** Immed ately afte b rth he was abandoned in a grove am d **A ogava** y Hen e he is also known as **Asogacamda**[2] Since he had de eloped a wou d in the form of a disease called *kuniya* in one of h s fingers esulting n und r development of the arm he was called Kunia mean ng thereby ho t armed[3] **Paumāvai**(9) **Dharini**(2) etc were Kunia s eight wives **Kala**(1) **Sukala**(4) **Mahakāla**(2) etc were his brothers He had imprisoned his father w th the help of his brothers and taken over the kingdom himself He had a son named **Udāi**(2) He had shifted his capital from **Rāyagiha** to **Campā**[8] He had fought a battle against king

1 A p 9 N 1 1
2 N 1 1 A C II pp 166 7
3 N 1 1
4 Aup 7 N 1 1
5 Bh A p 316
6 Nr 1 1 A Cu II p 171
7 AvaCu II p 177 ff SthA p 456
8 AvaC II p 172

Ceḍaga for an elephant and a necklace belonging to his brothers **Halla** and **Vihalla**[9] He cherished to become a **Cakkavaṭṭi** but he was killed by **Kayamālaa** in a cave named **Timisaguhā**[10] He fell to the sixth infernal world after death as it is evident from the prediction of **Mahāvīra**[11] whom he used to visit often [12]

9 VyaBh 10 536 AvaC II p 172 JtBh 480 Nir 1 1
10 AvaC II p 176 177 D Cu p 51
11 Ibid
12 Aup 30 36 Jna 4

Kūbara A god

1 A a p 19

Kūragadua (Kuragaduka) A revered person

1 Av p 27

Kūladhama See **Kūladhamaga**

1 N 3 3

Kūladhamaka or **Kūladhamaga** (Kūladhamaka) A class of *vanaprastha* ascetics[1] who used to shout from the bank of a river before taking food [2]

1 Bh 417 Aup 38
2 Bh A p 519

Kūlavala or **Kūlavālaa** **Kūlavālaga** (Kulavalaka or Kulavaraka) An ascetic who fell in love with a prostitute [1]

1 A C II p 174 SthA p 185 B hBh 2164–5 S tN 57 NanM p 167 UttK p 5 A H p 685

Kūvaa (Kupaka) Eleventh chapter of the third section of **Amtagadadasā**.[1]

1 A t 4

Kūvaṇaa (Kupanaka) A potter of the **Kumāraa** settlement who murdered monk **Muṇicamda**(3) of the line of **Titthayara Pāsa**(1) [1]

1 AvaC I p 285 V s 1931

Kūvadāraa (Kupadaraka) Son of **Baladeva**(1) and his wife **Dhāriṇi**(6) of **Bāravai** He renounced the world became a disciple of **Titthayara Ariṭṭhanemi** practised asc ticism for twenty years and attained liberation on mount **Settumja** [1]

1 Ant 7

Kūviya (Kupika) A s ttle n nt where **T tthayara Mahāvīra** and **Gosāla** were suspected to be thieves and hence they were seized [1]

1 Vis 1939 AvaCu I p 291 KalpDh p 107

Kūhamḍa (Kuṣmaṇḍa) Same as **Kuhamḍa** [1]

1 Pras. 15.

Keiyaaddha (Kekayardha) See **Kekayaddha** [1]

1 Raj 200

Keu (Ketu) One of the eighty e ght **Gahas** [1] See also **Bhāvakeu.**

1 Praj 50 mS p 535 Sur 107 S M p 295

Keua or **Keuga** (Ketuka or Keyupa) A **Mahāpāyālakalasa** situated in the middle of the **Lavana** ocean in the south

1 Sam. 52 95 Sth 305 720 SamA p 72 J M p 306

1 Keumati (Ketumati) Eighteenth chapter of the fifth subsection of the second section of **Nāyadhammakaha**

1 Jna 153

2 Keumati Second principal wife of *i d a* **Kimpara** She was a merchantś daughter in her previous birth

1 Bh 406 Jna 153 Sth 273 2 J 153

Keūa (Keyupa) Same as **Keua** [1]

1 S m 95 J 156 J M p 306

1 Kekaī (Kaikayi) Mother of **Narāyana**(1) the eighth **Vasudeva**(1) of the **Bharaha**(2) region in the current descending cycle She was a principal wife of **Dasaraha(1)** She is also known as **Kegamai** The commentator records her another name as Sumitra

1 T 603 S m 158 Sth 672 A N 409 2 A N (D p k) p 80

2 Kekai Mother of **Vasudeva(1) Bibhisana** of the **Videha**(1) region She was wife of king **Jiyasattu**(35) of **Vītisogā** [1]

1 A C I p 176

Kekaya An **Aṇāriya** (non Aryan) country half of which is included in the **Ariya** region It is also known as **Kakkeya** [3] It can be identified with the northern mounta nous region separated from southern Kekaya which is called **Kekayaddha** and is included in the Ariya countr es This northern part had then not come under the influence of Jainism

1 Pr 4 S tSi p 123 Pr j 37
2 RajM Raj 142
3 P j 37
4 LAI p 256 SBM p 364

Kekayaddha (Kekayardha) Half of the **Kekaya** country with its capital at **Seyaviyā** It was an Ariya region situated to the south of **Kekaya** It consisted of seven thousand villages [2] It is different from Kekaya of the Ramāyana It was situat d at the base of Nepal and to the north-east of Śravasti [3]

1 Praj 37 R j 142 S tS p 123
2 Raj 200
3 SBM p 364 LAI p 256

Kekayī (Kaikayı) See **Kekai**.[1]

1 AvaCu I p 176

Kegamaī (Kekamatī) Same as **Kekaī**(1)[1]

1 A N 409

Ketaliputta (Ketalıputra) Same as **Tetalıputta**(1)[1]

1 Rısi 8

Ketu See **Keu**

1 Sur 107

Ketumatı See **Keumatı**[1]

1 Bha 406 Sth 273

Keyaiaddha (Kekayardha) See **Kekayaddha**[1]

1 R J 142

Keyayaaddha (Kekayārdha) See **Kekayaddha**[1]

1 S tS p 123

Keyali (Ketalı) Same as **Tetaliputta**(1)

1 R i (Saṅgrahanı)

Kerisaviuvvaṇā (Kıdṛgvıkurvana) First chapter of the third section of **Viyāhapannatti**[1]

1 Bha 126

Kelāsa (Kaılaśa) See **Kailāsa**

1 A Cu I p 205 PınN 452 Sth 205 Ant 12 UttC p 185

Kevalı (Kevalın) (ı) Tenth chapter of the fourteenth section[1] as well as (ı) seventh chapter of the eighteenth section[2] of **Viyāhapaṇṇatti**

1 Bha 500 2 Ibıd 616

Kesara A garden outside the city of **Kampillapura**

1 Utt 18.3 UttCu p 248 UttS p 438

1 **Kesari** (Kesarın) Fourth **Paḍisattu** of the coming **Ussappiṇī** in the **Bharaha**(2) region[1]

1 Tir 1146 Sam 159

2. **Kesari** A lake on the **Nīlavamta** mountain[1] River **Sıyā**(1) emerges from it[2]

1 Sam 117 Sth 197 522 2. Jam 110

1 **Kesava** (Ke ava) Another name of **Kanha**(1)

1 Utt 22.2 Jh 122 N M pp 60 2 V 1485 P A p 88 UttS p 489

2 **Kesava** Son of **Suvihi**(2) a phys cian of the c ty of **Pabhamkarā** and previous birth of **Usabha**(1)

1 A aC I pp 179 180

3 **Kesava** Identical with **Vasude a**(1)

1 S m 158 T 603 A N 416 N C I p 56 B hK p 1341 J M p 129

1 **Kesi** (Keśin) A prec ptor of the l ne of **Titthayara Pasa**(1) He is also known as **Kumārasamana** O e h wa t y ng in a garden called **Tim duga**(1) outside the town f **Sā atth** wh reas **Goyama** (**Imdabhui**) the first princ pal disciple of T tthayara **Maha i a** w stay ng n the **Kotthaga**(1) garden of the same town The pup ls of both of them who controlled themselves who pract sed auste t e who po sessed rtu and who pro tected their self made tl e follow g reflect on Is our law tl e r ght one or is the other Law (the Law of Pasa or the Law of Mahavira) the right one A ur conduct nd doct s right or the other The Law as taught by Pasa wh h recognised four ows or the Law taught by Mahavira which recognises f ve v ws ? The Law wh h f rbid clotl es for a monk or that which allows an under and upper ga ment ? Both p rsuing the ame end what has caused the r d ffer Kn wing the tl ught of the r pup ls both Kes and Goyama mad up the m nds t m t e h oth r[3] Goyama knowing v hat is proper and wl at due t tl ld r sect on of th chur h went to th T ndug gard n acc mpa i d by h s d s ples K i ec ed him with full respect Goyama answer d all th qu t on put by Kesi thoroughly a d gently In th s meet ng of Kesi and Goyama the subjects of the great st mp tanc were ettl d For the nature a d top cs of the discussion see **Imdabhu**

Kes had another discussion w th k ng **Paesi** of **Seyaviya** Paesi had no faith in the ndependant ex stence of soul and body He recognised them as dent cal Kesi conv nced him on the strength of empirical arguments that soul s an independent tity diffe ent fr m body

1 Utt 23 1 8
2 Ib d 3 10 13
3 Ib d 23 14
4 Ib d 23 15 17
5 Ib d 3 88
6 R j 157 ff

2 **Kesi** N phew (*bh g n va*) of k ng **Udāyana**(1) of **Vitībhaya** **Udāyana** instead of giv g h s k ngdom to his own son gave it to **Kesi** and took to asc tic sm Once ascet c Udayana paid a visit t the city of **Vitibhaya**

King Kesi thought that Udāyana had come to take his kingdom back and hence he poisoned him to death [1] See also **Kumbhārapakkheva**

1 Bha. 491 AvaCu II p 36 SthA. p 431

3 Kesi Son of a nun whom she conceived without coition [1]

1 BrhBh 4137 SthA p 313

4 Kesi A horse belonging to **Kamsa**(2) It was killed by **Vāsudeva(2) Kanha**(1)

1 Pr 15 PrasA p 75

5 Kesi (Keśin) Identical with **Kesava**(3) [1]

1 A N 422 A aN (Dipika) p 84

Kesikapuvvika (Keśikapurvika) A country similar to **Kālikeya**

1 A C I p 162

Kesigoyamijja (Keśigautamiya) Twenty third chapter of **Uttarajjhayana** [1] See **Kesi**(1) for its subject matter

1 Sam 36 UttN pp 9 498 UttCu pp 263-6 UttS pp 497 8

Koagada (Kupakata) A place where **Pāsa**(1) the twenty third **Titthamkara** broke his fast

1 A N 325 A M p 227

1 Komkana (Konkana) An **Anariya** (non Aryan) country [1] It can be identified with the strip of land between the Western ghats and the Arabian Sea [2]

1 An 130 P j 37 Pra 4 AcaC p 3 A aCu II p 97 OghNBh 234 5 PrajM p 31 Pr jH p 81 DasH P 208
2. GDA. p 103

2 Komkana (Konkana) One who belongs to **Komkana**(1) See also **Komkanaa** [1]

1 VyaBh 10 464

1 Komkanaa (Kaunkanaka) A person who was exiled by the king for committing a crime [1]

1 NisCu III p 296 VyaBh 10 464

2 Komkanaa A lay-votary boy who killed a horse but was pardoned by the king for speaking the truth [1]

1 AvaCu. II p 285

3 **Komkanaa** (Kaunkanaka) See **Komkanagasahu**

1 NisBh 289 NisC I p 101

1 **Komkanaga** (Kaunkanaka) See **Komkanaa**(1) and **Komkanagasahu**

1 Ni Cu. III p 296 2 N C I p 101

2 **Komkanaga** A monk who used to think of wo ldy affairs even n the state of meditation

1 AcaCu p 288 A C II p 297 K lp S m p 270 K lpL p 194 GacV p 13

Komkanagadaraa (Kaunkanakadaraka) See **Kumkanagadaraa**

1 VisBh 1420 AcaC p 162

Komkanagadaraga (Kaunkanakada aka) See **Kumkanagadaraa**

1 V K p 411

Komkanagasahu (Kaunkanakasadhu) A monk along with h s p eceptor and other fellow monks on e stayed in a forest at n ght There was danger of wild beasts hence he was appo nted to keep guard during the ght He then killed three lions one after another and saved the l es of all He duly atoned for the v olence

1 Ni Bh 289 N C I pp 100 101

Komca (Krauñca) An **Anāriya** (non Aryan) terr tory and ts people

1 P j 37 S tS p 123

Komcavara (Krauncava) A concentric sland

1 A H p 91 A H p 50

Komcassarā (Krauncasvara) Bell of th **Vijjukumāra** gods

1 J m 119 A Cu I p 146

Komḍalamemḍha (Kunḍalamentha) A **Vānamamtara** g d in **Bharuyaccha** 1

1 B hBh 3150 B hK p 883

Komḍarika (Kanḍarika) See **Kamdariya**

1 S tC p 238

Komḍiyāyaṇa (Kunḍ kayana) A shrine at **Vesali** where **Gosāla** performed his sixth *pautta parihara* (entrance int nother s body)

1 Bha 550

Komti (Kunti) See **Kumti**

1 Jna 122

Koṁboya (Kamboja) See **Kaṁboya** [1]

1 SutSi p 123

Kokāsa or **Kokkāsa** A carpenter of **Sopāraga** He had prepared an aeroplane like machine by which one could travel in the air [1]

1 A aCu I pp 540 1 A N 924 Vis 3608 A aH p 410 DasCu p 103

Kogaṁḍi (Kākandi) See **Kāgaṁdi** [1]

1 Ti 608

1 **Koccha** (Kautsa) A family line having seven branches [1] Koccha **Moggalāyana(2)** **Piṁgalāyana** **Koḍiṇa** **Moṁḍali** **Hāriya** and **Somaya**

1 Sth 551

2 **Koccha** (Kusta or Kotsa) One of the sixteen kingdoms in the time of **Mahavira** It is identified with the district of Purnea to the east of river Kaushiki then known as Kaushik kaccha [2]

1 Bh 554 2 GDA p 97 SBM p 362 LAI p 298

Kottakiriyā (Kottakriya) Another name of **Duggā** in the form of mounting and cutting (kuttanapara) the buffalo (a demon) [1]

1 Jna 69 JnaA p 139 An 20 AnuH p 26 An H p 17 V K p 277

Kottavira One of the two disciples of **Sivabhūi(1)** [1]

1 A aBh 148 V 3054 A aCu I p 428 UttS p 180 UttK p 118 AvaH p 324

Kottha (Kosta) See **Kotthaa**

1 A N 1302

1 **Kotthaa** (Kostaka) A garden (having a shrine) in the north-east of **Sāvatthi** [1] It was visited by **Titthayara Mahāvira** [2] as well as **Jamāli** [3]

1 J 150 Bha. 539 Upa 55 6 Raj 146 A Cu I p 416 Utt 23 8 | 2 SthA p 456 3 Bha 386

2 **Kotthaa** A garden as well as a shrine near **Vāṇārasi**

1 Upa 27 A aN 1302

Koṭṭhaga (Koṣṭaka) See **Koṭṭhaa** [1]

1 Utt 23 8 AvaCu I p 416

Kodambāṇi (Kautumbini) One of the four off shoots of **Uttarabalissahagaṇa(2)** [1]

1 Kalp p. 257

Koḍāla(sa) A lineage to which **Usabhadatta**(1) the husband of **Devāṇaṁda**(2) [1] and preceptor **Kāmiḍḍhi** belonged [2]

1 Aca. 2.176 AvaN 458 A aCu I p 236 | 2 KalpV p 259

Koḍigāra (Kotıkara) An **Āriya** industrial group

1 Praj 37

1 **Kodiṇṇa** (Kaundınya) One of the eight disc ples of preceptor **Mahāgiri** [1] **Asamitta** the fourth **Niṇhava** was his disciple

1 K lp (Ther alı) 7 K lpV p 257 2 A C I p 422 N Bh 5600 UttS | pp 162 3 SthA p 412

2 **Koḍinna** One of the two disciples of **Sivabhū** (1)

1 A a.Bh 148 A C I p 428 V 3054 UttS p 180 UttK p 118

3 **Kodiṇṇa** A sub family line of **Vāsittha** l neage to which the tenth as well as the eleventh **Ganahara** of **Mahāvıra** belonged **Jasoyā** the wife of Mahāvıra also belonged to Koḍınna lineage

1 Sth 551 2 AvaN 650 | 3 Aca 2 177 A aS p 389

4 **Kodiṇṇa** (Kautılya) An authority on Judicature See also **Kodıllaya**

1 Vy Bh III p 132

5 **Koḍinna** (Kaundınya) An ascet c who (along w th his five hundred disciples) became a disc ple of **Iṁdabhūı** while returning from the **Atthavaya** mounta n

1 A C I p 383 UttS p 325

6 **Koḍıṇṇa** A city where king **Ruppi**(1) re gned It is dentıf ed w th modern Kaundınyapur in the Chandur Taluka of Amraotı

1 Jna 117 | 2 LAI p 298

Koḍiya Kakamdaa (Kot ka Kakandaka) Another name of **Sutthiya-Suppaḍıbuddha**

1 K lp d KalpV p 261 K lp Dh p 165

1 **Koḍiyagana** (Kotıkagana) One of the nine groups of monks under **Māhāvīra** [1]

1 Sth 680

2 **Koḍiyagaṇa** A monastic branch (gana) originating from **Sutthiya-Suppaḍibuddha**. It had four offshoots and four families *(sahā* and *kula)* as

follows Uccanāgarī Vijjāharī, Vayarı and Majjhimillā, Bambhālijja Vatthalijja Vāṇijja and Paṇhavāhaṇaya [1]

1 Kalp (Theravali) 7 KalpV p 260

Koḍillaga or **Koḍillaya** (Kauṭilyaka) A work on politıcal economy by Kautılya[1] who ıs the same as **Koḍiṇṇa**(4)

1 Nan. 42, Anu 41 AvaCu I p 156 S tC p 208 S mA p 55 JnaA. p 12.

Koḍivarisa (Kotıvarsa) Prıncıpal cıty of **Lāḍha** country [1] Its kıng belonged to the **Cilāta**(1) trıbe [2] Kodıvarısa ıs ıdentıfıed wıth Bangarh a vıllage ın Dınajpur dıstrıct [3]

1 Praȷ 37 SutSı. p 123
2 A N 1305 A aCu II p 203
3 LAI p 298

Kodivarisiyā (Kotıvarsıkā) One of the four off-shoots of **Godāsagaṇā**(2)[1]

1 K lp pp 256 7

Kodıṇa (Kodına) One of the seven branches of **Koccha** lıneage

1 Sth 551

Koḍısara (Kotıśvara) A wealthy merchant of **Giriṇagara** He used to set fıre to a house full of ȷewels every year People praısed hım for worshıppıng fıre ın thıs way He seems to be a Pārsı

1 V K p 278 Av C I p 79

Koṇālaga (Konalaka) A kıng who was a follower of **Tıtthayara Kumthu**(1) [1]

1 Tır 480

Koṇia or **Konika** or **Koṇiya** (Konıka or Kaunıka) Same as **Kūṇia** [1]

1 Bha 385 AvaCu I. p 455 A p 7 AvaCu II pp 166 167 172 Dasa 9 1

Kottiya (Kotrıka) A type of *vanaprastha* ascetıcs[1] sleepıng on ground [2]

1 Bha 417 Nır 3 3 Aup 38
2 BhaA p 519

Kottha (Kautsa) Same as **Koccha** [1]

1 Sth 551 Bha 554

Komalapasiṇa (Komalapraśna) Seventh chapter of **Paṇhāvāgaraṇadasā** [1] It ıs not extant now

1 Sth 755

Komuiyā or **Komudiyā** (Kaumudika) A *bherı* (kettle-drum) belongıng to **Vāsudeva**(2) **Kaṇha**(1) [1]

1 Jna 53 BrhBh. 356, AvaH p 97

Koramtaga (Korantaka) A garden of **Bharuaccha** [1]

1 Vy Bh III p 137

Korava or **Koravva** (Kaura a or Kauravya) One born n the Aryan l neage of the same name

1 Pr j 37 M 442 V 1847 S t 2 1 9 B hBh 3265

Kolapala S e **Kolavala**

1 Sth 256

Kolava (Kaulava) Third of the eleven **Ka anas**

1 J m 153 J mS p 494 S tN 11

1 Kolav la (Kolapala) One of the four **Logapalas** of **Bhūyanamda**(1) **Sujāta**(3) **Sunamdā**(4) **Subhadda**(14) and **Sumanā**(4) a e h s pr c pal wiv s

1 Bh 169 406 Sth 256 73

2 Kolavala One of th four **Logap las** of **Dha ana**(1) He has four principal wives whose names are similar to those of **Kalavala**(1)

1 Sth 256 273 Bh 406

Kolāliya (Kaulalika) An **Ariya** vocational gr up engag d pottery or dealing in potter s ware

1 P j 37

Koligini (Kolik ni) A girl who started talk ng to herself when burglars broke into her house Sh said I hall be g ven n marr age to my mater ial uncle s son Then we shall have a son named Canda I shall call h m loudly Canda! om here Canda! come he e Hear ng the call Canda a man l v ng nearby rushed to the spot and the burgla s took to their heels

1 A C I p 525

Kolla ra (Kollak ra) A town where **Samgamathera** lived n his later life [1] It is the same as **Kullaira** It is suggested to b ident cal with modern Kulpak near Secund rabad

1 NisCu III p 408 P N 427 UttC p 67
A Cu II p 35 UttN p 108
2 LAI p 298

Kollayaggama (Kollakagrama) Same as **Kollāa**

1 A N 325

Kollayara (Kollakara) Identical with **Kollaira** [1]

1 UttN p 108 UttC p 67

Kollā Same as **Kollāa**

1 Vis 1912.

1 Kollāa (Kollāka) A settlement situated to the north east of **Vāniyagāma.**[1] *Upasaka* **Aṇamda**(11) went there from Van yagama to perform penances in the *posahasala*[2] **Titthayara Mahāvira** had broken his first fast here at the house of Brāhmana **Bahula**(2)[3]

1 Up 3
2 Upa 12
3 A N 325 329 462 Av C I p 270 K lpV p 157 V 1912

2 Kollāa A settlement not far from **Nālamdā** **Mahāvira** while spending h s second rainy season at Nalamda accepted alms from Brahmana **Bahula**(4) on the occasion of breaking his fourth fast of one month s duration **Gosāla** un laterally accepted here Mahavira as his preceptor **Kosia**(1) a former b rth of Mahavira belonged to th s place[2] **V yatta**(1) and **Suhamma**(1) two p n p l d sciples e **Ganahara** of Mah vira hailed from this settlement[3]

1 Bh 541 A C I p 283 A N 475 K lpV p 164 V 1929
2 A N 441 A aC I p 229 V 1807
3 V 2505 A N 644 A C I p 337 K lpV p 249

Kollaga (Kollaka) Same as **Kollaa**[1]

1 Up 3 Bh 541 A aN 644

Kov kada (Kupakata) See **Koagada**

1 A M p 227

Kosambavaṇa (Kauśambavana) A forest where **Vasudeva**(2) **Kanha**(1) was killed by **Jarākumara** It lay to the south of Hatthikappa which is identified w th Hathab near Bhavnagar

1 A t 9 SthA p 433
2 LAI pp 287 300

Kosambiyā (Kauśambika) One of the four branches of **Uttarabalissa hagana**(2)

1 K lp p 257

Kosambi (Kauśambi) Capital of the **Vaccha**(1) an **Ariya** country[1] It was regarded as the southern border of the Aryan region[2] It had a park **Camdotarana**(1) by name[3] King **Sayāṇia** **Ajiyasena**(2) etc reigned there[4] It was attacked by **Pajjoya**[5] and **Avamtisena** The *abhiggaha*=*abhigraha* undertaken by **Mahavira** was fulfilled by **Camdaṇā** in this very town[7] **Titthayara Pāsa**(1)[8]

1 Praj 37 SutSi p 123
2 B hBh 3262
3 Vip 24
4 Vip. 24 34 Vis 1976 Bha 441 A aCu I p 88, II pp 161 164 189 190.
5 AvaCu II p 167
6. Mar 474, AvaC II p 190
7 AvaN 520 1 A Cu I p 317
8 Jna 158

and preceptor **Mahāgiri** and **Suhatthi**[9] paid a visit to it The seventh **Vāsudeva**(1) (of the Bharaha(2) region) in his previous birth performed penances there [10] It is identified with Kosam a village on the left bank of Jamuna about thirty miles to the west of Allahabad [1]

9 NisBh 5744 d Curni on it BrhBh 3275 and commentary t
10 Sam 158
11 GDA p 96

1 Kosala (Kośala) An **Ar ya** country with **Sāgeya** e **Aojjhā**(2) as its capital [1] It was so called because ts people were clever *kuśala* **Kasi** and Kosala had eighteen confederate kings [3] **Sunakkhatta**(3) a disciple of **Mahāvīra** belonged to this country

1 Jna 68 Pr j 37 Bh 554 A C p 340 J tBh 1395 N sC I p 200 A C I p 156 SthA p 479 SutS p 123 P nNM p 98
2 A Cu I p 156 Vy Bh 10 192
3 Nir 1 1 Bh 300
4 Bh 553

2 Kosala One of the hundred sons of **Usabha**(1)

1 K lpDh p 151 K lpV p 236

Kosalā (Kośala) Another name of **Aojjha**(2) **Ayala**( ) the ninth **Gaṇahara** of **Titthayara Mahāvira** belonged to it There was an image of **Jivamtasāmi**[3] in this city

1 A aC I pp 337 527
2 A N 645 V 2506
3 It t le ly ment ned wh the th m g w f M h vi f y th T tth y
4 N C III p 79 B hK p 1536

Kosalāura (Kosalapura) Same as **Kosalā**

1 A aCu I p 527 A H p 394

1 Kosalia or **Kosal ya** (Kauśalika) K ng of th ty of **Vanar si** **Bhaddā**(23) was his daughter [1]

1 Utt 12 20 UttC p 203 UttS p 356

2 Kosalia or **Kosaliya** Anothe name of **Titthayara Usabha**(1) He is called so because he was born in the kingdom of **Kosala**(1)

1 Kalp 204 KalpV p 229 UttCu p 207

Kosā (Kośā) A courtezan of the city of **Pādaliputta** **Thūlabhadda** had stayed with her for a long pe iod without the least transgression She showed the right path to another monk who also stayed with her imitating Thulabhadda.[2] **Uvakosā** was her younger sister [3]

1 AvaCu I p 554 Tir 777 KalpV p 252 UttS p 106 KalpDh p 163
2 BhaK 128
3 A aC II p 185

1. **Kosia** (Kauśika) A Brāhmana of **Kolläa**(2) settlement being a later birth of **Marii** and a former birth of **Titthayara Mahāvira**[1]

1 AvaCu. I p 229 A aN 441 KalpDh p 37

2 **Kosia** Principal ascetic of hermitage called **Kanagakhala** Since he way very hot-headed he was also known as **Camda-Kosia**[1] After death he was born as a deadly poisonous snake of the same name

1 Camda l ter lly m ans fie ce hot with anger | 2 A Cu I p 278 GacV p 26 S tCu p 186

3 **Kosia** A horse dealer of S **ddhatthapura** He had seized **Mahāvira** taking him to be a thief and released afterwards[1] According to another tradition he had made an attempt to attack Mahavira considering his encounter to be a sign of misfortune while starting for a journey

1 A Cu I p 313 V 1667 A N 511 A aM p 292 | 2 A C I p 313

4 **Kosia** A teacher of **Campā** He had two pupils **Amgarisi** and **Ruddaa**[1]

1 A C II p 193 A aN 1288 A aH p 704

5 **Kosia** A lineage to which **Samdilia**(1) etc belonged It had following seven branches Kosia **Kaccāyaṇa**(1) **Sālamkāy na** **Golikāyana** **Pakkhīkāyaṇa** **Aggicca**(2) and **Lohiya**[2] **Jamāli**(1) belonged to Kosia *gotra*[3]

1 NanVV 25 6 2 Sth 551 3 Aca 2 177

6 **Kosia** Family nam of **Hattha** constellation[1]

1 S 50 J m 159

Kosiajja (Kauśikarya) Same as **Kosia**

1 AvaH p 704

Kositajja (Kauśikarya) Same as **Kosia**[1]

1 AvaCu I p 229

Kosiya (Kauśika) See **Kosia**[1]

1 AvaCu I p 278 Sur 50

Kosiyajja (Kauśikārya) Same as **Kosiya**[1]

1 Av N 1288 AvaCu II p 193

Kosiyā (Kośikā) Identical with **Kosi**[1]

1 Brh. 4.32 BrhKs p 1487

Kosiyāsama (Kauśkaśrama) A hermıtage where two serpents allowed ants to eat the r bodıes

1 M 521

Kosī (Kosı) Same as **Kosıyā** One of the fıve maın trıbutarıes of Gamgā It ıs ıdentıfıed wıth modern Kosı n East Bıhar [2]

1 Sth 470 717 B h 4 32 S mA p 112 | 2 IDETBJ p. 52, SGAMI p 221

Kohamḍa (Kusmanda) Same as **Kuhamda**

1 Praj 49

Khauḍa (Khaputa) A preceptor who controlled the **Jakkha** god of the town of **Guḍasattha** He had also been to **Bharuaccha** to subsıde the trouble raısed by the **B** ddhısts n egard to a *st pa* there

1 A C I pp 541 2 3610 A N 926 N C I p 22 III p 58 D H p 103

Khamḍakaṇṇa (Khandakarna) M n ster of **Pajjoya** the k g of **Ujjeṇı**

1 VyaBh III p 93

Khamḍaga (Khanḍaka) One of the nıne summıts of the **Veyaddha**(1) mountaın ın the **Kaccha** dıstrıct of **Mahāv deha** Other dıstrıcts also have such summıts

1 J m 93 Sth 689

Khamdapāṇā One of the four knaves stayıng the old garden of **Ujj ṇī** She ıs the same as **Khamdā** See **Dhuttakkhanaga**

1 N C I pp 104 5 N Bh 294

Khamḍappavāyaguhā (Khandaprapataguhā) A cave of **Veyaddha**(2) moun taın It ıs fifty *yoj s* ın b eadth and e ght *yoj s* n heıght God **Nattamālaa** l ves ın ıt [3] It s a r t rn ng way fo the army of a **Cakkavatti** from the northern **Bhāraha**(2) to the southern **Bharaha**(2)

1 J m 12 74 | 3 J m 65
2 Sam 50 Sth 636 J m 12 | 4 A C I p 201 J m 65

Khamḍappavāyaguhākūḍa (Khandaprapataguhakuta) One of the nıne sum mits of **Veyaḍḍha**(2) mountaın **Nattamālaa** s ıts presıdıng deıty

1 Jam 12 2 Ib d 14

Khamḍā Same as **Khamḍapāṇā**

1 NisBh 294

Khaṁḍoṭṭhī (Khaṇḍauṣṭhī) Later birth of **Lakkhaṇā**(4) daughter of king **Jambūdāḍima** and his queen **Siriyā** of **Eravaya**(1) region[1]

1 Mahan pp 166 ff.

1 **Khamda** (Skanda) Son of the chief of village **Pattakālaya** Once he had beaten **Gosāla** for cutting a joke at him as well as his maid-servant seeing them engaged in sexual intercourse

1 A aCu I p 285 Vi 1931 KalpDh p 105 KalpV p 165

2 **Khamda** Another name of Kartikeya[1]

1 A uH p 25 N Cu II p 444 AvaC I pp 115 315 A N 517

3 **Khamda** See **Khamdaa**(1)

1 UttC p 73

1 **Khamdaa** (Skandaka) Son of king **Jiyasattu**(22) and his queen **Dhāriṇī**(22) of **Sāvatthi** **Puramdarajasā**, wife of king **Damḍagi** of **Kumbhakārakaḍa** was his sister He renounced the world and became a d sciple of **Muṇisuvvaya**(1) the twentieth **Titthamkara** He along with his five hundred disciples was crushed to death n an oil m ll by revengeful **Pālaga**(1) the priest of Damḍag who was previously defeated by the former in a religious debate.

Khamdaa died with a *nidana* He was reborn as a god Then he devastated Kumbhakarakaḍa and the surrounding region of 12 *yojanas* by setting fire to it That region is known as **Damḍagāraṇṇa**

1 I N thac m Camp ment ned pl ce f Sa tthi See NisC IV p 127

2 UttN pp 114–5 UttCu p 73 UttS pp 114 5 Ma 443 495 JtBh 528 2497 8 AcaCu pp 235 6 BrhBh 3272–4 5583 NisCu IV p 127 BrhKs. pp 1335 1478

2 **Khamdaa** A mendicant from the country of **Māgaha** He was of **Kaccāyana**(1) lineage He was a great scholar Formerly he was **Gaddabhāli's** disciple but later he became a disciple of **Mahāvira** for having received answers to those questions which were put by **Pimgala**(1) and he himself could not answer After death he became a god in the **Accuya** heavenly region. From there he will take birth in the **Mahāvideha** region and attain liberation there

1 Bha 90–96 Anut 1 Ant 1 GacV p 31 BhaA p 114

Khamdaga (Skandaka) See **Khamdaa**[1]

1 NisBh 5741 NisCu IV p 127 BrhBh. 3272 AcaCu p 235 Anut I

1 **Khamdasiri** (Skandaśrī) Wife of **Vijaya**(16) the chieftain of a gang of five hundred thieves.[1]

1 Vip 16

2. Khamdasiri Wife of **Ajjunaga** a gardener of **Rāyagiha**[1] She seems to be the same as **Bamdhumatı**[2] See also **Ajjuna**(1)

1 UttCu p 70 UttN a d UttS p 112 | 2 Ant 13

1 Khamdila (Skandıla) Disc ple of preceptor **Sīha**(3) of the **Bambhaddıvā** branch In V N 993 at the end of the second famıne a councıl of monks met under hıs chaırmanshıp ın **Mahura**(1) to redact the canon

1 N 33 N M p 51 | N nH p 13
2 K lp S m p 107 N C p 9 |

2 Khamdila Dıscıple of a preceptor resıdıng ın the cıty of **Tagarā**

1 Vy Bh 3 350

Khambhaa (Stambhaka) Another name of **Rāhu**(1)

1 Bh 453

Khambhaganıdhı (Stambhakanıdh) Father of **Asagadā**

1 Mar 502

Khaggapurā (Khadgapurı) Capıtal of the **Suvaggu**(2) dıstrıct ın **Mahā videha**

1 J m 102

Khaggi (Khadgı) Capıtal of the **Avatta**(1) dıstrıct ın **Mahāvıdeha**[1]

1 J m 95

Khattaa (Ksatraka) Another name of **Rāhu**(1)[1]

1 Bh 453

Khattia or **Khattiya** (Ksatr ya) An A **iya** ommunıty

1 B hBh 3265

Khattiyakumdaggama (Ksatrıyakundagrama) One of the two parts of **Kumdaggāma**(1) the bırth place of **Títthayara Mahāvıra.** It ıs also called **Kumdapura** It was sıtuated to the west of **Māhanakumdaggama**[3] It ıs ıdentıfıed w th Basukund f modern Besarh near Muzaffarpur ın north Bıhar See also **Khattıyakumdapura**

1 Kalp 21 ff A C I pp 239 243 | 3 Bh 383
2 AvaCu I pp 243 265 | 4 GDA p 107

Khattiyakumdapura (Kṣatrıyakunḍapura) Identıcal with **Kumdapura** whıch ıs also called **Kumdaggāma**(1) and **Uttarakhattıyakumdapura.**[1]

1 Aca 2 176 2 179

Khattiyakuṇḍapurasaṇṇivesa (Kṣatriyakuṇḍapurasanniveśa) See **Khattiya kuṇḍapura.**[1]

1 Aca 2. 176 179

Khamaa (Kṣamaka) Previous birth of **Kosia**(2)[1]

1 AvaCu I p 278

1 **Kharaa** (Kharaka) A physician who pulled out the bamboo nails struck by a herdsman into the ears of **Mahāvira** He was a resident of **Majjhimā-Pāvā**[1]

1 A N 526 AvaC I p 322 KalpV p 171 KalpDh p 110

2 **Kharaa** Another name of **Rāhu**(1)[1]

1 Bha 453 S 105

3 **Kharaa** Minister of king **Sāyavāhaṇa**

1 BrhK p 1647 Vy M IV p 36

Kharaga (Kharaka) See **Kharaa**

1 Vy M IV p 36

Kharamuha (Kharamukha) An **Aṇāriya** country and its people[1]

1 P j 37 Pra 4 S tS p 123

Kharasāviyā See **Pukkharasāriyā**[1]

1 Sam 18

Kharassara (Kharasvara) A family member of **Logapāla Jama**(2)[1] He tortures infernal beings and belongs to the **Paramāhammiya** class of gods

1 Bha 166 2 S tN 81 S tCu p 154

Kharoṭṭiā (Kharostrikā) Same as **Kharoṭṭi**[1]

1 Sam 18

Kharoṭṭī (Kharoṣṭrī) One of the eighteen **Bambhī**(2) scripts

1 Praj 37 Sam 18

Khaluṁkijja (Khalumkiya) Twenty seventh chapter of **Uttarajjhayaṇa**

1 UttN p 9 Sam 36

Khasa An **Aṇāriya** (non-Aryan) country and its inhabitants.[1] The Khasas are identified with the present Khakha tribe to which most of the petty chiefs in the Vitasta Valley below Kashmir and the neighbouring hills belong[2]

1 Pras 4 Praj. 37 SutSi p 123 2. GESM p 75

Khahaṇāgiri A hill with a cave [1]

1 AcaCu p 350

Khāḍakhaḍa One of the six **Mahāniraya** abodes in the fourth hell **Paṃkappabhā**

1 Sth 515

Khātaraa (Khādarasa) Same as **Khadoda**

1 AnuCu p 35

Khātavara (Khadavara) Same as **Khoda ara**

1 A uC p 35

Khātodaa or **Khātodaga** (Khatodaka) Same as **Khododa**

1 SutC p 184

Khārāyaṇa (Ksarayana) One f the se en offshoots of the **Mamdava** lineage [1]

1 Sth 551

Khāsiya (Khasika) An **Anāriya** (non Aryan) tribe and its inhabitants The Khasikas can be identified w th th Khas s an abo iginal tribe in Assam

1 Praj 37 Pr 4 S tS p 123 2 LAI p 362

1 Khiipaitthiya (Ksitipratiṣthita) A town in the **Avaravideha** region Merchant **Dhaṇa**(4) previous birth of **Usabha**(1) belonged to this town [1]

1 AvaC I p 131

2 Khiipaitthiya A town n **Magaha** in the **Bharaha**(2) reg on where **Jiyasattu**(20) **Pasaṇṇacamda** etc reigned **Arahannaa**(3) **Arahamitta**(1) and **Dhaṇa**(2)[3] were residents of this town **Karakamḍu** had visited it Later **Caṇagapura** was established in its place

1 A C II p 158 PakY pp 1 11 NisC IV p 229 UttS pp 105 345
2 AvaCu I p 514
3 NisCu III p 150
4 A C II p 208 UttS p 304 UttCu p 178
5 A Cu II p 158

Khiti (Kṣiti) Identical with **Khiipaitthiya**

1 AvaN 1279

Khitipaitthia (Ksitipratisthita) Same as **Khiipaitthiya** [1]

1 P kY p 11

Khitipatiṭṭha (Kṣitipratiṣṭhita) Same as **Khiipaitthiya.**

1 AvaCu. II p 208.

Khitipatitthiya (Ksitipratiṣthita) See **Khiipaitthiya**

1 AvaCu. I p 514 A aCu II, p 158 UttCu p 178

Khippagai (Ksipragati) A **Logapāla** each of the two lords *(indras)* of the **Disākumāra** gods [1] Each of them has four principal wives just like those of the Logapālas of **Dharaṇa** and **Bhūyāṇamda** [1]

1 Bha 169 Sth 256 273

Khīradīva (Ksiradvipa) Same as **Khiravara** island

1 J 166

1 **Khirava a** (Ksiravara) A concentric island surrounded by the **Khiroda** ocean **Pumdariga**(8) and **Pukkharadamta** are its pres ding gods

1 J 181 S 101 A C 35 An H p 90

2 **Khiravara** An ocean dentical with **Khīroda** [1]

1 S 101

Khīrasamudda (Ksirasamudra) Identical with **Khiroda**

1 J 166

Khīroda (Ksiroda) An ocean surrouding the **Khiravara** island **Vimala**(12) and **Vimalappabha** are its pres ding gods

1 J 181 166 141 Jam 33 S 101 K lp 43 A uH p 90 Aca 2 179

Khīrodaga (Kṣirodaka) Identical with **Khiroda** [1]

1 J m 33

Khīrodā (Ksirodā) A small river *(antaranadi)* flowing to the west of mount **Meru** and to the south of river **Sioyā** in **Jambuddiva** [1]

1 Sth 197 522 Jam 102

Khīroya (Kṣiroda) Same as **Khīroda.**[1]

1 Aca 2 179

Khuḍḍagakumāra (Kṣullakakumāra) Son of **Jasabhaddā** and her husband **Khamḍarīya**(2) He was born after his mother had renounced the world and become a nun He also followed in the footsteps of his mother and became a disciple of **Ajjaseṇa**(1) Once he abandoned monkhood but again took to asceticism inspired by a song sung by a colleague of a courtezan of **Sāgeya.**[1]

1 AvaCu II. pp. 191-2, NisCu. II p. 231 AvaN 1283

Khuḍḍagagaṇi (K ull kagan n) A head monk who was very skilful in answering questions He h ld a d scussion with **Murumḍa**(2)

1 VyaBh 3 145 ff

Khuḍḍagaṇiyamthijja (K ullakanırg anthıya) Sixth chapter of **Uttarajjhayaṇa**[1] It is the Same as **N yamthı** or **Purısav jjā**[3]

1 UttCu p 157 UttN p 262 S tS p 241 | 2 UttN p 9 3 S m 36

Khuddiyāyārakahā (K ull kacarakatha) Th rd chapter of **Dasaveyaliya**

1 DasC p 92 D N 178 A C II p 233 N C IV p 243 S tS p 371

Khuddiyayaraga (Ksullıkaca aka) Same as **Khuddiyāyārakaha**

1 A Cu II p 233

1 **Khuddiyavımānapa ibhatt** (Ksull k v man prav bhaktı) A **Kālıya** text nt ended to be taught to a monk f l ven years tanding

1 Vy 10 25 P k p 45 S m 38 N 44

2 **Khuddıyāvımanap ıbhatt** A ch pter f S **mkhe tada ā** It seen t be identical w th **Khuddiyavimānapavıbhatti**(1)

1 Sth 755

Khettaa (Kset aka) Another n m f **Rahu**(1)

1 Sur 105

Khema (Ksema) M n ster of k ng **J y sattu**(41) of **Pādaliputta** Once he was asked by the k ng to pluck a lotus from a lake full of crocod les[1]

1 A C II p 83

1 **Khemaa** (Ksemaka) Fifth chapt f th ı th s ct on of **Amtagadadasa**

1 A t 12

2 **Khemaa** A merchant of th c ty of **K gamd** He renounced the world and became a disciple of **Mahavıra** After practısing asceticism for a period of sixteen years he attained liberat on on mount **Vipula**

1 A t 14

1 **Khemamkara** (K em rkara) F urth would be **Kulagara** (governor) of the **Eravaya**(1) region See also **Kulagara**

1 Sam 159

2. **Khemamkara** One of the eighty eight **Gahas**

1 Sur 107 Sth 90 J mS pp 534 535 S M pp 295 296 SthA pp 78-79.

3 **Khemamkara** Third would be **Kulagara** in the **Bharaha**(2) region.[1] See also **Kulagara**

1 Sth 767

4 **Khemamkara** Fifth of the fifteen **Kulagaras** of the **Bharaha**(2) region in the current descending cycle[1]

1 Jam 28

1 **Khemamdhara** (Ksemandhara) Sixth of the fifteen **Kulagaras** of the **Bharaha**(2) region in the current descending cycle[1]

1 J m 28

2 **Khemamdhara** Fourth would be **Kulagara** of the **Bharaha**(2) region[1] See also **Kulagara**

1 Sth 767

3 **Khemamdhara** Fifth would be **Kulagara** of the **Eravaya**(1) region See also **Kulagara**

1 Sam 159

Khemapurā (Ksemapura) Cap tal of the **Sukaccha** district in **Mahāvideha**[1]
1 J m 95

Khemalijjiyā (Ksemalika) An off shoot of **Vesavādiyagaṇa**

1 K lp p 260

Khemā (Ksemā) Capital of the **Kaccha**(1) district in **Mahavideha**

1 J m 93 95 SthA p 88

Khodamuha (Khotamukha) Same as **Ghoḍagamuha**

1 N n 42

Khotarasa (Ksodarasa) Same as **Khodavara**

1 An Cu p 37

Khotavara (Kṣodavara) Same as **Khododa**[1]

1 AnuCu p 37

Khodavara (Kṣodavara) A concentric island surrounding **Ghatodasamudda** **Suppabha**(6) and **Mahappabha**(2) are its presiding deities It is the same as **Ikkhuvaradiva**[1]

1 J 182 Sur 101

Khododa (Ksododa) An ocean surrounding the **Khodavara** island **Puṇṇabhadda**(11) and **Māṇibhadda**(8) are its presiding gods It is the same as **Ikkhuvara Samudda**[1]

1 Jv 182 Ji M p 355 S r 101

4 **Gamgadatta** Previous birth of the ninth **Vāsudeva**(1) viz **Kanha**(1) He was a son of a merchant of **Hatthināpura** His mother d d not love him at all Therefore he renounced the world and become a monk His preceptor was **Dumasena**(3) He made a resol e *(nida a)* at Hatthinapura and its cause was his mother After death he was born as a god Thereaft r he took b rth as Kanha [1] He seems to be the same as **Gamgadatta**(2)

1 Sam 158 A aCu I pp 474 5 T 605–609 2 Bh K 137

5 **Gamgadatta** F fth chapter of the s xteenth s ct on of **Viyāhapannatti**

1 Bh 561

6 **Gamgadatta** A merchant of **Hatthinapura** H r nounced the world and became a d sciple of **Munisuvvaya**(1) the tw nt eth **Titthamkara** Aftar death he became a god n the **Mahāsukka** cel st il reg on Once he descended and went to **Mahāvira** an d staged a dr ima b fore h m to l ow his sense of devotion

1 Bh 576 2 Ib d 575

Gamgadattā (Gangadatta) W fe f **Sagaradatta**(5) f **Pād l samda** They had a son named **Umbaradatta**(1)

1 V p 28

Gamgadeva (Gangadeva) Ident cal w th **Gamga**

1 UttN p 165

Gamga pāsāvacc jja (Ganga p r vapatviya) Same as **Gamgeya**(3)

1 Bh 371

Gamgapura (Gangapura) A town assoc ated w th the p d ct on of **Deva datta s** rebirth

1 V p 31

Gamgappavāyakumda (Gangaprap takunda) A lake where the torrent of river **Gamgā** emerging from **Cullahimavamta** falls It is situated in the northern **Bharaha**(2) region It s different from **Gamgākumda** and is identi cal with **Gamgappavāyadaha**

1 J m 74 2 Sth 88

Gamgappavāyadaha (Gangaprapatadraha) Same as **Gamgappavayakumda** [1]

1 Sth 88 J m 74

Gamgā (Ganga) One of the five big rivers in the **Bharaha**(2) region [1] It emerges from **Paumadaha** on mount **Cullahimavamta** takes a turn near

1 Aup 39 Bha 214 Jna 24 SamA p 112 JvM p 244 Utt 32 1? NisCu I pp 11 104 III pp 195 364 B hK p 1487

Gamgāvattaṇakūḍa falls into Gamgappavāyakumda proceeds towards northern Bharaha(2) crosses the Veyaḍḍha(2) mountain and merges into the eastern Lavaṇa ocean along with its fourteen thousand tributaries. A trench near Aṭṭhāvaya mountain was dug and connected w th river Gamgā by the sixty thousand sons of Cakkavatti Sagara.[3] Gamga has five main tributaries in Jaunā Sarau Ādi Kosi and Mahi It is the same as the modern Ganges.

2 J m 74 Sth 197 522 Sam 14 24–5 SamA pp 43–4
3 AvaCu 1 p 227 UttK p 317 See 1 J m 10 11 16 36 44 65 66 120 Bh 287 88 417 550 J 118 J 141 AvaN 151 V 1564 A aC I p 280 II p 204 UttN p 129 UttCu pp 85 268 B hBh 5215 5221 5625 NisC I pp 11 104 III p 195 T 662 ff 955 ff
4 Sth 470 717

Gamgākumda (Gangakunda) A lake in the northern half of the **Kaccha**(1) district in **Mahavideha** It s situated on the southern border of the **Nilavamta**(1) mounta n It is to the east f **Usabhakuda** and to the west of **Cittakūḍa**(1)

1 J m 93

Gamgādiva (Ga g dv pa) An sland in the middle of **Gamgappavayakumda**

1 J m 74

Gamgādevi (Gangadevi) Pres ding goddess of river **Gamgā**[1]

1 J m 74 Jna 126 A C I p 201

Gamgāde ikūḍa (Gangadev k ta) One of the eleven summ ts of mount **Cullahimavamta**

1 J m 75

Gamgadevibhavana (Gang dev bhavana) Palace of the goddess **Gamgādevī** situated in the middle of **Gamgādiva**

1 Jam 74

Gamgāvattanakūḍa (Gangavartanakuta) A mountain peak situated to the east of **Paumadaha** at the distance of five hundred *y janas* River **Gamgā** takes a winding here

1 J m 74

1 **Gamgeya** (Gangeya) Th rty second chapter of the ninth section of **Viyāhapaṇṇatti**

1 Bha 362

2 **Gamgeya** A prince of **Hatthiṇāpura** who was invited to participate in the self-choosing (*svaya nvara*) ceremony of princess **Dovaī**.[1]

1 Jna 117 KalpSam p 170

3. Gamgeya An ascetic of the line of **Titthayara Pāsa**(1) Once he met **Mahāvīra** at **Vāṇiyagāma** and asked him certain questions, got convinced by his answers and became his disciple.[1] He is also known as **Gamga-pāsā-vaccijja**[2]

1 Bha. 371 9 BhaA p 339 2 Bha 371

4 Gamgeya Same as **Gamga**[1]

1 AvaCu I p 424

Gamthiya (Grathita) Third chapter of the fifth section of **Viyāhapaṇṇatti**[1]

1 Bha 176

Gamdaiā (Gandakikā) A river which was crossed with the help of a boat by **Mahā ira** while proceeding to **Vāṇiyagāma** from **Vesālī**[1] It is the same as modern Gandak joining the Ganges at Sonepur in Bihar[2]

1 A N (Dip ka) I p 102 A M p 288 A aH 214 | 2. GDA p 60

Gamd temduga (Gandritenduka) A **Jakkha** who taught a lesson to those Brahmanas who misbehaved with ascet c **Hariesabala** wh le he was begging alms

1 UttC p 202 UttS pp 356 7

Gamtha (Grantha) Fourteenth chapter of (the first section of) **Sūyagaḍa**

1 S tN 27 Sam 16 23

Gamdhaṇa (Gandhana) A species of serpent that may suck back the poison it has vomitted[1]

1 Das 2.8 Utt 22 43 UttS p 495

1 Gamdhadevī (Gandhadevi) Tenth chapter of **Pupphacūlā**(4)[1]

1 Nir 4 1

2 Gamdhadevī A goddess who appeared before **Mahāvīra** and staged a drama[1]

1 Nir 4 10

Gamdhappiya (Gandhapriya) A prince who was very fond of fragrance and who had to die for that reason (owing to smelling a poisonous substance)[1]

1 AvaCu. I p 533 AcaSi p 154

Gamdhamādaṇa (Gandhamādana) See **Gamdhamāyaṇa**.[1]

1 Sth 590 Jiv 147

Gamdhamāyaṇa (Gandhamadana) A **Vakkhāra** mountain in the **Mahāvideha** region of **Jambūdiva** It is situated to the south of **N lavamta(1)** to the north w st of **Mamdara**(3) to the east of **Gamdh lā ai**(1) and to the west of **Utta akuru**(1) It has seven p aks **G mdhamāyanakūda Anamdakūḍa Lohiyakkha**(2) **Uttarakura**(4) **Siddha Gamdhilāvai**(2) and **Phalihakūḍa**

1 J m 86 J 147 Sth 302 434 A C I p 165 J M p 263 S tS p 147
2 J m 86 Sth 590

Gamdhamāyanakūda (Gandham danakuta) One of the seven summ ts of the **Gamdhamāyana** mountain

1 J m 86 Sth 590

Gamdhamayanadeva (Gandhamadanade a) P es d ng d ity of th **Gamdha māyana** mountain

1 J m 86

1 **Gamdhavva** (Gandharva) One f the e ght classes f **V nam mtara** gods **Giyarai** and **G yajasa** ar tl ei two l rds

1 Sth 80 654 A p 19 A C I p 161 S tC p 67
2 Sth 94 P j 48

2 **Gamdhavva** One of the th rty **Muhuttas** of a day and n ght

1 Jam 152 S m 30 S 47

Gamdhavval (Gandharvalip) One f th e ght en **B mbh** (?) scripts It is also called **Bhūyaliv**

1 S m 18 P j 37
2 S m 18

Gamdhavva nāgadatta (Gandha a n g d tt) S m as **Nagadatta**(5)

1 A H p 565

Gamdhasamiddha (Gandhasamrddha) P nc pal c ty of **Gamdh ra** in **A a ravideha** King **Mah bbala**(3) r led ther a d **Sayamb ddha**(3) was his minister

1 A C I p 165 P NM p 141 A M p 158

Gamdhahatthi (Gandhaha t n) A preceptor possessing vast knowledge of scriptures He had composed a tough commentary of **Ayaramga** viz **Satthaparinna**

1 J tBh 112 Vy Bh III 370 d Vy M t
2 A S pp 1 81

Gamdhahara (Gandhahara) An **Anārya** (non Aryan) country[1] It is the same as **Gamdhāra**(1)

1 Pras 4 Pr j 37

1 **Gamdhāra** (Gandhara) A kingdom also known as **Gamdhahāra**[1] where king **Naggai** reigned Its cap tal was **Purisapura**[3] A *śravaka* from this country went to **Vitibhaya** to pay homage to the sardal image of **Mahāvira** Gamdhara is identified with the region comprising the districts of **Peshawar** and Ravalpindi[5]

1 P s 4 P j 37
2 Utt 18 46 UttN p 299 A Cu II p 208 A Bh 208
3 UttC p 178 A C II p 208
4 A C I p 399 UttN p 96 N C III p 144
5 GDA p 60

2 **Gamdhara** A Vijaya(23) n **Avaravideha** Its capital was **Gamdhasami ddha** King **Mahabbala**(3) reigned there

1 A C I p 165 A M p 158 A aH p 116

3 **Gamdhāra** A country j st like **K likeya**

1 A C I p 162

1 **Gamdhar** (Gandhari) W fe of (Hariesa) **Balakotta** and step mother of ascetic **Hari sabala**

1 UttC p 20

2 **Gamdha i** A g dde s

1 A p 18 B hBh 508

3 **Gamdhāri** Third chapter of the f fth sect on of **Amtagadadasa**

1 A t 9

4 **Gamdhāri** One of the e ght pr ncipal wives of **Vasudeva**(2) **Kanha**(1) She re oun ed the world took n tiat on from **Titthayara Ar tthanemi** p actised ascet cism for twenty years and then attained liberation

1 A t 10 Sth 626 A p 28 K lpV p 213

Gamdhāvai (Gandhapāt n) A **Vatta veyaddha** mountain in the **Rammaga**(5) region of **Jambuddiva** It is situated to the west of r ver **Narakamtā** and to the ast of river **Nārikamtā** **Paumā**(16) is its presiding god Elsewhere Gamdhavai is sa d to be situated in **Harivāsa**(1)[2] and **Aruna**(3) as its presiding de ty[3]

1 Jam III Jiv 141 Bh A p 436
2 Sth 87 92 302 J M p 244
3 Sth 87 302

1 **Gamdhila** Seventh of the eight districts in the north of western **Mahā videha** **Avajjhā** is its capital[1]

1 J m 102

2. Gamdhila A summit of **De apavvaya** and the like [1]

1 J m 102 Sth 689

1 Gamdhilāvai (Gandhilavati) Last of the eight districts in the north of western **Mahāvideha** **Aojjhā**(1) is its cap tal

1 J m 105 A Cu I p 165

2. Gamdhilāvai A summit of mount **Gamdhamayna** as well as **Devapavv aya** etc The same is the name of the god residing there [1]

1 J m 86 102 Sth 590 689

1 Gambhira Fourth chapter of the fir t sectior of **Amtagadadasā** [1]

1 Ant 1

2 Gambhira Son of **Vanh** and his queen **Dharini**(5) of **Bāravai** He reno unced the world and became a d sc ple of **Titthay ra Aritthanemi** After practis ng ascet c sm for a per od of twelve years he atta ned l b rat on on mount **Settumja**

1 A t 2

3 Gambhira One of the hundred sons of **Usabha**(1)

1 K lpDh p 151 K lpV p 36

Gambhiramālini (Gambh am l n) A small r cr flow ng b tween the **S vaggu** and **Gamdhila** districts ly ng to tl e west of mount **Mamdara**(3) and to the north of river **Sioya**

1 J m 102 2 Sth 197 52

Gaganavallabha (Caganavallabha) A town stabl hed by **Vinami** son of **Mahākaccha**(1) and grandson of **Usabha**(1) n the soutl rn divi ion of the **Veyaddha**(2) mountain n Bha aha(2)

1 Jam 12 A C I p 161 K lpV p 238

1 Gagga (Gargya) On of the seven off shoots of the **Goyama**(2) lineage [1]

1 Sth 551

2 Gagga A preceptor bel ng ng to the **Gagga**(1) l neage He was disgus ted with h s impudent disciples and hence practised med tation in solitude [1]

1 Utt 27 1 UttS p 550

Gacchāyāra (Gacchacara) A **Painnaga** text consisting of 137 verses *(gathās)* [1] It is based upon **Mahānis hak ppa** and **Vavahāra** It deals mainly with the fru t accruing from living in group *(ga cha)* [3] See also **Painnaga**

1 G p 42 2 Ib d 135 3 G cV p 1

Gajakaṇṇa (Gajakarṇa) See **Gayakaṇṇa**

1 J 112

Gaṇadhara Principal disciple of a **Titthamkara**[1] and head of a group of monks[2] He understands easily what is preached by a Titthamkara[3] Every Titthamkara has some Ganadharas **Titthayara Mahāvira** had eleven Gana dharas while **Pāsa**(1) had eight[5] and **Usaha**(1) had eighty four They compose **Sutta** on the basis of what is preached by a Titthamkara *(attham bhasai A aha sutta'n ga ntha nti ga ahara)*[7] i e they give systematic linguistic form to the teachings of a Titthamkara in the form of **Duvālasamga**[8] They are holders of the knowledge of Duvālasamga fourteen **Puvvas** or **Ganipidaga** They further interpret and explain the teachings-**Pavayaṇa** in deta l[9]

1 J tBh 2471 5 K lpV p 290 K lpDh p 193
2 A C I p 86 UttC p 270 UttS p 450 AcaS p 353
3 V 1069
4 V 2504 ff N 20 21 N C p 7 A aN 644ff A S p 179 KalpV p 247
5 Sam 8 Sth 617
6 J m 31
7 S tN 1 18 A N 90 91 V s 1070 1100 1124 30 J tBh 2475 Ji M p 2 K lpV p 183 SutSi pp 6 7 N H p 88
8 A C I p 337 Vis 553 V K p 201
9 AvaN 82 270 658 Vis 1067 1690 A C I p 86 K lpV p 248

Ganahara (Ganadhara) See **Gaṇadhara**

1 V 2958 A C I p 326

Gaṇipiḍaga (Ganipitaka) Another name of **Duvālasamga**

1 Na 58 Sam 136 Sut 2 1 11

Gaṇiya (Ganita) One of the four famil es i e *kulas* of **Vesavādiya-gana**

1 K lp p 60

Gaṇiyalivi (Ganitalipi) One of the eighteen **Bambhi**(2) scripts It is the script of mathematical figures

1 Sam 18 Praj 37

Gaṇivijjā (Ganividya) An **Amgabāhira Ukkālia** text It consists of 82 verses *(gāthas)*[2] It is more or less of an astrological character dealing with aus picious and inauspicious days constellations planets omens etc[3] See also **Paiṇṇaga**

1 Pak p 43 Nan 44
2 Gan. p 75
3 NanH p 71 NanC p 58 NanM p 205

Gaddatoya (Gardatoya) One of the nine classes of **Logamtiya** gods residing

in the heavenly abodes lying in the midst of eight black lines surrounding the fifth celestial region **Bambhakappa**[1]

1 Sth 623 684 Sam 77 576 A aN 214 V s 1884

1 Gaddabha (Gardabha) Same as **Gaddabhilla**[1]

1 BrhBh. 1155.

2. Gaddabha (Gardabha) Same as **Dagabhāla-gaddabha**[1]

1 Risi (Sangrahani)

Gaddabhaga (Gardabhaka) Same as **Gaddabhilla**[1]

1 Tir 623

1 Gaddabhāli (Gardabhali) An ascetic who enlightened **Samjaya** the king of **Kampillapura**[1]

1 Utt. 18 19 UttN p 439 UttCu p 248

2 Gaddabhāli A mendicant of **Sāvatthi** who was he teacher *(g ru)* of **Khamdaa**(2)[1]

1 Bh 90

Gaddabhilla (Gardabhilla) He was king of **Ujjeni** son of **Java**(1) and brother of **Adoliyā** His minister was **Dihapattha** who helped him in esta blishing unchastely relations with Adoliya by getting her conf ned to an underground room Afterwards Java as a monk cleverly got Dihapattha killed by Gaddabhilla because Dihapattha wanted to f ni h e en the life of Java[1] Gaddabhilla had abducted the sister of preceptor **Kālaga**(1) See **Kālaga**(1) for deta ls

1 B hBh 1155 1156 B hK pp 359 361

2 N C III p 59 T 623 K lpDh p 131

Gabbha (Garbha) Second chapter of the nineteenth section of **Viyāhapa nnatti**[1]

1 Bha 648

Gayaura (Gajapura) See **Gayapura**

1 A aN 322 UttN p 109

Gayakanna (Gajakarna) An **Amtaradiva** as well as an **Anārija** tribe and its country[1]

1 Praj 36 SutSi p 123 J 112 Sth 304 N nM p 103

Gayagga or **Gayaggapaya** (Gajagra or Gajagrapada) A mountain near **Dasannapura**[1] It is identical with **Imdapaya**

1 AvaCu II p 157

Gayapura (Gajapura) Another name of **Hatthiṇāura** It was the capital of **Kuru**(2) country [1] **Titthayaras Samti Kumthu**(1) and **Ara** were born there [2] **Usabha**(1) had received his first alms from **Sejjamsa**(3) in this very town.[3] It was the birthplace of **Kurudattasuya Saṁkha**(6) **Kaṇerudatta**, etc It is identified with a place in Meerut district north-east of Delhi [5] See also **Hatthiṇāura.**

1 UttN and UttS p 109 Praj 37 KalpDh p 153 SutSi. p 123
2 Tir 505–7 UttK p 332
3 AvaN 322 KalpS p 183 AvaM. p 227 KalpV p 238 A aCu I p 323
4 A aCu I p 527 UttCu p 201 Ma 491 UttS. pp 109 377
5 AGI p 50

Gayamuha (Gajamukha) An **Aṇāriya** tribe and its territory [1]

1 S tS p 123

Gayasukumāla (Gajasukumāra) Son of **Vasudeva** and **Devaī** of **Soriyapura Vāsudeva**(2) **Kaṇha**(1) was his elder brother His marriage was settled with **Somā**(1) daughter of **Somila**(1) but he renounced the world and became a disciple of **Titthayara Ariṭṭhaṇemi** before actual marriage took place He engaged himself in meditation on a cremation ground from the day he renounced the world Somila, while passing by that way saw him in this state This enraged him and as an act of revenge he placed live-coal on the head of the meditating monk after erecting a small wall of clay around his head Gayasukumala endured the pain quietly and attained emancipa tion in the same night Somila on the other hand collapsed next day because of Kanha s fear [1]

1 A t 6 A aCu I pp 355 358 362 364 5 536 VyaBh IV 105 BrhBh 6196 Mar 431 2 AcaS p 255 SthA p 281

2 **Gayasukumāla** Son of a merchant He renounced the world and took to asceticism Once while meditating he was asked about the road by some passer by Not receiving a reply the passer-by knocked him to the ground and hammered nails piercing through his whole body He endured all this quietly and attained liberation [1]

1 Sams 87

Gayasūmāla (Gajasukumāra) See **Gayasukumāla.**[1]

1 AvaCu. I p. 362.

Garāi or **Garādi** (Garādi) One of the eleven **Karaṇas** [1]

1 Jam. 153, SutN 11

Garuḍa or **Garula** (Garuḍa) A god residing on the **Kūḍasāmali** tree in **Devakuru** region [1]

1 Jam 100, Sth. 86 764, Sam 8

Garula Venudeva (Garuda Venudeva) Same as **Garula**[1]

1 Sth 764

1 **Garulovavāya** (Garuḍopapata) An **Amgabāhira Kal a** text It is intended to be taught to a monk of twelve years standing It s not extant now

1 Pak p 45 N n. 44 N Cu pp 59 60 N M pp 202 ff | 2 Vy 10 26

2 **Garulovavāya** A chapter of **Samkhevitada a**

1 Sth 755

Gavedhua (Gavedhuka) One of the four branches of **Cāranagana**(2)

1 K lp p 259

Gaha (Graha) One of the f ve sub classes of **Jo iya** gods It consists of planets There are e ghty eight planet Every o e of them found in double number over **Jambudd** E ry planet g d has f p inc pal w ves e g **Vijay** (13) **Vejayamt** (8) **Jayamti**(5) and **Aparaj ya**(8)[3] These e ghty e ght Gahas are the family members of **Camda**(1) as well as **Sura**(1) Each Gaha measures half a *y jana*

The names of the eighty e ght Gahas (planets)[6] are as follows 1 **Imgālaa** 2 **V yālaa** 3 **Lohiyamka** 4 **Saniccara** 5 **Ahunıya** 6 **Pahu iya** 7 **Kana** 8 **Kanaa** 9 **Kanakanaa** 10 **Kana itānaa** 11 **Kanagasamtāna** 1? **Soma**(6) 13 **Sahiya** 14 **Assāsana** 15 **Kajjovaa** 16 **Kavvaraa** 17 **Ayakaraa** 18 **Dum dubhaa** 19 **Samkh** (4) 20 **Samkhanabha** 21 **Samkhavannabha** 22 **Kamsa**(1) 23 **Kamsanabha** 24 **Kamsavannabha** 25 **Nila**(1) 26 **Nīlobhāsa** 27 **Ruppa** 28 **Ruppobhasa** 29 **Bhāsa** 30 **Bhāsarāsi** 31 **Tila** 32 **Tilapupphavanna** 33 **Daga**(1) 34 **Dagavanna** 35 **Kāya**(1) 36 **Vamdha** 37 **Imdaggi** 38 **Dh ūmaketu** 39 **Hari**(3) 40 **Pimgalaa**(2) 41 **Budha** 42 **Sukka**(6) 43 **Baha ssati** 44 **Rahu** 45 **Agatth** 46 **Manavaa**(3) 47 **Kamaphasa** 48 **Dhura** 49 **Pamuha** 50 **Viyaḍa** 51 **Visamdhikappellaa** 52 **Pailla** 53 **Jaḍiyālaa** 54 **Aruna**(1) 55 **Aggillaa** 56 **Kala**(2) 57 **Mahakāla**(11) 58 **Sotthiya**(1) 59 **So atth a** 60 **Vaddhamanaga** 61 **Palamba** 62 **Niccāloga** 63 **Niccujjota** 64 **Sayampabha**(5) 65 **Obhasa** 66 **Seyamkara** 67 **Khemamkara**(2) 68 **Abhamkara** 69 **Pabbhamkara**(3) 70 **Araa**(1) 71 **Viraa**(1) 72 **Asoga**(2) 73 **Vitasoga**(2) 74 **Vimala**(6) 75 **Vivatta** 76 **Vivattha**, 77 **Visāla**(1) 78 **Sala**(1) 79 **Suvvaya**(4) 80 **Aniyatti**(2) 81 **Egajaḍi** 82 **Dujadi** 83 **Kara** 84 **Karia** 85 **Rāya** 86 **Aggala** 87 **Pupphaketu**(1) and 88 **Bhāvaketu.**

1 Sth 401
2 Sth 90 J m 170 S 100 107 SthA pp 78 79 J mS pp 534 535 Su M pp 295 296
3 Bha 406 Sth 273 J v 204 Jam 170
4 S m 88 Sur 91
5 De 89 J m 165 J 198
6 S 107 Su M pp 285-296 Sth. 90 SthA pp 78 79 Jam. 170 JamS pp 534-535

Gāgali Son of king **Piḍhara** and his queen **Jasavai**(1) of **Kampillapura** He had renounced the world and become a disciple of **Imdabhui** He obtained omniscience while going to see **Mahāvira** [1]

1 UttN and UttS pp 321 ff DasCu p 52, UttK p 215

Gāthā Sixteenth chapter of **Sūyagaḍa** [1] It is the same as **Gāhāsolasama** [2]

1 Sam 23 2. Sam 16

Gāmāga or **Gāmāya** (Gramāka) A settlement visited by **Titthayara Mahāvira** He was worshipped there by a **Jakkha** [1]

1 A aN 487 AvaC I p 292 Vis 1941 KalpDh p 107 KalpV p 166

Gāya An **Anāriya** (non Aryan) country [1] It seems to be the same as **Kāya**(2) [2]

1 P s. 4 2 SutS p 123

Gāhāvai (Grahavati) A small river emerging from mount **Nilavamta** It separates the **Sukaccha**(1) and **Mahākaccha**(2) districts and merges into river **Sitā** along with its twenty-eight thousand tributaries It flows in the north east of mount **Mamdara**(3) [1]

1 J m 95 Sth 197 522

Gāhāvaikumda (Grahavatikunda) A lake on the southern border of the **Nilavamta** mountain The torrent of river **Gāhāvai** falls into it [1]

1 Jam 95

Gāhāvaidiva (Grāhavatidvipa) An island in the middle of **Gāhāvaikumḍa** [1]

1 J m 95

Gāhāsolasaa (Gathāṣoḍaśaka) Suyagada in which the sixteenth chapter (of the first section) is *Gathā* [1]

1 Sam 16 SutN 141 Utt 31 13 P k p 67 PrasA p 144

Giraphulligā (Giripuspitā) Same as **Giriphulligāma** [1]

1 NisCu III p 419

Giri A preceptor [1] He seems to be identical with preceptor **Mahāgiri**

1 Av p 27

Girikumāra Presiding god of a peak of mount **Cullahimavamta** [1] He is the same as **Cullahimavamta-girikumāra**

1 Jam 75

Girijanna (Giriyajña) A festival celebrated in **Komkaṇa**.[1]

1 BrhBh. 2855

Girinagara (Girinagara) A town near mount **Ujjemta** in the **Surattha** country Merchant **Kodisara** belonged to it [3] Three lad es of th s town were abducted from mount Ujjemta by some thieves and were sold in **Pārasakūla** There they adopted the profession of prost tution It is identified with modern Junagadh

1 AvaCu II p 289 I p 79 AcaC pp 339 359
2 JivM p 56
3 V K p 278
4 A C II p 289
5 GDA p 66

Giritadaga (G ritataka) A place visited by **Cakkavatti Bambhadatta**(1) [1]

1 UttN p 379

Gir phulligāma (G r pusp tagrama) A town n the **Kosala** country [1] It was visited by preceptor **Siha**(6) accompani d by h s pup ls **Imdadatta**(6) was a merchant of this place [3]

1 J tBh 1395 Pi N 461 N sC III p 419
2 P NM pp 134 6
3 N 4446 5

Giriphulliya (Giripuspita) Identical with **Giriphulligama** [1]

1 P N 461

Girirāya (Girirajan) Another name of mount **Mamdara**(3)

1 J m 109 S m 16 S 26

Gīyajasa (G tayaśas) One of the two lo ds *(indras)* of the **Gamdhavva** sub-class of **Vamtara** gods His four principal wives are **Sughosā**(2) **Vimalā**(2) **Sussarā**(4) and **Sarassai**(5) The same are the names of the principal wives of **Giyarai**(1)

1 Praj 48 Bh 169 406 Sth 94

1 **Giyarai** (Gitarat) One of the two lords of the **Gamdhavva** gods [1] See also **Giyajasa**

1 Praj 48 Bh 169 406 Sth 94

2 **Giyarai** General of the troupe of musicians under **Camara**(1) [1]

1 Sth. 582

Gīyaraippiya (Gitaratipriya) A kind of **Samana**(1) mendicants earning their livelihood by singing [1]

1 Aup 38 A pA p 92

Guccha one of the ten chapters of the fourth Sub-section of the twenty second section of **Viyāhapannatti** [1]

1 Bha 691

Gujjhaga (Guhyaka) Another name of the **Bhavaṇavai** gods [1]
1 Das 9 2.10-11 DasCu p 312, DasH. p 249

Guṭṭhamāhila (Gosthāmahila) See **Goṭṭhāmāhila** [1]
1 UttN p 153

Guḍasattha (Gudasārtha) A town visited by preceptor **Khaṇḍa** to pacify a *yakṣa* raising trouble there [1] It is suggested to be situated not far from Broach [2]
1 A aC I p 542 2 LAI p 286

1 Guṇaṃdhara (Gunandhara) A preceptor who had a Brahmana disciple named **Goviṃda**
1 Maha p 217

2 Guṇaṃdhara A preceptor who had prince **Saṃkha**(8) as his disciple [1]
1 UttK p 235

Guṇacaṃda (Gunacandra) Son of king **Caṃḍavaḍeṃsaa** of **Sāgeya** and brother of **Municaṃda**(2) He took over as the king of that city after the death of his father His step-mother did not like it She made a vain attempt to po son him to death This made him so disgusted that he handed over the kingdom to his step-brother renounced the world and became a disciple of **Sāgaracaṃda**(3) Then he went to **Ujjenī** which was governed by Municamda. There he taught a lesson to the prince and the son of the *purohita* and made them his disciples.[1]
1 A aC I pp 492 3 Acc rd g t A H p 366 Saga camd play th part f Gunacamd

Guṇavatī Wife of **Cakkavatti Vairaseṇa**(2) belonging to the city of **Puṃḍarigiṇī**(1) in the **Pukkhalāvai**(1) district in **Mahāvideha** [1]
1 AvaCu I p 172

Guṇasila (Guṇaśila) See **Guṇasilaa** [1]
1 Vis. 2834 UttN p 158

Guṇasilaa (Guṇaśīlaka) A park as well as a shrine to the north-east of **Rāyagiha** [1] It was visited by **Mahāvīra** [2]
1 Nir 1 1 3.1 Bha 6 Upa.46 AvaBh. 128, UttN and UttS p. 158 Vis 2834 NisBh. 5598
2. Jna 21 Ant 12 Dasa 10 1 10 9

Guṇasila (Guṇaśila) See **Guṇasilaa**[1]
1 Ant. 12, Jna 146

Gutta (Gupta) Tenth chapter of **Dogiddhidasā**

1 Sth 755

Guttisena (Guptısena) S xteenth **Tıtthamkara** of the **Eravaya(1)** region ın **Jambuddīva** **Dıhasena** (4) ıs also mentıoned ın hıs place

1 S m 159 2 T 330

Gumma (Gulma) One of the ten chapters f the fifth sub-sect on of the twenty second sectıon of **Viyāhapannattı**

1 Bha 691

Gurua (G r ka) Nınth hapter of the f rst s ctı n of **Vıyahapannatti**

1 Bh 3

Gula (Guda) S xth chapter of th e ghteenth sect on of **Vıyāhapannattı**

1 Bha 616

1 Gūdhadamta Fou th chapter of the s cond sectıon of **Anuttarovavāiya dasā**

1 A t 22

2 Gūdhadamta Son of k g **Sen a**(1) and l s queen **Dharın** (1) He renounced the world becam a dıs ple of **Maha ıra** obs r ed cetıc sm for sıxteen years and after death took bırth as a god n one of the **Anuttara** celestıal abodes After one mor bı th l e v ll atta sal t on

1 A t 2

3 Gūdhadamta Th rd wo ld be **Cakkav tt** f th **Bharaha(2)** reg on n **Jambūddı a**

1 Sa 159 T 1124

4 Gūdhadamta (Gudhadanta) An **Amta d va**

1 P j 36 Sth 304 N M p 104

Gerua (Ga rıka) See **Geruya**

1 N C III p 414

Geruya (Gaırıka) One of the fıve **Samana** (1) sects[1] Geruyas were mendıcants *(pa ajakas)* and as they used cloths dyed ın red chalk they were known as Ceruyas

1 PmN 358 445 A S p 325 SthA p 94 V pA p 76

2 P M p 130 B hC III p 414

Gevijja (Graiveya) Same as **Gevijjaga**[1]

1 Utt 36.210 Sth 232

Gevijjaga or **Gevijjaya** (Graiveyaka) A class of gods residing in the following nine celestial abodes collectively bearing the same name as well as **Gevijja** **Bhadda**(14) **Subhadda**(7) **Sujāta**(1) **Somaṇasa**(1) **Piyadarisaṇa**(2) **Sudarisaṇa**(17) **Amoha**(1) **Suppabuddha** and **Jasodhara**(14) They are situated below the **Aṇuttara** celestial abodes Of them, the first three are at the bottom the second three are in the middle and the last three are at the top Thus they form three layers which are called **Hiṭṭhima-Gevijja** **Majjhima Gevijja** and **Uparima-Gevijja**[3] They are further subdivided into(1) **Hitthimahitthimā- Hitthimamajjhima Hitthimauvarima-** (2) **Majjhimahitthima-Majjhima majjhima-** (3) **Uvarimahitthima- Uvarimamajjhima** and **Uvarima uvarima-Gevijjaga**[4] The Gevijjaga gods are all equal as regards their status strength etc The height of their abodes measure one thousand *yojanas*

1 Sth 685 UttS p 702 A uH p 91 Utt 36 211 Pr j 38 Sth 232
2 Praj 38 Sth 232 Sam 22 30 An 139
3 Sth 232
4 Utt 36 211 13 Pr j 38
5 Praj 38 Sth 94 An 133
6 Sth. 775 Sam 113

Gevejja(Graiveya) See **Gevijjaga**

1 Sam 24

Gevejjaa (Gra veyaka) See **Gevijjaga**[1]

1 Sam 28

Gevejjaga (Graiveyaka) See **Gevijjaga**[1]

1 sam. 25

Gevejjaya (Graiveyaka) See **Gevijjaga**

1 Sam 26 27

Goama (Gotama) See **Goyama**[1]

1 A 20 A uH p 25

Goula (Gokula) A locality in **Vayagāma** It was visited by **Mahāvira**[1]

1 AvaCu I pp 313-4 KalpV p 164 KalpDh. p 108

Goṃḍa (Gonḍa) An **Aṇāriya** (non-Aryan) tribe and its habitants[1] It can be identified with the Gonds, a tribal people of Madhya Pradesh[2]

1 Pras 4 SutS p 123, Praj 37 2 SGAMI p 117 LAI p 361

Gokaṇṇa (Gokarna) An **Aṃtaradīva**[1]

1 Praj 36, Sth. 304 NanM p 103

Gocchubha (Gostubha) First **Ganadhara** (principal disciple) of **Sejjamsa**(1) the eleventh **Titthamkara**

1 Sth 108 Sam 157 Tir 449

Gotthamāhila (Gosthāmāhila) See **Gotthāmāhila**

1 AvaN 781 V 2796

Gotthāmāhila (Gosthamāh la) Disc ple of preceptor **Rakkhiya**(1) He is regarded as the seventh **ninhava**[1] He l ved in V N 584 He had been to **Mahurā**(1) and defeated a heret c there (n debate) He established an independent doctrine known as **Abaddhiya** in **Dasapura** in the time of **Dubbaliyapūsamitta** the successor of Rakkhiya His doctrine holds that **karma** is not bound with the soul it only touch s it[3]

1 One wh co ceal th truth d p po d false doctrine
2 A C I pp 411 4 V 2796 3010 2
3 Sth 587 d SthA t N Bh 5607 8 UttS pp 172 ff A N 781 S tCu p 273

Gotthāmāhilla (Gosthamahila) See **Gotthāmahila**

1 A Cu I p 413

Goḍa (Gonda) Same as **Gomda**

1 P 4

Gona Same as **Gomda**

1 S tS p 123

Gotama (Gautama) See **Goyama**

1 S tC p 19 S 50 S h 551

1 Gottāsa (Gotrasa) Second chapt r of **Kamma** **gadasā** It s the same as **Ujjhiyaa**(1)

1 Sth 755

2 Gottāsa Previous birth of **Ujjhiyaa**(2)[1] He was son of **Bhima**(2) and **Uppalā**(1)

1 Vip 11 SthA p 507

Gotthubha (Gostupa) See **Gothūbha**

1 Bh 116

Gothubha (Gostubha) See **Gocchubha**[1]

1 S m 157

Gothūbha (Gostūpa) A mountain-residence of **Velamdharaṇāgarāya** gods at a distance of forty-two thousand *yojanas* to the east of **Jambuddīva** in the **Lavaṇa** ocean. God Gothūbha presides over it[1] The distance between its western end and the western end of mount **Meru** measures ninety-seven thousand *yojanas*[1]

1 Sth 305 Sam 17 Jiv 159 Bha 116 2 Sam. 97

1 **Gothūbhā** (Gostūpa) A place situated on the southwestern **Raikaraga** mountain It is the capital of **Navamiyā**(3) a queen of **Sakka**(3)[1]

1 Sth 307

2 **Gothūbhā** A lotus pond *(puskarini)* on the western **Amjaṇaga**(1) mountain in the **Namdīsara**(1) island[1]

1 Sth 307 J 183

Godattā A wife of **Cakkavatti Bambhadatta** (1)[1]

1 UttN p 379

Godāsa One of the four disciples of **Bhaddabāhu**.(1) He belonged to the **Kāsava** *gotra*[1]

1 Kalp (Theravali) 7 KalpV p 255

1 **Godāsagaṇa** One of the nine groups of monks under **Mahāvīra**.[1]

1 Sth 680

2. **Godāsagaṇa** A monastic line originating from preceptor **Godāsa** It had four branches. **Tamalittiā Koḍivarisiyā, Poṁḍavaddhaṇiyā,** and **Dāsīkhabbaḍiyā**[1]

1 Kalp (Thera ali) 7 KalpV p 255

Godha An **Aṇāriya** (non-Aryan) country and its inhabitants[1]

1 Praj 37

Gopālaa (Gopālaka) Son of king **Pajjoya** of **Ujjeṇī**. He had renounced the world and taken to asceticism[1]

1 AvaCu II p 189

Gobahula A Brahmin of the **Saravaṇa** settlement. In his cow-shed **Gosāla** was born.[1]

1 Bha 540 AvaN 474 AvaCu I p 282 AvaM. p 276, AvaH p 199.

1 **Gobbaragāma** (Gorbaragrama) A village in **Magadha**[1] It was situated between **Campā** and **Rāyagiha.**[2] **Imdabhūi Aggibhūi**(1) and **Vāubhūi** sons of **Vasubhūi**(1) and principal disciples–**Gaṇaharas** of **Mahāvira** belonged to this village [3]

1 Pi N 199 PinNM p 73 1948
2 A Cu I p 297 AvaN 494 V
3 A N 644 V 2504

2 **Gobbaragāma** A village near **Vaidisa**

1 B hBh 6096 BrhK p 1611

Gomāyuputta (Gomayuputra) Same as **Ajjuna Gomayuputta**

1 Bha 539

1 **Gomuha** (Gomukha) A god

1 Ava p 19

2 **Gomuha** A **Amtarad va**

1 Praj 36 Sth 304 N M p 103

Gomeha (Gomedha) A god

1 A p 19

1 **Goyama** (Gautama) Fam ly ame *(g t)* of **Imdabhūi** the first **Gaṇadhara** (pr nc pal d sc ple) of **Titthayara Mah vi a** He became famous by this name

1 Utt 23 6 ff A N 650 V 2503 Bh 640

2 **Goyama** A lineage to wh ch **Imdabhui Aggibhūi**(1) and **Vāubhūi Akampiya Thūlabhadda**[3] **Samjaya Phaggumitta** belonged All the **Titthamkaras** except **Mahāvira** w re born in the Goyama lineage of the **Ikkhāga** dynasty The Goyama lineage is sa d to have seven offshoots (1) Goyama (2) **Gagga**(1) (3) **Bha adday** (4) (4) **Amgirasa** (5) **Sakkarābha** (6) **Bhakkharābha** and (7) **Udattabha** [7]

1 A N 650 V 2503
2 A N 650 V 2511
3 N V 24
4 Utt 18 22
5 T 817
6 A C I p 236
7 Sth 551

3 **Goyama** F rst chapter of the first section of **Amtagadadasā.**[1]
1 A t 1

4 **Goyama** Son of king **Amdhagavaṇhi** and his queen **Dhāriṇi**(5) **He** renounced the world and became a disciple of **Titthayara Aritthaṇemi After** observing asceticism for a period of twelve years he attained liberation **on** mount **Settumja**[1]

1 A t 1

5 Goyama An island in the **Lavaṇa** ocean at a distance of twelve thousand *yojanas* from the western boundary of **Jambuddīva** **Suṭṭhiya**, the presiding god of that ocean resides there[1]

1 Sam 67 Jīv 161

6 Goyama Family-name of the **Rohiṇī**(10) constellation[1]

1 Su 50 Jam 159

7 Goyama A class of mendicants who earned their livelihood by exhibiting young bulls painted and decorated as well as by performing tricks[1]

1 Anu 20 AnuHe p 25

Goyamakesijja (Gautamakeśiya) Same as **Kesigoyamijja**[1]

1 Sam 36

Goyamajjiyā (Gautamiya) One of the four branches of **Māṇavagaṇa**(2)

1 Kalp p 260

Goyamaputta (Gautamaputra) Same as **Ajjuṇa**(6)[1]

1 Bha 550

Goyāvarī (Godāvarī) A river on the bank of which there is situated the town of **Patiṭṭhāṇa**[1] It can be identified with modern Godavari emptying into the Bay of Bengal[2]

1 BrhK p 1647 VyaM IV p 36 2 GDA p 69

Goragiri (Gauragiri) A mountain having an idol of **Siva**(1) under its fountain[1]

1 NisCu I p 10

Goriga (Gaurika) A country similar to **Kālikeya**[1]

1 AvaCu. I p 162

1 Gorī (Gauri) A goddess

1 Ava p 18 BrhBh 2508

2 Gorī Second principal queen of **Vāsudeva**(2) **Kaṇha**(1) She renounced the world and became a disciple of **Jakkhiṇī** principal nun under **Titthayara Ariṭṭhanemi**. After practising asceticism for a period of twenty years she attained salvation[2]

1 Ava p 28 Ant. 10 Sth. 626 2. Ant 10

3 Gorī Mother of ascetic **Harieṣa-Bala.**[1]

1 UttCu. p 202, UttS. p 355

4 **Gorī** Second chapter of the fifth section of **Amtagadadasā**[1]

1 Ant 9

Golavvāyaṇa (Golavyayana) Family-name of the **Anurāhā** constellation[1]

1 S 50 J m 159

Golikāyaṇa (Gol kayana) A b anch of the **Kos ya**(5) lineage[1]

1 Sth 551

1 Golla (Golya) A country famous for a kind of palanquin with a square railing of the he ght of two arms Marriage with s ster is permitted here **Cāṇakka** (of **Camaggama**) belong d to this c u try[3] It may be dentif ed w th the eg on about G l t ıt d the bank of Gallaru a tributary of Kistna in Gu tur d strict

1 Bh A p 399 J M p 281 A C p 53
2 A C II p 81
3 A C I p 563
4 LAI p 286

2 Golla (Gauḍa) One of the seven branche of tl e **Kasava** lineage

1 Sth 551

Govallayana (Go all yana) Family name of the **Puvvaphaggunı** constella tion[1]

1 Sur 50 J m 159

Govala (Gopala) On of the f e d s ples of **Sutth ya-Suppadibuddha** A monast c branch called **V ıjāharı** or ginat d from h m He belonged to the **Kāsava**(1) *g t a*

1 K lp (Th 1) 7 K lpV p 261

Govalıya mahattara (Gop l ka mahatta a) Preceptor of **Jınadāsaganī mahattara** the author of **Uttarajjhayana-cunnı**

1 UttCu p 283

Govāliyā (Gopalika) A nun who had **Sūmalıya**(1) previous birth of **Devaı** as her disc ple

1 Jna 113 115

Govālı (Gopalı) A woman-disciple of **Titthayara Pāsa**(1)[1]

1 A N 1302

Govımda (Govinda) A resident of **Sambukka**(2) village in the kingdom of **Avamtı** H b came a d sciple of preceptor **Guṇamdhara**(1)[2]

1 Mahan p 210
2 Ibid p 217

Govimdaṇijjutti (Govindaniryukti) A treatise composed by **Govimdavāyaga**[1] It is not extant

1 NsCu III p 260 IV p 96 A aCu I pp 31 353

Govimdadatta Disciple of a preceptor residing in the city of **Tagarā**[1]

1 VyaBh 3 350

Govimdavāyaga (Govindavacaka) A Buddhist monk who afterwards took to Jainism[1] He is the author of **Govimdaṇijjutti**[2]

1 D sC p 53 Da H p 53 Ni Bh 3656 SthA pp 474 504 A Cu II pp 201 306 322 VyaBh 6 267 8 A aCu pp 27 60 228

2 N C III p 260 IV p 96

Govvatia (Govartika) A class of mendicants who used to follow the cows in every respect and took grass leaves flowers etc

1 A 20 A H p 25

Gosamkhi (Gosankhin) A farmer of **Gobbaragāma**(1) **Bamdhumati**(3) was his wife and **Vesiyāyana** was his adopted son

1 A C I p 297 A N 494 V 1948

Gosala (Gosala) Son of **Mamkhali** and his wife **Bhaddā** (28) He was born in **Saravana** settlement Mamkhali was a *mamkha* i e a picture-vendor or a wandering beggar earning his livelihood by showing pictures[1] Mamkhali s son was named Gosāla because he was born in a cow-shed (*gosala*) He was also called **Mamkhaliputta** that is the son of of Mam khali[2] He is regarded as the propounder of the creed of **Ajīviya** i e fata lism or pre determinism[3] Gosala commenced his life as a *mankha* just like his father After some time he made acquaintance with ascetic **Mahāvira** and became his disciple At that time Mahavīra was spending his second rainy season Gosāla stayed with Mahavira for six years Thereafter he developed antinomian proclivities This produced ill-feeling between the two and ultimately led to a total rupture Gosala severed his association with **Mahāvīra** and when he had passed 18 years more (i e twenty-four years of renouncement) he declared himself as a *Jina* and **Titthamkara**[4] There after he quarrelled with Mahāvira and threw *tejoleśya* upon the latter to kill him But it counter effected Gosala and he died after seven days On this occasion Mahāvira announced that he would still live for 16 years more Gosāla preached his own doctrine of fatalism i e denial of freedom

1 Bha 540

2 Ibid

3 S mA p 130 PrajH p 120 NanM p 239

4 Bha 539 546

5 Bha 553 555 556

of will[6] He had the following twelve principal lay-votaries[7] (1) **Tāla,** (2) **Tālapalamba** (3) **Uvaviha** (4) **Samviha** (5) **Avaviha** (6) **Udaa**(1) (7) **Nāmudaa** (8) **Namudaa** (9) **Aṇuvālaa** (10) **Samkhavālaa** (2) (11) **Ayampula** (2) and (12) **Kāyaraa** He had also dispute with **Addaa**(2) about **Mahāvira** and he was defeated by the latter[8] See **Ajīviya** for the chief tenets of the creed of Gosāla[9] See also **Mahāvira** for f rther deta ls

6 Bha 547 560 V 1927 1947 3062 Upa 36–44 A N 473 494 A aC I pp 271 282–4 287 299 SthA pp 457 509 522 K lpV pp 37 ff N nH p 87

7 Bh 330

8 S tN 190 S tC p 417

9 Th read m y be ref rred f fuller f rm t t the Hist ry nd Do- ct f Aj ik by A L Bash m

Ghamtiya (Ghant ka) A **Jakkha** god worshipped by the **Domba** community

1 B hBh 1312 B hK pp 403–4

1 **Ghana** (Ghana) A celestial abode in **Anayakappa** where gods live for a maximum period of nineteen *Sagaropama* years

1 S m 19

2 **Ghana** A merchant of **Vanārasi**[1]

1 Jn 151

Ghaṇadamta (Ghanadanta) An **Amtaradiva**[1]

1 Sth 304 698 P j 36

1 **Ghaṇavijjuya** (Ghanavidyuta) One of the six principal wives of **Dharana** (1) In **Nāyadhammakahā** **Ghanā**(2) and **Vijjuga**(1) are mentioned as two sep rate queens of Dharana

1 Bha 406 Sth 508 2 J 151

2 **Ghaṇavijjuyā** A **Vijjukumari mahattariyā** goddess

1 Sth 507

Ghanasiri (Ghanaśri) Wife of merchant **Ghana** (2)

1 Jna 151

1 **Ghanā** (Ghana) Fourth chapter of the third sub section of the second section of **Nāyādhammakahā**[1]

1 J 151

2 **Ghaṇā** Daughter of **Ghana**(2) and **Ghanasiri** of **Vāṇārasi** She had renounced the world and become a disciple of **Titthayara Pāsa**(1) After death she was born as a principal wife of **Dharana**[1](1)

See also **Ghaṇavijjuyā**(1)

1 J 151

Ghatavaradiva (Ghṛtavaradvipa) See **Ghayavaradiva** [1]

1 Sur 101

Ghatoda (Ghrtoda) Sam as **Ghatodasamudda** [1]

1 J 182 AnuCu p 35

Ghatodasamudda (Ghṛtodasamudra) An ocean surrounding **Ghayavaradiva** Its presiding gods are **Kamta**(1) and **Sukamta**[1]

1 Ji 182, 166 Sur 101 An H p 90

Ghammā (Gharma) Anoth r name of the **Rayanappabhā**(2) infernal region [1]

1 Sth 546 Ji 67

Ghayadiva (Ghṛtadvipa) Same as **Ghayavaradiva** [1]

1 J 166

Ghayapūsamitta (Ghrtapusyamitra) A disciple of preceptor **Rakkhiya**(1) With his super-natural powers he could produce ghee at his will

1 A Bh 142 A C I p 409

Ghayavara (Ghrtavara) A concentric island surrounding the **Khiroda** ocean **Kanaya**(2) and **Kaṇagappabha** are its p esidin gods

1 Jv 182 166 Su 101 A H p 90

Ghayavaradiva (Ghrtavaradvipa) Same as the island of **Ghayavara** [1]

1 J 182

Ghayasamudda (Ghrtasamudra) Same as **Ghatodasamudda**

1 J 166

Ghayodasamudda (Ghrtodasamudra) See **Ghatodasamudda**[1]

1 Jv 182

Ghoḍagagiva (Ghotakagriva) Identical with **Asaggiva** [1]

1 AvaCu I p 234

Ghoḍagamuha or **Ghoḍayamuha** (Ghotakamukha) A heretical treatise.[1]

1 Nan 42 Anu 41

1 **Ghosa** (Ghosa) Lord (*Indra*) of the **Thaṇiyakumāra** gods of the south [1] He has six principal wives whose names are similar to those of **Dharaṇa's**(1) [2] He and **Mahāghosa**(4) each has four **Logapālas** They are **Āvatta**(7) **Viyāvatta**(1), **Namdiāvatta**(2) and **Mahāṇamdiāvatta**(2) [3]

1 Bha. 169 Sth 256 2 Sth 508 Bh 406 3 Sth 256 Bha 169

2 **Ghosa** A heavenly abode just like **Sayambhu**(4) where gods live for a maximum period of six *Sāgaropama* years

1 Sam 6

3 **Ghosa** A hea enly abode of **Bambhaloa** where gods live for a maxi mum period of ten *Sagaropama* years

1 Sam 10

4 **Ghosa** One of the eight **Ganadharas** (pr ncipal disc ples) of **Titthayara Pāsa**(1) His other name is **Subhaghosa**

1 Sth 617 2 S m 8

C

Cauddasapuvva (Caturdaśapurva) Fourteen **Puvvagaya** texts

1 S m 14

Cauppaya (Catuspada) One of the eleven **Karanas**

1 Jam 153 S tN 12

Caummuha (Caturmukha) A would be king of **Padaliputta**

1 T 635 ff

Cauramgijja or **Cauramgejja** (Caturangiya) See **Caturamgijja**

1 S m 36 AcaC p 4 UttC p 91

Cauvisatthaa or **Cauvisatthaya** (Caturvimśat stava) Second section or chapter of **Āvassaya**

1 A Cu I p 3 A N (D p k) II p 183 A N 1063 N M p 204 Av Cu I p 436 A C II p 14 An 59 PakY p 41

Causarana (Catuhśarana) A canonical text consisting of sixty three verses It deals with the four fold refuge viz that of the omniscient that of the liberated ones that of the sa nts and that of relig on [1] It was composed by **Virabhadda**(2) See also **Painnaga**

1 Cat 11 2 Cat 63

Camcuya (Cañcuka) An **Anāriya** (non Aryan) tribe as well as the territory belonging to it It is the same as **Cumcuya**

1 Pra 4 SutS p 123

Caṁḍakosia or **Caṁḍakosiya** (Caṇḍakauśika)[1] A venomous serpent residing in a forest of **Vācāla** It stung **Mahāvīra** near a hermitage called **Kaṇaga-khala**.[1] See also **Kosia** (2).

1 AvaN 468 Vis. 1922 AvaCu I pp 278 9 KalpDh. p 104 NanM p 167 KalpV p 162, SthA p 281

Caṁḍajjhaya (Caṇḍadhvaja) King of **Arakkhuri** He had given his sister **Caṁḍajasā**(2) in marriage to **Sujāta**(2) son of **Dhaṇamitta**(1) [1]

1 A aCu. II p 198

Caṁḍapajjoa (Caṇḍapradyota) See **Pajjoya**.[1]

1 UttNe p 136

Caṁdapiṁgala (Candapingala) A burglar of **Vasaṁtapura**(3) staying with a courtezan of that town. Once he stole a neck lace belonging to the queen of that place and gave it to the courtezan He was hanged by the king for the crime

1 A aCu I p 590 A N 1019 BhaK 137 V s 3967

Caṁḍameha (Candamegha) Messenger of **Asaggiva** the first **Padisattu** of the current **Osappiṇi** in **Bharaha**(2) [1]

1 A C I p 233 AvaM p 250 A H p 174

Caṁḍarudda (Caṇḍarudra) A hot tempered preceptor who attacked his disciple with a staff and broke his head [1]

1 UttC p 31 UttS p 50 UttK pp 10 12 BrhBh 6102–4 Av Cu II p 77 A H. p 577

1 **Caṁḍavaḍaṁsaa** (Candrāvatamsaka) King of **Sāeya** His queen was **Dhāriṇi**(32) and **Muṇicaṁda**(4) was their son Camdavaḍamsaa installed his son as king and he himself renounced the world and attained emancipation [1]

1 UttCu p 213 UttN & UttS p 375

2. **Caṁḍavaḍaṁsaa** (Candravatamsaka) Same as **Caṁdavaḍeṁsaa** [1]

1 AvaH p 366

Caṁḍavaḍiṁsaa (Candrāvatamsaka) See **Caṁḍavaḍaṁsaa** [1]

1 UttN & UttS p 375 UttCu p 213

Caṁḍavega (Caṇḍavega) A resident of the city of **Kāimdī** He had killed **Amayaghosa**.[1]

1 SamS 78

1 **Caṁḍā** (Caṇḍā) A goddess [1]

1 Ava p 19

2. Caṁḍā One of the three councils of **Imdas**(1) like **Camara Bali Dharaṇa** etc [1]

1 Sth 154

Caṁḍiyā (Candikā) A goddess [1]

1 AcaC p 61 P A p 39 KalpDh p 12

1 Camda (Candra) A lord of the **Joisiya** gods His territory starts at a distance of 880 *yojanas* above th s earth [2] He res des in the celestial abode called **Camdavadimsaa** He has four pr nc pal w ves (1) **Camdappabhā**(2) (2) **Dosinabhā**(2) (3) **Accimāli**(2) and (4) **Pabhamkara**(3) His family consists of 88 **Gahas** (pl nets) 28 **Nakkhatta** (1) (constellations) and 66975 *Koṭak ti* (ro e mult pl ed by c ore) **T ras**(3) (tars) He lives for one *Palyopama* and one lakh y ars He had descended to see **Mahāvira** at **Rāyagiha** and had staged a drama before h m [7] The lunar ecl pse is caused when **Rahu**(1) co ers the Camda

There are two Camdas (moons) over **Jambūdiva** four over **Lavanasa mudda** twelve over **Dhayaikhamda** forty two over **Kalodah** and seventy two over the first half of **Pukkhar varadi a**

The path of Camda in the sky is called the c rcle of the moon Such circles a e fifteen in n mber [0]

1 Bh 169 P j 50 S 97 J m 170
2 S 89 D 84
3 J m 170
4 S 97 J 202 J m 170 J 156
5 S 91 J 194 D 157 8 J m 163 S m 88
6 N 3 1 De 159
7 N 3 1
8 Bh 453
9 S 100 J 155 Bha 363 Jam 126 De 148 50
10 Jam 142 S 45 Sam 62, J 177

2 Camda F rst chapter of **Dihadasa** At present it is available as the first chapter f **Pupph ya**

1 Sth 755
2 N 3 1

3 Camda A celestial abode of **Saṇamkumāra**(1) and **Māhimda**(3) The gods born h re l ve for three *sagar pama* years in the maximum

1 Sam 3

4 Camda Throne of **Camda**(1)

1 S 97

5 Camda A mountain on the eastern border of the **Vappa district of Mahāvideha** and to th north of river **Sioya** One of its four **summits also** bears the same name

1 J m 102 Sth 302 434 637

6. **Camda** A summit of the western **Ruyaga**(1) mountain[1]

1 Sth 643

Camdautta (Candragupta) King of **Pāḍaliputta.** He was son of a peacock keeper *(moraposaga=mayurapoṣaka)* living in a village belonging to the kingdom of **Namda**(1) It was **Cāṇakka** with whose help he got the kingdom of Pāḍaliputta after the defeat of king Namda in an attack conspired by Cāṇakka A daughter of Namda was afterwards married to Camdautta[1] His son **Bimdusāra**(2) became king of Paḍaliputta after his death[2] **Kuṇāla**(1) son of **Asoga**(1) and the grandson of Bimdusara was his great grandson[3]

1 AvaCu I pp 563 5 DasCu pp 52 81 SamS 70 N Cu. IV p 10 II p 361
2 K lpDh p 164 A H p 70 N sCu
3 BrhBh 3276 Ni Bh 5745 V K p 275

Camdaotta (Candragupta) See **Camdautta**[1]

1 AvaC II p 281

Camdakamta (Candrakanta) A heavenly abode in **Sanamkumāra**(1) and **Māhimda**(3) The gods born therein live for three *sagaropama* years in the maximum[1]

1 Sam. 3

Camdakamtā (Candrakanta) A wife of **Cakkhuma, a Kulagara** (governor) of the current **Osappini**[1]

1 A aN 159 V s 1572 T 79 Sam 157 Sth 556

Camdakūḍa (Candrakuta) A heavenly abode in **Sanamkumāra**(1) and **Māhimda**(3) where gods live maximum for three *sagaropama* years.[1]

1 Sam 3

Camdagavijjhaya (Candrakavedhyaka) Identical with **Camdagavejjhaga.**

1 AvaH p 740

Camdagavejjhaga (Candrakavedhyaka) An **Amgabāhira Ukkālia** text[1] It consists of 175 verses It explains how one should behave at the time of death[2]

1 Pak p 43 Nan 44 AvaCu II p 224 NisCu IV p 235
2 Cand 117 75

Camdagutta (Candragupta) See **Camdautta**[1]

1 AvaCu. I p 78 DasCu p 81 Sam 70 BrhBh. 3276 AvaH p 434 NisCu III p 424

Camdaghosa (Candraghoṣa) King of **Arakkhuri**[1]

1 AvaN 1297

Camdacchāya (Candracchaya) King of **Campā** the capital of **Aṁga(1)**.[1] He attacked **Mihilā** to get in marriage **Malli(1)** the daughter of king **Kumbha** by whose beauty he was bewildered He was pursuaded by Malli not to run after ugly things like a human body He was so much impressed by the arguments advanced by her that he renounced the world and took to ascet cism In course of t me he obtained omniscience and attained libera tion See also **Malli**

1 Jha 65 69 70

1 **Camdajasa** (Candrayaśa) Wife of **Vimalavāhaṇa(6)** the first **Kulagara** (governor) of the current **Osappiṇī** (descending cycle)[1]

1 A N 159 V 1572 T 79 S m 157 A M p 155

2 **Camdajasā** S ster of **Camḍajjhaya** king of **Arakkhurī** and wife of **Sujāta(2)** son of **Dhaṇamitta** of **Campa** She suffered from leprosy

1 A C II p 198 A N 1298 A M p 710

Camdajjhaa (Candradhvaja) See **Camdajjhaya**

1 A H p 710

Camdajjhaya (Cand adhvaja) A celestial abode of **Sanamkumāra(1)** and **Māhimda(3)** where gods live ma mum for th ee *saga opama* years

1 S m 3

Camdanakamtha (Candanakantha) A kettle drum (*bher*) belonging to **Kaṇha(1)**[1]

1 V 1446 8 VisK pp 418 9

Camdanajja (Candanarya) See **Camdanā(1)**

1 T 462

Camdaṇapayava (Canda ap dapa) A garden at **Miyagāma**

1 Vp 2

Camdanabala (Candanabal) Same as **Camdanā(1)**

1 A a p 28

1 **Camdanā** (Candana) Ch ef nun d sc ple of **Mahāvīra** She was at the head of th rty s x thousand n ns King **Dahivāhaṇa** of **Campā** was her father Her original name was **Vasumaī(1)** Once king **Sayāṇia** of **Kosambī** attacked Campa King Dahivahana however escaped whereas queen **Dhāriṇī(3)** and her daughter pr ncess **Vasumaī(1)** were captured by a camel-driver[2]

1 Kalp 135 Tir 462 D sCu p 50 Bh 382 A C I p 320 A t 17 26 A a p 28 S m 157

2 Acc d ng to A aH p 223 they w re captured by a boatman.

The queen died on the way whereas the princess was sold to merchant **Dhaṇāvaha**(1) of Kosambı **Mūlā** the wife of the merchant started harassıng her under the suspıcıon that one day she might usurp her position as a co-wife

It was Caṁdanā who fulfilled the sıx months (five days less) *abhigraha* (self-imposed restriction ın the matter of acceptıng food) undertaken by Mahāvıra by offerıng hım cooked black beans [3] She had **Miyāvaī** (1) as one of her chief dıscıples Her repentance for wrongly admonısh ng Mıyāvaı became the cause of her omnıscıence [4]

3 AvaC I pp 318 9 K lpV p 170 K lpDh p 109 AvaN 521
4 A aC I p 615

2 Caṁdaṇā A cıty to whıch merchant **Datta**(12) belonged [1]

1 Ni 3 7

Caṁdaṇāgarī (Candranagarı) One of the four branches of **Uttarabalissahagaṇa**(2) [1]

1 Kalp p 257

Caṁdadaha (Candradraha) See **Caṁdaddaha**

1 Sth 434

Caṁdadīva (Candradv pa) An ısland to the east of mount **Maṁdara**(3) at a dıstance of twelve thousand *yojanas* ın the **Lavaṇa** ocean [1] Sımılar ıslands also exıst ın the **Kālodahi** ocean etc

1 J 162
2. Ib d 163 7

Caṁdaddaha (Candradraha) A lake ın **Uttarakuru**(1)[1]

1 J v 150 Jam 89 Sth 434

Caṁdapaṇṇatti (Candraprjñapti) An **Aṁgabāhira Kālia** text [1] also known as seventh **Uvaṁga** [2] It gıves descrıptıon of the moon as the name suggests Thıs work as ıt ıs avaılable now ıs ıdentıcal wıth **Sūriyapaṇṇatı**[3] whıch deals wıth both the sun (in the fırst half) and moon (ın the second half)

1 Nan 44 Pak p 44 NısBh 62 Jı M p 174 PrajM p 99 SamA. p 13 SthA. p. 344 Sth. 152, 277
2. JamS p 1
3 VyaM I p 8

Caṁdapavvaya (Candraparvata) See **Caṁda**(5) [1]

1 Sth 302 434 637

Caṁdapura (Candrapura) Birthplace of **Caṁdappabha** the eighth **Titthaṁkara** It is also known as **Caṁdāṇaṇā**(2) [1] It is identical with moden Candrāvatı a village near Banars.[2]

1 Sam. 157 Tir 496 AvaN 382
2. LIA p. 276.

Camdappabha (Candraprabha) See **Camdappaha**

1 Sam 3 Ava p 4 Sam 93

1 **Camdappabhā** (Candraprabha) F rst chapter of the eighth subsection of **Nāyādhammakahā**

1 Jna 156

2 **Camdappabhā** Daughter of **Camdapppabha**(3) and **Camdasirī**(1) of **Mahurā**(1) She was in t ated by **Titthaya a Pāsa**(1) After death she took birth as a pr ncipal wife of **Camda**(1)

1 Jna 156

3 **Camdappabhā** One f the f ur pr nc p l wi of **Camda**(1) She is the same as **Camdappabha**(2)

1 Jna 156 Bh 406 J 0 S 97 106 J 170 Sth 273

4 **Camdappabha** A palanquin sed for **Maha ra** on the occasion of his renunc at n Th m tl nan of tl p ilanq in used for **Siyala** the tenth **Titthamkar**

1 K lp 113 S m 1 7 A Bl) A C I p 58 \ 1991 A | 179 K lpV p 148 K lpDh p 95 S m 157

5 **Camdappabha** N me of ne f the fou imag s of *J nas* installed by **Cakkavatti Bharaha**(1) on mount **Atthavaya** where **Usaha**(1) got emanci pation

1 A C I p 24

1 **Camdappaha** (Cand p bha) Eighth **Titthamkara** of the current **Osappiṇi** He is also known a **Sasi**(1) He was so f k ng **Mahāsena**(4) and his queen **Lakkhana**(3) of **Camdapura** [3] H s height wa one hundred and fifty *dhanusas* He was white in complex on just like moon He renounced the world al ng with one thousand men He used **Aparāiyā**(12) palanquin on that occasion He rec d his fi st alms at **Pauma Samḍa** from **Soma datta**(3)[8] His sacred tree was *naga k a*[3] His first male disciple was **Diṇṇa**(2) and first woman d sc pl **Sumana**(3) [0] He had ninety three groups of asce tics *(ga as)* and the same number of group leaders **(Ganaharas)** two and a half lakh mal d sciples and three lakh e ghty thousand woman disciples

1 A p 4 Kalp 197 A N 1090 Tir 321 Mahan p 118 Sth 520
2 A N 370 V 1758
3 S m 157 A N 382 385 387
4 Sam 101 A N 378 T 362
5 A aN 376 Ti 342
6 Sam 157 AvaN 224 Tir 391
7 Sam 157
8 A N 327 Sam 157
9 S m 157 T 405
10 Sam 157 Tir 447 458

under him[11] He attained liberation on mount **Sammeya** at the age of one million *pūrva* years[12] In his previous birth he was **Dīhabāhu**(1)[13]

11 Sam 93 AvaN 257 266 Tir 447
12 Sth 735 A N 272 307
13 Sam 157

2 Camdappaha A celes ial abod n **Sanamkumāra**(1) and **Māhimda(3)** where gods l ve maximum for three *Saga opama* years

1 Sam 3 J 156

3 Camdappaha A house holder of **Mahurā**(1) He had a daughter named **Camdappabhā** by his wife **Camdasiri**(1)[1]

1 J 156

Camdappahā (Candraprabha) S e **Camdappabhā**

1 Aca 2 179

Camdabhāgā (Candrabhaga) A tr butary of river **Simdhu**(1) It is identified with modern Chinab

1 Sth 470 GDA p 47

Camdalessa (Candraleśya) A h avenly abode of **Sanamkumāra**(1) and **Māhimda**(3) where gods live max mum for three *Sagaropama* years

1 Sam 3

1 Camdavadimsaa (Candrāvatamsaka) A celestial abode meant for the residence of **Camda**(1)[1]

1 Su 97 J m 170

2 Camdavadimsaa (Candra atamsaka) Se **Camdavademsaa**[1]

1 Mar 440

Camdavademsaa (Candravatamsaka) King of **Sāeya** He had two wives **Dhārini** and one more[1] He had **Gunacamda**[2] and **Manicamda**(2) as two[3] sons from Dharini and two more from the other one Gunacamda was the heir-apparent and Municamda was appointed as governor of Ujjeni. Camdavademsaa once made a resolve and meditated for the whole night So he died there-of[4] Then Gunacamda became the king of Saeya

1 AvaCu I p 492 Haribhadras i mention their n e Sud msan and P yadarhsan espect ely A aH p 366
2 The AvaH (p 366) mentions Saga racamda.
3 In A aH (p 366) the ame a e G nacamda and Bal camda
4 Mar 440 AvaCu I p 492
5 A aCu I p 492 AvaH p 366

Camdavanna (Camdavarna) A celestial abode in **Sanamkumāra**(1) and

Māhimda(3) where gods live for maximum period of three *Sagaropama* years[1]

1 Sam 3

Camdavimāṇa (Candrav mana) A lestial bode where **Joisiya** god res de It is situated at a d stance of 880 *yojànas* from th s earth It keeps on revolving constantly

1 J 196 200 J m 164 6 171 S 94 98

Camdasimga (Candraśrnga) A celest al abode in **Sanamkumāra**(1) and **Māhimda** where gods l ve maximum for three *Sagaropama* years[1]

1 S m 3

Camdasittha (Candrasr ta) A heavenly abode s milar to **Camdavanna**

1 S m 3

1 **Camdasiri** (Candraśri) Wife f merchant **Camdappabha**(3) of **Mahura**(1)

1 J 156

2 **Camdas ri** W fe of m hant **Dh mmas ha**(4) of **Pad l putt**

1 S mS 70

Camdassa aggamahisi (Candrasya agramahisi) S venth sub ection of the second sect on of **Nayadhammakaha** There occu s some confusion in the text as regards the orders of their descriptio ı

1 Jn 148 Ib d 1 5 6

Camda (Cand) Caj tal f **Camda**(1)

1 J m 170 J 162

Camdanana (Candranana) F rst of the twenty four **Titthamkaras** of the **Eravaya**(1) region in **Jambūdiva** He was contemporary of **Usabha**(1) and attained liberation on mount **Mehakuda**[3] He is also known as **Balacamdānana**

1 S m 159 2 T 96 3 Ib d 551 4 T r 314

1 **Camdāṇana** (Candranana) One of the four everlasting images of *Jinas*[1]

1 J 137 Sth 307 Raj 124

2 **Camdānanā** Birth place of T tthayara **Camdappabha**(1)[1] See **Camdapura**

1 A N 382

1 **Camdābha** (Candrabha) A celestial abode where gods live for a max mum per od cf e ght *Sagarop ma* years It is a **Logamtiya** abode The **Gaddatoya** gods l ve there It is just like **Acci**

1 Sam 8 2. Bh 243

2 Camdābha. Eleventh of the fourteen **Kulagara** (governors) of the current **Osappini** in **Bharaha**(2) See **Abhicamda**(1)

1 Jam. 28

3 Camdābha Indentical with **Camdappaha** [7]

1 Sam 8 AvaN 1090

Camdāvatta (Candrāvarta) A celestial abode in **Sanamkumāra**(1) and **Māhimda**(3) in which gods are born with a maximum longevity of three *Sagaropama* years

1 Sam 3

Camdavijjhaya (Candravedhyaka) See **Camdagavejjhaga**

1 N 44 PakY p 63

Camdāvejjhaya (Candravedhyaka) Same as **Camdaga vejjhahaga** [1]

1 C nd 3

1 Camdimā (Candrika) Sixth chapter of the third section of **Anuttarova vāiyadasā** [2]

1 A t 3

2 Camdimā Son of **Bhadda**(8) a lady merchant of **Sāeya** He renounced the world and became a disciple of **Mahāvira** After death he took birth as a god in the heavenly abode **Savvatthasiddha** After one more birth he will attain liberation

1 A ut. 6

3 Camdimā Tenth chapter of the first section of **Nayādhammakahā**

1 Jna 5 S m 19 JnaA p 10

4 Camdimā Tenth chapter of the fifth section of **Viyāhapannatti** [1]

1 Bha 176

Cāmduttarāvadimsaga (Candrottarāvatamsaka) A celestial abode in **Sana mkumāra**(1) and **Māhimda**(3) where gods live for three *Sāgaropama* years [1]

1 Sam 3

Camdotarana (Candrāvatarana) A park situated outside the city of **Kosambi** It was visited by **Mahāvira** [1] It might have been so named as god *Candra* (moon) descended here to worship **Mahāvira**

1 Vip 24 Bha 441

2 Camdotarana (Candravatarana) A shrine situated outside the city of **Uddamdapura** **Gosāla** s second *pauttaparihāra* (entrance into another's body) took place here.[1] It might have been named after god *Candra* (moon) who descended here to pay homage to **Mahāvira.**

1 Bha. 550

Camdodaya (Candrodaya) A garden outside the city of **Candrānanā** [2]

1 PinN 212 3 2 P NM p 76

Camdoyaraṇa (Candravatarana) See **Camdotarana**

1 Bh 50

Camdovataraṇa (Candravatarana) Same as **Camdotarana**

1 Bha 441

Campaa (Campaka) Guardian de ty of the **Campagavana** forest

1 J 136

Campagavana (Campakavana) A for t at a d t ıc f fı e hı ndred *yojana* from **Vijayā**(8) the cap tal of **V ppa**(1)

1 J 136

Campayavad msaa (Campakavatımsak) On f tl fı e celestial abodes belonging to **Sakka**(3)

1 Bh 165

Camparaman jja (Campı am n y) A g rd t th **kum r a** settlement It was v s ted by **Mahav a a** compan ed h **Gosala**

1 A N 478 V 1932

1 Campa (Cap tal of **Amga**(1) an **Ar ya** terr tory n **Bharaha**(2) The shrine of **Amgamamd ra** tood on ts outskirts Tl ıs city was the place of birth renunc at on and emanc pıt o of **Vāsupujja** the twelfth **Titthamkara** [3] King **Camdacchaya** contemporary of **Titthamkara** **Malli**(1) merchant **Arahaṇnaga**(1) goldsm tl **Anamgasena** o **Kumaranamd** belonged to ıt King **Kanna** also reigned here [7] **Kosia**(4) hailed from this place [8] It was visited by **Pāsa**(1) the twenty-th rd **Titthamkara** [9] Merch nts l ke **Sudaṁsaṇa**(9) [10] **Kāmadev** **Dhan** (5) a d rtuo s lad s *ariı* l ke **Subhaddā**(13)[13] and **Camd nā**(1) also belonged to this c ty After the death of **king** **Seṇia**(1) his son **Kuṇia** sh ft d h s capital from **Rāyagiha** to Campa [1] **The** city is beautifully de c ıbed n the f rst chapter of **Uvavā ya** *Ā ārya* **S jjambhava** had compo d tl e text of **Dasa e l va** and taught ıt to **his**

1 P J 37 N C III p 139 S tS p 122
2 Bh 550
3 A N 307 382 V 1702 T 501 553
4 Jna 69 SthA p 401
5 J a 69
6 Ni C III p 140 1
7 Jna 117
8 A C II p 193
9 J 152
10 Bh K 81 A C II p 70
11 Up 18 SthA p 509
12 A C I p 531
13 B hBh 6181 N Bh 6606 **DasCu** 48 A C II p 269
14 A C I pp 318 9
15 N r 1 1 A aCu II p 172 **UttS.** p 105 Bh 492

disciple Maṇaga in this very city [6] Titthayara Mahāvīra had spent three rainy seasons here [17] It is identified with modren Campānagar four miles to the west of Bhagalpur [18]

There is another Campā in the island of Dhāyaikhamḍa It was the capital of Vāsudeva(1) Kavila(1) contemporary of Vāsudeva(2) Kaṇha(1) [19]

16 DasC p 7
17 Kalp 122 KalpV p 188 A Cu I pp 284 320 AvaN 524 Bha 491
18 GDA p 44
19 J 125 See iso Jna 44 AvaCu II pp 164 204 211 Mar 489· NisBh. 5741 Ant 2 Vip 34 Bha 550 UttC p 80 A p 27 Utt 21 1 BrhBh 5225 AvaCu I pp 89 397 A aN 1288

2 Campā See Campā(1)

1 J a 125

Campijjiyā (Campiyā) One of the four branches to **Uduvād yagana**[1]

1 Kalp p 259

Cakka (Cakra) A god under **Vesamana**(9)

1 Bha 168

Cakkapura (Cakrapura) A towm where **Kumthu**(1) the seventeenth **Titthamkara** performed his first *Pa anā* **Purisapumdaria** the sixth **Vāsudeva**(1) and **Aṇamda**(1) the sixth **Baladeva**(2) belonged to it

1 A aN 325
2 Ib d 408 Sam 158

Cakkapurā (Cakrapurī) Capital of **Vaggu** a (district) to the north of river **Sitoda** in **Mahāvideha**

1 J m 102 Sth 637

Cakkavaṭṭi (Cakravartin) Supreme king of the earth up to its four ends and master of Caturdaśaratna (fourteen gems) He is a god among men Disc (*Cakka*—a weapon) is his main gem He is additionally master of *ṇavanidhi* (nine treasures) and thirty two thousand kings His kingdom comprises of the land with sea as its border [2] In the case of the **Bharaha**(2) region a Cakkavattı is the lord of all its six divisions[3] comprising the territory from **Himavamta**(5) to the sea.[4] He is a king like one umbrella and one lord, i e a sovereign king [5] He has four fold army of horses ele phants, chariots and infantry He has sixty four thousand wives [7] The mother of a Cakkavattı like that of a **Titthamkara** sees fourteen dreams while

1 Utt 11 22 UttS p 350 J v 111 Bha 461 Sth. 558 Pra 15 AvaCu I p 208
2 Bha 461 BhaA p 585 Pras 15 AvaCu. I p 208 Tir 294 ff Sth 558 673 Sam 14
3 UttS. p 350 Tir 565
4 Pras 15 PrasA. p 68 AvaCu I p 208
5 Pras. 15
6 Pras. 15 UttS p 350
7 Pras. 15 PrasA p 68 AvaCu I p 208.

conceiving him [8] Cakkavattis never take b rth in the families of lower status They take birth in the *ksatriya-kula* [9] A Cakkavatti is always superior to a **Vāsudeva(1)** and inferior to a T tthamkara in all respects [10] He is twice stornger than a Vasudeva [1] He bears 1008 lucky marks or signs [12] In worldly pleasures and prosper ty none can compete him [3] In **Jambuddiva** there exist four Cakkavattis at the minimum and sometimes this number reaches to thirty at the maximum i e there are four permanent Cakkava ttis in **Mahāvideha** whereas there are sometimes twenty e ght in Mahāvideha and two n Bharaha(2) and **Era y (1)** [1] In ev ry **Osappiṇ** and **Ussappiṇi** twelve Cakkavattis are born in Eravaya(1) as well a in Bharaha(2) [1] Eleven of them appear in the **Dūsamasūsamā** era [6] ai d one n **Susamadūsamā** [7] A Cakkavatti s also known as **Cakkah ra** [8] and **Cakki**

The names of the twelve Cakkavatt s of the Bharaha(2) region of this Osappini are as follows —

Bharaha(1) **Sagara** **Maghava(1)** **Sanamkuma a(3)** **Samti** **Kumthu(1)** **Ara,** **Subhūma(1)** **Mahāpauma(4)** **Har sena(1)** **Jaya(1)** and **Bambhadatta(1)**

The names of the twel e would be Cakka atti f the **Bharaha(2)** region are as follows **Bharaha(7)** **Dīhadamta(3)** **Gūdhadamta(3)** **Suddhadamta(1)** **Siriutta** or **S ricamda(2)** **Siribhu** **Si soma** **Pauma(7)** **Mahāpauma(3)** **Vimalavāhaṇa(2)** **Vipulavahna** or **Viulavahana(1)** and **Varittha**

8 Bh 578
9 K lp 17 18 A C I p 239 V 1846
10 A N 571 A C p 155 S tS pp 166 171
11 A N 75 V 801
12 N C III p 383 T 14
13 V 2590
14 J m 173 J mS p 537 Sth 89
15 S m 158 159 A C I p 215 T 558 ff
16 J m 34 40
17 J mS pp 166 177
18 S m 147 A N 74
19 A N 422
20 S m 158 A N 374 5
21 S m 159 T 1124 5

Cakkavatt vijaya (Cakravart vijaya) A t rr tory or distr ct which a **Cakkavatti** conquers There are in all thirty four such territories thirty two in **Mahāvideha** and the other two be ng **Bharaha(2)** and **Eravaya(1)** in **Jambuddiva** Each Cakkavattivijaya of Mahav deha is $16592\frac{2}{19}$ *yojanas* long and somewhat less than 2213 *y jana* br ad It is dentical with **Vijaya(23)** For the names of the th rty two d stricts of Mahavideha see **Mahāvideha**

1 Sam 34 SamA p 62 J mS pp 341 2 J m 93 95 102 Sth 637 J v 141 See 1 Sam 68

Cakkahara (Cakradhara) Same as **Cakkavatti** [1]

1 Sam. 147 A aN 74 Vis 800

Cakkāuha (Cakrāyudha) F rst **Ganadhara**[1] (principal disciple) of **Samti** the sixteenth **Titthamkara**

1 Sam 157 T 451 UttK p 332

Cakkāha (Cakrādha?) Same as **Cakkāuha**[1]

1 Sam. 157

Cakki (Cakrın) Same as **Cakkavatti**[1]

1 Vıs 1784 Av N 422

Cakkesari (Cakreśvarı) A goddess

1 Ava p 18

Cakkhukamta (Caksu kanta) A presıdıng deıty of the **Kumḍaloda** ocean.[1]

1 Jiv 185

Cakkhukamtā (Caksuskanta) Wıfe of the fıfth **Kulagara Pasenai**(4) of the current **Osappiṇı** (descend ng cyćle) ın **Bharaha**(2)

1 T 79 AvaN 159 Sam 157 Sth 556

Cakkhuma (Cak u mat) Second[1] or eıghth[2] **Kulagara** (governor) of the current descendıng cycle ın **Bharaha**(2) accordıng to two dıfferent tradıtıons **Camdakamtā** ıs hıs wıfe[3] See also **Vimalavāhana**(6)

1 A N 155 V 1568 Sam 157 Sth 556

2 J m 28 9

3 S m 157

Cakkhusubha (Caksuśśubha) A pres dıng deıty of the **Kumdaloda** ocean[1]

1 J 185

Caṇagapura (Canakapura) A town establıshed ın place of **Khıtipatitthıya**(2) **Usabhapura**(1) was establıshed ın place of Canagapura **Kusaggapura** ın place of Usabhapura and **Rāyagiha** ın place of Kusaggapura

1 A C II p 158 A aN 1279 UttS p 105

Caṇıa (Canaka) Father of **Cānakka**[1]

1 A Cu I p 563

Caṇıyaggāma (Caṇakagrāma) A vıllage ın **Golla**(1) country It was the bırth place of **Cāṇakka**[1]

1 A aCu I p 563

Caturaṃgijja (Caturangıya) Thırd chapter of **Uttarajjhayaṇa**.[1]

1 Sam 36 UttN p 9 141 UttCu p 91 AcaCu p 4.

1 Camara Lord *(ındra)* of the southern **Asurakumāra** gods[1] The name of hıs capıtal ıs **Camaracamcā**[2] He possesses thırty four lakh celestıal mansıons[3] He has five prıncıpal wıves **Kālı**(1) **Rāi**(4) **Rayaṇi**(2) **Vijjū**(2) and **Mehā**[4] Once he had gone up to fight with **Sakka**(3) the lord *(indra)*

1 Praj 46, Jam 119 Bha 116 142-4 405 Sam 16 7 36 51 64, Jiv 118 9 AvaN 519, 525

2 Sam 33 Bha 84 490 Jna 148

3 Sam 34

4. Jna. 148-9, Bha. 405

of the first heavenly world and was saved from his thunderbolt by the grace of **Titthayara Mahāvīra** This incident is regarded as one of the ten wonderful events **Camara** had helped **Kūnia** in his war against **Cedaga.**[7] Camara has under him four **Logapālas**[6] and s ven General or commanders of army as follows —**Soma**(3) **Jama**(2) **Varuna**(3) **Ves mana**(6) **Duma**(3) **Sodāmi Kumthu**(2) **Loh yakkha**(3) **Kimnara**(3) **Rittha**(8) a d **Giyarai**(2)

5 Bh 144
6 K lpV p 19
7 Bh 301 2
8 Sth 256 273 Bh 406
9 Sth 404 582

2 Camara Second chapte of th th d sect on f **Viyah pannatti**
1 Bh 1 6

3 Cama a F r t C dh (p i ip l d pl) of **Sumai**(7) the fifth **Titthamkar**

1 S m 157 T 446

Camaracamca (Cama acanca) Cap t l f C **mara**(1) the lord f the southern **Asurakumar** gods It s s tuat d t a d ta ce of f y ty thousand *yojanas* b low **Rayanappabha**(?) hell It fully desc b d n th eventh as well as eighth chapte of th cond s ct on of **V yahapannatt** [3]

1 J m 119 Bh 116 142 144 405 490 Sth 535 S 33 J 148 9
Bh 490
3 Bh 84

Camarassa aggamahisi (Cama asya agramah) First subsect on of **Nāyā dhammak ha**

1 J 148

Cammakhamdia (Carm kl a d ka) A cl ss of mendi ants who put on hides
1 A 0 A H p 25

Ca a Fir t cl apter of tl e fo t tl s t of **Viyahapannatti**
1 Bh 500

Caraga (Ca aka) A class of tr dent holding *(ti da d n)* med cant ge t ng their fo d by viol nt means

1 A C pp 22 95 173 61 265 A 20 26 P j 265 Jna 105 Bh 25 J tBh 239 B hBh 1548 A H p 25 Jh A p 195

Carana Same as **Caranavihi** (2)
1 UttN p 9

Caranavihi (Caranavidhi) One of the twenty nine **Ukkaliya** text [1] It deals with monastic conduct [2] It is not extant now
1 Nan 44 Pak p 43
2 NanM p 209 NanCu p 58

2. Caraṇavihi Thirty first chapter of **Uttarajjhayana**

1 Sam 36 UttN pp 9 611 UttS p 618

1 Carama Fifth chapter of the nineteenth section of **Viyāhapaṇṇatti.**[1]

1 Bha 648

2 Carama Tenth chapter of **Paṇṇavaṇā**[1]

1 Praj 160

Carima (Carama) Same as **Carama** (2)

1 Praj V 4

1 Calaṇa (Calana) F rst chapter of the first section of **Viyāhapaṇṇatti**

1 Bh 3 Bh A p 5

2 Calana T nth chapter of the first section of **Viyāhapaṇṇatti**

1 Bh 3

Cāuramg jja (Caturangiya) See **Caturamgijja**[1]

1 S m 36 AnuH p 141

Cāṇakka (Canakya) Son of **Caṇia** a Brahmana of the village of **Caṇiyaggāma** in **Golla**(1) country Once he approached king **Namda**(1) of **Pādali putta** with the hope of getting ome wealth He was insulted by the king s men there Enraged by this he demolished the Namda dynasty with the help of **Camdagutta** and made h m king of Padal putta and becam himself minister of the king[1] After the death of king Camdagutta **B mdusāra**(2) took over as the king and **Subamdhu**(3) as the minister Canakka on the other hand obtaining from all worldly act vities and abandoning all food practised meditation and died patiently in his hut that was burnt by Subamdhu out of envy

1 A C I pp 563 5 N Bh 4463 ff AcaCu p 49 A S p 100 DasCu p 103 N sC IV p 100
2 S ms 73 5 Bhak 16 M 478 D sC p 81 VyaBh 10 592 J tBh 531 N sC II p 33

Cāṇūra A wrestler k lled by **Vāsudeva**(2) **Kaṇha**(1) in the court of **Kamsa**[1](2)

1 Pra 15

Cāturamgijja or **Cāturamgejja** (Caturangiya) See **Caturamgijja**[1]

1 UttCu p 91

Cāmaracchāya Family name of the **Sāi**(2) constellation

1 Jam 159 Sur 50

Cāraṇa Ninth chapter of the twentieth section of **Viyāhapaṇṇatti**

1 Bha 662

1 Cāraṇagaṇa One of the nine groups of monks under **Mahāvīra.**[1]

1 Sth 680

2 Cāranagana A monastic line or ginating from preceptor **Sirigutta**[1] It had four branches *(śakhas)* and seven fam lies (*Kulas*) namely **Hariyamā lāgārī Samkāsiyā Gavedhuā** and **Vijjanāgar Vatthalijja Pidhammiya Hālijja Pūsamitthijja Mālijj Vedaya** and **Kanhasaha** respectively[1]

1 K lp (Ther 1) 7 K lpV pp 258 9

Caranabhāvaṇa (Caranabhavana) An **Amgabāhira Kālia** text It deals with ascetics possessed of the power known as *Cara a labdhi* A monk w th fifteen years standing is ent tled to learn it It is not xtant

1 P k p 45 P kY p 69 2 Vy 10 29

Cāru First disciple of **Sambhava**(1) the third **Titthamkara**

1 S m 157 T 445

Caruganạ Perhaps same as **Tharugiṇa**

1 Bh 380

1 Carudatta Son of a merchant H lost all h s wealth after a prostitute and wand red h ther and thither f r li el hood with h s matern l uncle He had also been to **Suvaṇṇabhūmi**

1 A C p 50 S tS p 196 S tC pp 239-40

2 **Cārudatta** Father of **Vacchi** w f of **Cakkavatti Bambhadatta**(1)

1 UttN p 379

Carupavvaya (Caruparvata) A nounta n in the **Sal lavai** (distr c) of the **Mahā ideha** region

1 Jna 64

Cāruya (Caruka) See **Caru**[1]

1 T 445

Cāvonnata (Caponnata) A celestial abode in **Arana** where gods live max mum for twenty one *Sagaropama* years

1 Sam 21

1 Citta Son of a Cāndala (low caste) of Vanarasi and brother of **Sambhūya**(2) He renounced the world and took to asceticism He had several incarnations along w th **Cakkavatti Bambhadatta**(1) as his brother He made an abortive attempt t enl ghten the pleasure loving Bambhadatta[1]

1 UttCh 13 UttC p 214 S tC p 109 UttN & UttS pp 374 5 UttN pp 185 7

2. Citta Charioteer of king Paesi of Seyaviyā He initiated the king into religion through Kesi(1)

1 Raj 145 ff Bha. 647

3 Citta A Logapāla of each Veṇudeva and Veṇudāli the two lords of Suvaṇṇakumāra gods [1]

1 Bh 169 Sth 256

4 Citta Father of Vijjumai and Vijjumālā and father in law of Cakkavatti Bambhadatta(1)

1 UttN p 379

5 Citta Barbar-attendent of king Siridāma af Mahurā(1) [1]

1 V p 26

Cittautta (Citragupta) See Cittagutta

1 S m 159

1 Cittakanaga (Citrakanakā) A principal Disākumāri goddess of a sub quarter of Ruyaga(1) mountain

1 J m 114 T 161

2 Cittakaṇagā A Vijjukumāri-mahattariyā goddess [1] She is identical with Cittakanagā(1)

1 Sth 259 2 SthA p 199

1 Cittakūḍa (Citrakuta) A Vakkhāra mountain in Mahāvideha It is situated to the north of river Sīā(1) to the south of mount Nilavamta(1) to the east of Kaccha(1) and to the west of Sukaccha(1) [1]

1 J m 94 Sth 302 434 637 Mar 465

2 Cittakūḍa A god residing on Cittakūḍa(1) [1]

1 Jam 94

3 Cittakūḍa A summit of Cittakūḍa(1) [1]

1 J m 94

4 Cittakūḍa (Citrakūta) A mountain in Devakuru It is situated on one side of river Sioā and Vicittakūḍa stands on the other side of the river It is one thousand *yojanas* high It is an abode of Jambhaga gods It is also known as Cittapavvaya [2]

1 Sam 113 SamA p 105 BhaA p 654 2 Bha 533

Cittakhuḍḍaa (Citrakṣudraka) An ascetic [1]

1 AcaCu. p. 161 AcaŚi p 201

Cittagutta (Citragupta) Seventeenth of twenty four would be **Titthamkaras** in the **Bharaha**(2) regio and the future b rth of **Revai**(1)

1 Sam 159 T 1113

1 Cittagutta (Citragupta) A principal **Disakumari** goddess residing on the **Vesamana**(8) peak of the southern **Ruyaga**(1) mountain

1 J m 114 Sth 643 T 155

2 Cittagutta A princ pal w fe of each of the four **Logapālas** of **Camara**(1) See also **Soma**(3)

1 Bh 409 Sth 273

Cittapakkha (Citrapaksa) A **Logapāla** of each of **Veṇudeva** and **Venudāli** the two lords *(indras)* of the **Suvannakumara** gods

1 Sth 256 Bh 169

Cittapavvaya (C traparvata) See **C tt kūda**(4)

1 Bha 533

C ttapp ya (C t pr y) M t of k g **Jaun sen** of **Mahu a** He built a b g t nk

1 V k p 294

Cittasambhū jja (C ttasambl tiy) Tl rte i th hapter of **Uttarajjhayana**

1 Sam 36 UttN pp 9 374 UttC pp 213 20

Cittasambhūya (C ttasambhut) See **C ttasambhū jja**

1 S m 36

Cittasenaa (Citrasenaka) Father f **Bhadda**(?2) wife of **Cakkavatti Bam bhadatta**(1)

1 UttN p 379

1 Cittā (Citr) One f the twenty e ght **Nakkhattas**(1) **Tatthā** is its presiding de ty and **Dubbhayana** its family name

1 S 36 50 J m 155 61 Utt 2 23 S m 1

2 Cittā A principal wife of **Soma**(1) a **Logapala** of **Sakka**(3) **The name** of one of the pr ncipal wives of each of the other three **Logapalas** of Sakka(3) namely **Jama**(2) **Varuna**(1) and **Vesamaṇa**(1) **is the same** [1]

1 Bh 406 Sth 273

3 Cittā A principal **Disākumāri** goddess residing in a **sub-quarter of Ruyaga**(1) mountain [1]

1 Jam 114 Tir 161 AvaC I p 138

4 Cittā A **Vijjukumāri-mahattariyā** goddess[1] She is identical with **Cittā**(3)[2]

1 Sth 259 2 SthA p 199

Cittāra (Citrakāra) An **Ariya** (Aryan) professional (industrial) group.[1]

1 Praj 37

Cirā First woman-disciple of **Dhamma**(3) the fifteenth **Titthamkara**.[1] According to **Samavāya** her name is **Sivā**(3)[2]

1 T 459 2 Sam 157

Cilāiputta (Cilātiputra or Kiratiputra) Son of **Cilātiyā**[1] and attendant of merchant **Dhaṇṇa**(1) of **Rāyagiha**. Later he became a robber and committed murders but realised the truth and took to asceticism He endured all troubles patiently and went to **Sahassāra** heavenly region after death[3]

1 AvaC I p 497
2 J 136-40 JtBI 532 V 3341 4
3 AvaC I pp 497 8 AvaN 873 6 VyaBh 10 594 AcaCu p 139 Bh k. 88 Sam 86 M 427 30

Cilāta (Kirata) See **Cilāya**[1]

1 AvaC II p 203

Cilātiyā (Kiratika) Maid servant of merchant **Dhaṇṇa**(1) of **Rāyagiha** She was the mother of **Cilāiputta**

1 A C I p 497

1 Cilāya (Kirata) An **Anāriya** (non-Aryan) territory One living therein is also known a **Cilāya**[1] The Cilayas or Kiratas occupied Nepal northern hilly regions of Bengal and Assam They are identified as a Tibeto-Burman race

1 Praj 37 S tS p 123 Pras 4 P aj M p 55 A Cu I p 191
2 GESM pp 84-5

2 Cilāya King of **Koḍivarisa** a non-Aryan city He had visited the town of **Sāeya** attended **Mahāvira**'s sermon and renounced the world

1 A aCu II p 203 AvaN 1305

3 Cilāya Same as **Cilāiputta**[1]

1 A aN 866

Cilāyaga (Kirātaka) Identical with **Cilāiputta**[1]

1 AvaCu I p 497

Cilāyaputta (Kiratapputra) See **Cilāiputta**[1]

1 AvaN 866 VyaBh. 10 594 AcaCu p 139

Cillaṇā (Cellanā) See **Cellaṇā**[1]

1 Ava p 28

Cillala See **Billala**[1]

1 Praj 37

Ciṇa (Cina) An **Aṇāriya** (non Aryan) country viz China[1] It was famous for China-silk[2]

1 Pra 4 SutS p 123 2 Bha 380 NisCu II p 399 AuC p 15

Ciriga (Cirika) A class of mendicants who used to put on rags collected from road-side[1]

1 An 20 An H p 25

Cumcuna (Cuñcuna) An Ariya community

1 Praj 37

Cumcuya (Cuncuka) An **Anāriya** tribe as well as its habitant also known as **Camcuya**[1] which has been identified with Cenchu of Hiuen Tsang situated near Gazipur

1 Pr 4 SutS p 123 2 LAI p 360

1 **Culaṇī** (Culani) Wife of king **Duvay** of **Kampillapura** She was the mother of **Dovai**

1 J 116

2 **Culani** Wife of king **Bambha**(1) of **Kampillapura** and mother of **Cakkavatti Bāmbhadatta**(1)

1 UttCu p 214 Utt 13 1 UttS pp 767 Sm 158 A N 398

1 **Culaṇipiya** (Culanipitr) Third chapter of **Uvāsagadasā**

1 Up 2 Sth 755

2 **Culaṇipiya** A householder of **Vāṇara** He was one of the ten principal lay votaries *(upasakas)* of **Mahāvira** Once a god with a sword in his hand came to him to test his firmness of faith while he was observing *pauṣadha* a religious vow He killed all his sons before him But Culanipiya was not prepared to give up his faith The god then wanted to kill his mother before him This he could not tolerate He at once stood up to catch hold of the god The god was no more there He had to undergo expiation for this faulty action After death he was born as a god in the **Sohamma** region[1]

1 Upa 27 9

Cullakappasua or **Cullakappasuya** (Ksullakalpaśruta) An **Aṁgabāhira Ukkālia** text[1] It is not extant

1 Nan 44 Pak p 43 VyaBh 7 204

Cullani (Cullani) See **Culani**.[1]

1 Sam 158

1 **Cullasayaa** (Cullaśataka) Fifth chapter of **Uvāsagadasā** [1]

1 Upa. 2 Sth 755

2 **Cullasayaa** A merchant of the city of **Alabhiyā** He was one of the ten chief lay-votaries *(upasakas)* of **Mahāvira** Once a god appeared before him and asked him to give up his vows while he was observing *pausadha* When Cullasayaa did not act accordingly the god killed all his sons before him He was not prepared even then to abandon his vows The god then threatened him to deprive of all his wealth Enraged by this foolish step he at once stood up to catch hold of the god But the god was no longer there He had to expiate for this faultly action After death he took birth as a god in the first celestial region

1 Upa 32 4

Cullasuya (Ksullaśruta) Same as **Cullakappasua** [1]

1 VyaBh 7 204

Cullahimavamta (Ksullahimavat) A mountain in the **Jambuddiva** island It is situated to the south of **Hemavaya** region to the north of **Bharaha**(2) region to the west of eastern and to the east of western Lavanasamudda [1] It is 100 *yojanas* in height 25 *yojanas* in depth and 1052 *yojanas* in width [2] Its eleven peaks are[3] **Siddhāyayanakūda** **Cullahimavamtakūda** **Ilādevī**(5) **Gamgādevikūda** **Bharaha**(5) **Sirikūda**, **Rohiyamsakūda** **Simdhudevikūda** **Suradevikūda**(2) **Hemavayakūda**(1) and **Vesamana**(7) **Cullahimavamtagiri kumāra** is its presiding deity It is identified with the southern slopes of the Himalayas [4]

1 J m 72 75 114 120 AvuCu I p 139 Upa 14 J 141 Sth 197 522
3 J m 75
2 J m 72 Sam 24 100
4 LAI p 278

Cullahimavamtakūda (Ksullahimavatkūta) (i) One of the eleven summits of mount **Cullahimavamta** [1] (ii) The same is the name of a southern peak of mount **Mamdara**(3)

1 Jam 75 Sam 109
2 Sth 522

Cullahimavamtagirikumāra (Ksullahimavatgirikumara) Presiding god of the **Cullahimavamta** mountain [1] See also **Girikumāra**

1 Jam 61 2 75

Cullahimavamtā (Ksullahimavatı) Capital of **Cullahimavamtagirikumāra**, the presiding deity of mount **Cullahimavamta** [1]

1 J m 75

Cũa (Cuta) Guardian deity of the **Cũavaṇa** forest

1 J 136

Cũavaṇa (Cutavana) A mango forest situated at a distance of five hundred *y ja as* to the n rth of **Vij yā**(9) the cap tal of **Vijaya**(18) It is more than twelve thousand *y ja a* in l ngth and five hundred *yojanas* in breadth [1]

1 J 136

Cúyavadimsaya (Cutavatamsak) A heavenly abode belonging to the **Joisiya** class of gods

1 Bha 165

Culani See **Culani**(2)

1 A aN 396

Cũliya (Cul ka) An **Ana ya** (non A yai) count y and ts inhab tants The Culikas are the Sogd ans l g to he north of the r ver Oxus in Turkestan

1 Pr 4 Th P j 37 t t | SGAMJ p 26 f 1 LAI p 360 S y l

Cũliya (Culika) It means appendage F fth sect on of **Ditthi āya** s called Culiya Then we ha **Amgacũl yā V ggacũl yā** and **V yāhacũliyā** The last two chapters of **Mahan siha** are styled as Culiyas [3] The **Ayara** and **Dasa yāl ya** ha e five and two Cul yas res)ectively at their end [4]

1 S m 147 N 57 | 2 N 44
3 CLJ p 142 Mah 242 | 4 A N 11 D N p 15 Da C p 8

Ceia (Caitya) A settlement whe e **Agg ijoa** was born as a Br hm n

1 V 1808 A M p 248 A N 44

Ceḍaa or **Cedaga** (C taka) King of the city of **Vesali** He was a great de otee of **Mahāvira** He had seven daughters (1) **Pabhāvai**(3) (2) **Paumāvai**(8) (3) **Migāvai**(1) (4) **Sivā**(1) (5) **Jetthā**(6) (6) **Sujetthā** and (7) **Cellanā** [1] **Tisala** was his sister He had to fight a battle against king **Kũnia** son of his own daughter Cellanā in fa our of **Halla**(3) and **Vihalla**(1) for a necklace and an elephant [3]

1 AvaC II pp 164 74 N 11 Bh 441 | 3 N 1 1 Vy Bh 10 535 JtBh 479 Bh 300 2
2 A C I p 245

Cedi An A ya (Aryan) country **Sottiyavai** was its cap tal It can be identified with modern Bundelkhand and the adjoining region [2]

1 P j 37 2 GE p 25

Celaṇā (Cellanā) See **Cellaṇā**[1]

1 AvaCu II p 171

Celavāsi (Celavāsin) It is a wrong reading for **Velavāsi**[2]

1 Bha 417 | 2 BhaA p 519 Aup 38

Cellaṇā (Cellanā) Daughter of king **Cedaga** of **Vesālī** and wife of king **Seṇia**(1) of **Rāyagiha**[1] She eloped with Seṇia and **Abhaa**(1) helped the former in this work[2] Her pregnancy-longing of eating the flesh of her husband's heart was cleverly fulfilled by Abhaa(1)[3] She had three sons **Halla**(3) **Vihalla**(1) and **Kūṇia.** She was a great devotee of **Mahāvīra**

1 A Cu I p 371 II p 164 Nir 1 1
2 A aH pp 677-8 A aC II p 165
3 N 1 1 AvaH p 678
4 AvaCu II pp 166-7 An t 1
5 Dasa 10 1 A aCu I p 114

Cokkhā (Coksa) A nun of **Mihilā** Once she had a discussion with princess **Malli**(1) regarding the nature of religion and was defeated by her Thereupon she went to **Kampillapura** described the beauty of Malli before king **Jiyasattu**(2) and instigated him to get her in marriage[1]

1 J 74

Coddasapuvva (Caturdaśapurva) A group of canonical texts numbering fourteen See **Puvvagaya**

1 T 697

Cora (Caura) Same as **Corāya**

1 A N 482

Corāga (Cauraka) See **Corāya**

1 A H p 204 A aC I p 286

Corāya (Cauraka) A settlement visited by **Mahavira** accompanied by **Gosāla** He was help d here by **Jayaṃti**(9) and her sister **Somā**(4)[1] It is suggested to be identical with Chhoreya in the Lohardugga district in Bengal[2]

1 AvaCu I pp 286 289 AvaN 478 482 Vis 1932.
2 LAI p 277

Ch

Chauma (Chadman) Fifth chapter of the fifth section of **Viyāhapaṇṇatti**[1]

1 Bha. 176

Chaumattha (Chadmastha) Eighth chapter of the seventh section of **Viyāhapaṇṇatti.**[1]

1 Bha 260

Chaulua (Ṣaduluka) See **Chalua**[1]

1 A C I p 426

Chakkiriyabhatta (Satkriyabhakta) A religious sect

1 AcaCi p 97

Chagalapura A town where king **Sihagiri(1)** reigned Butcher **Chaniya** belonged to t

1 V p 21 SthA p 508

Chajjīvaṇiyā (Sadjivan ka) Fourth chapte of D sav yal ya also known as **Dhammapaṇṇatti**

1 Das 4 1 D N 215 6 Vy Bh 4 | 2 D 4 1
310 N C III p 280 IV p 268 |

Chaniya or **Chaniya** (Channika) A butcher of **Ch galapura** He f ll to the fourth hell aft r death and from th he was r bo n a **Sagada**(2)

1 V p 21

Chaṇṇiya (Cha i ika) See **Chaniya**

1 V p 21 2

Chattagga (Chatr g) A t wn n tl e **Bharaha**(2) re on It was the birthplace of **Namdan** (6) a former l fe of **Mahav ra**

1 A N 450 A C I p 235 K lpS p 40 S mA p 106

Chattapalasa (Chatrapala a) A garden as well as a shr n outs de the town of **Kayamgala** **M h** a had ted t

1 Bh 90 Uttk p 498

Chattāra (Chatraka a) An A y ndu tr al g o p

1 P j 37

Chammāni (Sanm n) A illage t d by **Mahavira** who had to face a lot of troubles here A cowh d had st uck wooden pegs into his ears when he was meditat ng

1 V 1981 A N 526 A C I p 321 K lpV p 171

Chalua or **Chaluga** (S duluka) Another name of **Rohagutta**(1) disciple of **Sirigutta**

1 V 3008 A C I p 426

Chavviya (Charvika) An A iya industr al group preparing useful articles from straw

1 P j 37 P jM p 58

Chuttā (Kṣuptā) A goddess[1]

1 Ava p 19

Chedasuta (Chedaśruta) See **Cheyasutta.**

1 JtBh. 182

Chedasuya (Chedaśruta) Same as **Cheyasutta**[1]

1 VyaBh 56.2

Cheyasutta (Chedasūtra) A group of canonical texts deriving the name from expiation called *Cheda*[1] (cut in seniority) Though the term Cheyasutta occurs as early as the date of **Avasayaṇijjutti**[2] there is no mention of the number of these texts in such old works The following names have been enumerated by Bhavaprabhasuri in this context[3] (1) Niśitha-**Nisiha** (2) Mahaniśitha-**Mahāṇisiha**, (3) Vyavahāra-**Vavahāra** (4) Daśaśrutaskandha **Dasāsuyakkhamdha** (5) Bṛhatkalpa-**Kappa** and (6) Jitakalpa-**Jīyakappa** The Cheyasuttas were allowed to be taught to nuns as well till the time of preceptor **Rakkhiya**(1) and not afterwards It should be taught to the pupils who have grown up properly in intelligence etc[5]

1 Cheda l ter lly means t and seque tly Ch dasutr m y be construed as treatise that p escribe t in sen o ty of th m ks d uns ol ting rules (f acara)

2 AvaN 778 Vis 2795 NisBh 6190

3 Comm ntary on h own work J ina dha ma arastotra p 94

4 Vy Bh 5 62ff

5 Ib d 10 273 B hBh 408 J tBh 182

Cheyasuya (Chedasutra) See **Cheyasutta**[1]

1 VyaBh 4 12

J

Jaina (Jaina) The word means Jaina Order

1 V 383 646 VisK p 148 AvaCu II p 254

Jauṇa (Yamuna) King of **Mahurā**(1) who killed ascetic **Damḍa** and later on became a monk[1]

1 AvaN 1277 AvaCu II p 155 AvaH p 667 BhaA p 491

Jauṇasena (Yavanasena) King of **Mahurā**(1) He had a minister named **Cittappiya.**[1]

1 VisK p 294

Jauṇā (Yamuna) One of the five great rivers in **Bhāraha**[1] The town of **Soriyapura** was situated on its bank It merges into **Gaṃgā**[3] It is the same as modern Jumna

1 Sth 470 Vip 29 A Cu II p 167 N sCu III p 364 B hks p 1487
2 Vip 29
3 Sth 470
4 GDA p 215

Jauṇāvaṃka (Yamunavakra) A garden according to **Avassaya-Cuṇṇi** where ascetic **Daṃḍa** was killed by king **Jauṇa** of **Mahurā**(1) It is the name of a town according to **Saṃthāraga**

1 A C II p 155 2 Sam 61

Jauvveya (Yajur eda) One of the four V da texts

1 Bha 90 J 106

Jaṃgala (Jangala) An **Ariya** (Aryan) terr tory w th its capital at **Ahi cchattā** It is identified with the reg on comprising the tract between the Ganges and north Pañcala

1 Pr j 37 S tSi p 123 2 GE pp 132 133 GDA p 2

Jaṃghāparijiya (Jamgh par j ta) An ascet c who cured a merchant s daughter who was sexually unfit

1 P N 507 P NM p 144

1 Jambavai (Jambavat) S xth pr nc pal w fe of **Vasudeva**(2) **Kaṇha**(1) and mother of **Samba** She had e ounced the world and become a disciple of **Titthayara Ariṭṭhaṇemi** She attained l beration after observing asceticism for a period of twenty years[2]

1 A t 8 10 A p 28 V K p 413 A aCu I p 114 A M p 137
2 A t 10 Sth 626

2 Jambuva Sixth chapter of the f fth section of **Aṃtagaḍadasā**[1]

1 A t 9

Jambavatı (J mba atı) See **Jambavai**

1 A t 8

Jambu (Jambu) See **Jambū**

1 T 712 N 1 1 K lp C p 104

Jambudiva (Jambudv pa) See **Jambuddiva**(1)[1]

1 V s 1406

1 Jambuddiva (Jambudvipa) Cent emost concentric continent of the middle world[1] (madhyama loka) It is circular in shape and smallest of all the ring islands It is surrounded by **Lavaṇa Samudda** and other islands (conti-

1 Jam 3 7 S 11 Sth 52 J 186 Bh 362 3

nemi) and oceans in concentric rings [2] The diameter of this island measures 100 000 *yojanas* and the circumference somewhat more than 316227 *yojanas* 3 *krośas* 128 *dhanuṣas* and $13_{\frac{1}{2}}$ *aṅgulas* [3] In its centre there is mount **Mamdara**(3)[4] There are other six **Vāsahara** mountains in it [5] To the south of it there lie (from south to north) the **Bharaha**(2) **Hemavaya** and **Harivāsa regions** and to the north of it there are (from north to south) the **Eravaya**(1) **Hiraṇṇavaya** and **Rammaga** regions In the centre of Jambuddiva and around the Mamdara mountain there is the **Mahāvideha** region.[6] The name Jambuddiva is derived from the **Jambu** tree called **Jambusudamsaṇā** existing in the centre of this island [7] The **Jambuddīvapaṇṇatti** gives a detailed description of this island There are also innumerable islands of this name in the middle world [8] **Aṇāḍhiya**(2) is the presiding god of this Jambuddiva [9]

2 Jam 3 Praj 344 Sur 100
3 Jam 174 J 124 Sam 124
4 Jam. 103
5 Sam 7 Sth 87 197
6 J m 125 Sam 7 Sth 522 555
7 Jam 177 Jiv 147 152
8 J v 186 See also J m 110-150 Sur 29 60 93 100 Sam 14 Sth 90 302 Ji 128 153 162
9 J v 152 Sth 764

2 Jambuddiva First chapter of the ninth section of **Viyāhapaṇṇatti** [1]

1 Bha 362

Jambuddīvapaṇṇatti (Jambudvipaprajnapti) An **Amgabāhira Kālia** text also known as sixth **Uvamga** [2] It deals with cosmology in general and **Jambudiva**(1) in particular It is divided into seven sections It gives a detailed account of the **Bharaha**(2) region Its conquest by **Cakkavatti Bharaha**(1) mountains and regions in Jambuddiva movement of **Sūriya Camda** (Sun and moon) etc in Jambuddiva and the like [3] Its extent is 4146 *ślokas* [4] Its commentary by Malayagiri is not available [5]

1 N n 44 Pak p 44 Sth 277
2 JamS p 1
3 PakY p 67 SamA p 80 JnaA pp 126 155 KalpDh p 13
4 J mS p 540
5 JamS p 2

Jambupeḍha (Jambupitha) See **Jambūpeḍha**.[1]

1 Jiv 151

Jambuvaī (Jambuvati) Same as **Jambavaī** [1]

1 Ava p 28 VisK p 413

Jambusudamsaṇā (Jambusudarśana) A tree of *Jambu* from which the name of **Jambuddīva** is derived.[1] It is known by twelve different names [2] **Amohā**(2) **Sudamsaṇā**(9), **Suppabuddhā**(1) **Jasoharā**(3) **Videha Jambu**, **Niyā**, **Somaṇasā**(3),

1 Jam 177, Jiv 147 150.
2 Jam 90, Jiv 152 Sam 8.

Niccamamḍiā, Subhaddā(16) Visalā(2) Sujāyā(4) and Sumanā(5) It lies in the centre of Jambūpeḍha[3] and is at the height of eight yojanas Aṇādhiya(2) the presiding god of Jambuddiva resides on it

3 Jam 90 J 151
4 Jam 90
5 J m 90 UttS p 352 J 152

1 **Jambū** (Jambu) Disciple of **Suhamma**(1) the fifth **Ganadhara** of **Mahāvira**[1] He belonged to **Kāsava**(1) lineage He was the last omniscient of the current **Osappini**[3] *Arya* **Pabhava** was his successor In some of the canonical texts Jambu is eferred to as putting questions to S hamma and the latter in reply recites the texts Whereas n some of the canonical texts ne ther of the two are referred to but the opening words in them Suyam me ausam ' tenam Bhagavaya evamakkhayam are as the commen tators explain of Sul amma in reply to the question from Jambu Itti bemi also generally occurs in the end of the chapters of the canonical works These words accord ng to the commentators refer to the end of a speech by Suhamma Thus we f nd that s me of the canon cal works are reproduced by Suhamma in reply to the quest ons put by Jambu

1 N V 23 N 1 1 N C 11 p 360 K lpDh p 162 K lpV p 249
2 J 5 N V 23 K lp (Th 1) 5 7
3 Ti 698 ff Vy Bh 10 699
4 Da C p 6 K lp (Th 1) 7
5 J 5 31 2 Up 2 A t 1 N 1 1 Bh 4 Bh A p 6
6 A a 1 1 1 1 Utt 29 D 4 1 Sth 1 S m 1 AcaS p 11 Ut S pp 571 2 Da H p 136 SthA p 6
7 S tS p 29 S m 159 S mA p 160 J m 178 J mS p 540

2 **Jambū** Same as **Jambusudamsaṇā**

1 S m 8

3 **Jambū** One of the twelve disciples of **Sambhu** (4)

1 KalpV p 256

Jambūdādima A ki g who was the husband of **Siriyā** and father of **Lakkhana**(4) He had renounced the world

1 M h p 163

Jambūdiva (Jambudvipa) See **Jambuddiva**

1 Praj 344 V K p 714 A H p 116 J 64 Bh 176

Jambūddiva (Jambudv pa) See **Jambuddiva**(1)

1 Sth 52 Jna 141 J 153

Jambūpeḍha (Jambupitha) A plinth in **Uttarakuru**(1) It is situated to the south of mount **Nilavamta** to the north of mount **Mamdara**(3) to the west of mount **Malavamta** and to the east of river **Sītā** Its diameter measures

500 *yojanas*. Its circumference is somewhat more than 1581 *yojanas* The **Jambūsudamsaṇā** tree stands in its centre[1]

1 Jam 90 Jiv 151

Jambūmaṁdara (Jambūmandara) Another name of mount **Maṁdara**(3)

1 Sth 197

Jambūvatī See **Jambavaı**(1)

1 A H p 95

Jambūsaṁḍa (Jambukhanḍa) A village visited by **Mahāvira** accompanied by **Gosāla**[1]

1 A N 484 A C I p 291 Vis 1938

Jambusudamsanā (Jambusudarśana) See **Jambusudamsana.**

1 J 152 J m 90 P s 27

Jambhaa (Jrmbhaka) See **Jambhaga**

1 J 76

Jambhaka (Jrmbhaka) See **Jambhaga**

1 A C I p 172

Jambhaga (Jrmbhaka) A kind of **Vāṇamamtara** gods of free will[1] The gods of this class are under the command of **Vesamana**(9) a **Logapāla** of **Sakka**(3)[2] They live on **Dīhaveyaddha** **Cittakūda**(4) **Vicittakūda** **Jamaga**(1) and **Kamcaṇaga** mountains[3] Their maximum longevity s one *palyopama* and they are of ten kinds **Aṇṇa jambhaga** **Pana jambhaga** **Vatthā jambhaga** **Lena jambhaga** **Sayana jambhaga** **Puppha jambhaga** **Phala jambhaga** **Pupphaphala jambhaga** **Vijjā jambhaga** and **Aviyatta jambhaga**

1 Bh A p 654 Pr 24 Pra A p 116 | 3 Bh 533
2 Jna 76 K lp 88 Jam 123 | 4 Ibid

Jambhiya (Jrmbhaka) Same as **Jambhiyagāma**[1]

1 AvaN 527

Jambhiyagāma (Jrmbhikagrama) A village on **Ujuvāliyā**s bank[1] where **Mahavīra** obtained omniscience It should be somewhere between **Campā** and **Majjhimā-Pāvā**[2]

1 K lp 120 AvaN 527 AvaCu I p 322 Vis 1982, Aca 2 179 | 2 SBM pp 357 370 LAI p 289

Jakkha (Yakṣa) A sub-class of **Vamtara** gods **Puṇṇabhadda**(5) and **Māṇibhadda**(1) are its two lords[1]

1 Praj 47 Utt 36 206 Pr 15 Anu 20 AnuHe p 25 Jna 21 82 Sth 501 Vip 2 Bhak 78 BrhBh 4769 Utt 12.8 UttCu p 139 UttS p 187 PinN 452

1 **Jakkhadiṇṇā** (Yakṣadatta) A daughter of **Sagadāla** sister of **Thūlabhadda**[1] and female-disciple of **Sambhūivijaya(4)** [2]

1 AvaCu II p 183 Tir 754 A p 28 2 K lp p 56

2 **Jakkhadiṇṇā** Another name of **Jakkhiṇī** the princ pal female disciple of **Titthayara Aritthanemi**

1 T 461

Jakkhadīva (Yaksad ipa) A concentr c sland surround ng the **Nāgoda** ocean and itself u rounded by the **Jakkhoda** ocean

1 S 103 J 167

Jakkhamaha (Yaksamaha) A festival observed n hon ur f the popular **Jakkha** gods

1 A 212 N 19 11

Jakkhasiri (Yaksasri) W fe of B ahm a Som **bhu** of **Camp**

1 Jn 106

Jakkhasena (Yak asena) A learned preceptor who had great regard for **Mahānis ha** [1]

1 M h 70

Jakkhaharila (Yaksaharila) Father f **Nagadatta** **Jasavai** and **Rayanavai** wives of **Cakkavatt** **Bambhadatt** (1)

1 UttN p 379

1 **Jakkhā** (Yaks) A daught of S **gadala** ster of **Thulabhadda and** disc pl of **Sambhū v jay** (4)

1 A C II p 183 T 754 K lp p 256

2 **Jakkha** A goddes

1 A p 19

J kkhiṇ (Yak n) Princ pal female d sciple of **Titthayara Aritthanemi** [1] Her ther name s **J kkhad n** (2)

1 A t 9 A C I p 159 S m 157

Jakkhoda (Yaksoda) An ocean encircling **Jakkhadiva** [1]

1 S 103 J 167

Jagaipavvayaga (Jagatiparvataka) A type of mountains **situated in the** **Sūriyābha** celestial abode [1]

1 R j 112

Jajuvveda (Yajurveda) See **Jauvveya**

1 Bha 90 Jn 106

Jaḍiyāilaa, Jaḍiyāilaya or **Jaḍiyāillaa** Same as **Jaḍiyālaa**[1]

1 SthA. p 79 Sth 90 SthA p 79

Jaḍiyālaa (Jatitālaka) One of the eighty-eight **Gahas**[1]

1 Sur 107 Sth 90 JamS pp 534 535 SurM pp 295 296 SthA pp 78 79

Jaḍilaa (Jatilaka) Another name of **Rāhu**(1)[1]

1 Sur 105 Bh 453

Jaṇaa (Janaka) King of **Mihilā** who asked **Mahāvīra** s welfare[1]

1 A aN 518 A Cu I p 316 Vis 1973 KalpV p 169 KalpDh p 109

Jaṇṇavakka (Yajnavalkya) A non jain sage in the *tirtha* of **Ariṭṭhaṇemi** recognised as a **Patteyabuddha**[1]

1 R 12 R s (Sangrahan)

Jannai (Yajñin) A class of *vanaprastha* ascetics performing sacrifices[2]

1 Bh 417 Ni 3 3 A p 38 2 BhaA p 519

Jaṇṇaijja (Yajniya) Twenty fifth chapter of **Uttarajjhayana**

1 Sam 36 UttN p 9

Jannajasa (Yajñayaśas) Father of **Tāvasa**(4) **Jaṇṇadatta**(1) and grand father of **Nārada**(1) His wife s name was **Somamitta** He belonged to **Soriyapura**[1]

1 AvaC II p 194 A aN 1290 Uttk p 509 A H p 705

1 Jaṇṇadatta (Yajñadatta) Son of ascetic **Jannajasa** and father of **Nārada**(1) He belonged to **Soriyapura**[1] He was accustomed to take food on alternate days[2]

1 A Cu II p 194 A N 1290 2 PakY p 67

2 Jaṇṇadatta Father of **Somadatta**(5) and **Somadeva**(2) of **Kosambi**[1]

1 UttN and UttS p 111

3 Jaṇṇadatta One of the four disciples of **Bhaddabāhu**(1)[1]

1 K lp p 255

Jaṇhavī (Jahnavi) Another name of river **Gamgā**[1]

1 Jam 66

1 Jama (Yama) Father of ascetic **Jamadaggi**[1]

1 AvaCu I p 519 AvaH p 391

2. Jama One of the four **Logapālas** under the command of **Sakka**(3) The Logapālas of **Camara**(1) etc are also known by the same names[1] Jama is the guardian deity of southern quarter[2]

1 Bha 165 169 406 Jam. 12 Sth. 256, 273. | 2 Bha 417 418 BhaA. p 520 UpaA. p 27

See also **Soma**(1) **Soma**(2) **Soma**(3) and **Soma**(4) for the names of their principal w es

3 **Jama** Pres dıng god of the **Bharaṇı** constellatıon

1 Jam 157 171

4 **Jama** A non jaın sage n **Mahāvıra s** *t rtha* recogn sed as a **Patteya buddha**

1 R i 43 Rı (S grah)

Jamaıya (Yadatıta) F fteenth chapter of **Sūyagada** and another name of **Āyāṇijja**

1 S m 16 23 | 2 S tC p 297

Jamakaiya (Yamakay ka) San as **Jamag** (2)

1 Bh 166

1 **Jamaga** (Yamaka) Two m t I tt r **kuru**(1) e on each s de of rıver Sıt They a e of the heıght of one thousa d ı *j ıa* **Jambhaga** gods resıde on them

1 J m 88 J 148 S m 113 S mA p 105 Bh 533 | 2 Bl 533 Bł A pp 654 5

2 **Jamaga** Gods r sıd ng on the **Jamaga**(1) m nta ns They are under the command f **Jama**(2) and a e also kn w as **Jamaka ya** Their capıtal ıs known as **Jamaga**

1 J m 88 J 148
2 Bh 166 | 3 J m 88

Jamagapa vaya (Yam k pa v ta) S e **Jamaga**(1

1 S m 113 Bh 563

Jamag (Yamak) C j t l f tl **Jam g** (?) gods

1 J 88

Jamadaggı (Jamadag) S ı l J **ma**(1) nd fıtl r f **Rama** (Parasu**rāma**) He ıs w ll known f r h ang **R nuga** daughter of kıng **Jıyasattu**(29) of **Mıgakotth ga** was h s w fe He was kılled by **Kattavıriya**(1) son of **Aṇamtavırıya**

1 A C I p 519 S tS p 170 A H p 391

Jamadevakāiya (Yamadevakay ka) Indentıcal wıth **Jamaga**(2)

1 Bh 166

Jamappabha (Yımaprabha) Two mounta ns just l ke **Somappabha**(2) They form capıtals of two **Logapālas** f the name of **Jama**(2) ı

1 **BhaA** p 204

1 Jamāli A prince of **Khattiyakuṇḍagāma.**[1] He belonged to **Kosia(5)** *gotra*[2] He was son of **Sudamsaṇā(1)** and husband of **Piyadamsaṇā**[3] He renounced the world and became a disciple of **Mahāvira**

Afterwards he propounded at **Sāvatthī** his new doctrin holding the view that whatever is being done should not be regarded as done what ever is done i e completed should be taken as done[4] Mahāvira held that what is passing through the process of performance and is shortly going to be completed can be taken as performed from a particular view point Jamāl differed from him in this matter He observed that when a thing is definitely done then and then alone it can be taken as done A thing which is still in the process of being done cannot be taken as such Thus Jamali was an extremist absolutist He is regarded as the first **Niṇhava.** After death he was born as a god of **Lamtaa-Kappa.**

See also **Bahuraya**

1 Bh 383 390 Bh A p 490
2 A 2 177
3 A aC I p 416 KalpDh p 92 UttS p 154
4 Bha 386
5 UttK p 101 Sth 587 SamA p 132 BhaA p 19 N sBh 5597 Av N 780 A Bh 126 V 2802 7 SutCu p 273
6 Bh 387

2 Jamāli Sixth chapter of **Amtagadadasā** It is not available now

1 Sth 755

Jamigā (Yamika) Same as **Jamagā**[1]

1 J m 88

1 Jaya Eleventh **Cakkavatti** of the current **Osappiṇi** He was son of king **Vijaya(7)** and his wife **Vappā(1)** of **Rāyagiha**[1] He lived prior to **Titthayara Aritthaṇemi** and posterior to **Nami(1)**[2] His height was 12 *dhanusas* and his age 3000 years His principal wife was **Lacchimai(2)**[3] He attained emancipation[4]

1 Sam. 158 AvaN 395 397 ff Utt 18 43 UttK p 339 T 560
2 AvaN 419 V s. 1763 1771
3 Sam 158
4 AvaN 393 396 401

2 Jaya A householder who was the first to offer alms to **Vimala(1)** the thirteenth **Titthamkara** at **Dhaṇṇakaḍa**[1]

1 Sam 157 AvaN 328

3 Jaya Third eighth as well as thirteenth day of a fortnight[1]

1 Jam 152 Sur 49

4 Jaya One of the hundred sons of **Usabha(1)**[1]

1 KalpDh p 152 KalpV p 236

5. Jaya A family-member of **Varuna**(1)[1] See also **Moejjaa**

1 KalpDh p 152 KalpV p 236

1 Jayamta One of the four disciples of **Vairasena**(3) A monastic branch named **Jayamti**(8) originated from him

1 K lp (The li) 7 p 255

2 Jayamta Western gate of **Jambudiva** It is situated near river **Sitoda**. **Jayamta**(3) is the presiding god

1 J 144 J m 8 Sth 303 305

3 Jayamta Presid ng god of **Jayamta**(2)

1 Jiv 144 J m 8 Sth 303 305

4 Jayamta Third of the five **Anuttara** celest al abodes The maximum longevity of the gods living there n i thirty two *agaropama* years

1 S m 31 3 Sth 451 Jna 64

5 Jayamta One of the e ght summits of the northern **Ruyaga**(1) mountain[1]

1 Sam 85 Sth 643

6 Jayamta F rst **Bal deva**(2) f the coming **Ussappini** in the **Bharaha**(2) region according to **Titthogali** h s name s **Kanha**(8)[2]

1 Sam 159 2 T 1144

Jayamtā (Jayanta) Capital of **Jayamta**(2)[1]

1 Jam 8 Sam 37 J mS p 65

Jayamti (Jayanti) See **Baladeva**(2)

1 Tir 1144

1 Jayamti (Jayanti) A revered lady Daughter of k ng **Sahassāniya of Kosambi** She was the first to give shelter to **Mahāvira** s monks She asked many questions to Mahavira then renounced the world and attained emancipation

1 A p 28 Bh 441 3 Bh A p 558 B hBh 3386

2 Jayamti Second chapter of the twelfth section of **Viyāhapannatti**[1]

1 Bha 437

3 Jayamti Capital of **Mahavappa Vijaya**(23) (district) of **Mahāvideha**[1]

1 Jam 102

4 Jayamti Mother of **Baladeva**(2) **Namdana**(1)[1]

1 Tir 604 Sam 168 UttK p 349

5. Jayamtī One of the four principal wives of each **Gaha Nakkhatta**(1) and **Tārā**(3) [1]

1 Jam 170 Bha 406 Sth 273

6. Jayamtī A principal **Disākumārī** goddess residing on the **Amjaṇa**(6) peak of the eastern **Ruyaga**(1) mountain [1]

1 Jam 114 Tir 153 Sth 643

7 Jayamtī Ninth of the fifteen nights of a fort night [1]

1 Jam 152 Su 48

8 Jayamtī A monastic branch originating from preceptor **Jayamta**(1) [1]

1 K lp (Theraval) 7 p 255

9 Jayamtī Sister of mendicant **Uppala**(2) She and her s ster **Somā**(4) got **Mahāvīra** and **Gosāla** released at the **Corāga** settlement [1]

1 Av N 478 A C I p 286 KalpDh p 106 V 1932

10 Jayamtī Mother of **Akampiya** the eighth **Gaṇadhara** of **Mahāvīra** **Deva**(1) was her husband

1 Av N 649 V 2510

11 Jayamtī A palanquin used by **Supāsa**(1) the seventh **Titthamkara** while accepting asceticism [1]

1 Sam 157

12 Jayamtī A lotus pond situated on the northern **Amjanaga**(1) mountain in the **Namdīsara**(1) island [1]

1 Sth 307 J 183

13 Jayamtī A principal **Disākumārī** residing in a sub-quarter of the middle region of mount **Ruyaga**(1)

1 Tir 165

Jayaghosa (Jayaghoṣa) A Brahmana of **Vāṇārasī** He was well versed in the Vedas Once he saw in river **Gamgā** one creature being devoured by another creature This made him disgusted of the worldly life and he took to asceticism Afterwards his brother **Vijayaghosa** also renounced the world [1]

1 Utt Ch. 25 UttN pp 521 2 UttCu p 268

Jayaddaha (Jayadratha) A prince of **Hatthiṇāura** He was invited to appear in the self-choosing *(svayamvava)* ceremony of princess **Dovaī**

1 Jna. 117

Jayamāṇa (Jayamāna) One of the hundred sons of **Titthayara Usaha** [1]

1 KalpDh. p 152.

Jayasamdha (Jayasandha) Minister of king **Pumdariya**(2) of **Sāeya** [1]

1 Av Cu II p 192 A N 1284

Jayasamdhi (Jayasandh) Same as **Jayasamdha** [1]

1 AvaN 1284 A H p 702

1 Jayā Moth r of **Vāsupujja** the twelfth **T tthamkara** [1]

1 Sam 157 T 475

2 Jayā Chief wif of **Sanamkumāra**(3) the fourth **Cakkavatt**

1 Sam 158

Jarakumāra See **Jarākumāra**

1 Ant 9 N Cu II p 417

Jaraya (Jaraka) A **Mahāniraya** s tuated n the **Rayanappabha**(2) hell

1 Sth 515 SthA p 367

Jarā Seco d chapte of the s xteenth sect on of **V yāhapannatt** [1]

1 Bha 561

Jarākumāra Elder brother of **Kanha**(1) at whose hands Kanha met his death in the forest of **Kosamba vana** He w s k ng of **Vanarasi** [2] fath r of **Jiyasattu**(17) and g andfather of **Bhasaa Sasaa**(2) and **Sukumal ya**(2) [3]

1 A t 9 G V p 26 SthA p 433 | 2 It V as co d g t B hK p 1397
3 Ni C II p 417 B hK 139

Jarāsamdha K g of **Rayagiha** and father n law of **Kamsa**(2) He wa the n nth **Padisattu**[3] and was killed by **Kanha**(1)

1 J 117 Pra 15 A C I p 492 A aC p 86 | 2 A S p 100 D sC p 41 S tC p 340
3 V 1767 T 609 Sam 158 | 4 SthA p 255 A S p 100

Jarāsimdha (Jarāsandha) Identical with **Jarāsamdha**

1 P as 15

Jarāsimdhu Same as **Jarasamdha**

1 J a 117 A M p 238 D sC p 41 Tir 610

Jala One of the four **Logapālas** of **Jalakamta**(1) and **Jalappabha**(1)

1 Sth 256 Bh 169

1 Jalakamta (Jalakanta) Lord *(indra)* of the southern **Udahikumāra** gods [1] He has six pr ncipal w ves like those of **Dharana**(1) His four **Logapālas** are **Jala Jalaraya Jalakamta**(2) and **Jalappabha**(2) [3]

1 Bha 169 Sth 94 | 3 Sth 256
2 Bh 406 Sth 508

2 Jalakamta One of the four **Logapālas** of **Jalakamta**(1) and **Jalappabha**(1) [1]

1 Sth 256 Bha 169

Jalaṇa (Jvalana) Son of **Huyāsaṇa**(1) and his wife **Jalaṇasihā of Pāḍaliputta.**[1]

1 AvaCu II p 195 Av N 1294

Jalaṇasihā (Jvalanaśikhā) Wife of Brāhmana **Huyāsaṇa**(1) of **Pāḍaliputtta** She had taken to asceticism

1 A aN 1294 A C II p 195

1 **Jalappabha** (Jalaprabha) Lord of the northern **Udahikumāra** gods[1] He has six princ pal wi es like those of **Bhūyāṇamda**(1)[2] He has four **Logapālas.** Just like those of **Jalakamta**(1)[3]

1 Bh 169 Sth 94
2 Sth 508 Bh 406
3 Sth 256

2 **Jalappabha** One of the four **Logapālas** of **Jalakamta**(1) and **Jalappabha**(1)[1] See also **Jalarūya**

1 Sth 256 Bh 169

Jalarava (Jalarata) One of the four **Logapalas** of **Jalakamta**(1) and **Jalappabha**(1)[1] See also **Jalarūya**

1 Sth 256 Bh 169

Jalarūya (Jalarupa) He is the same as **Jalaraya**

1 Bh 169

Jalavasi (Jala asin) A class of *Vanap astha* ascestics abiding in water

1 Bh 417 N 3 3 A p 38
2 Bh A p 319

Jalaviriya (Jalavirya) A king born in the family-line of **Usabha**(1) He was the seventh in order of succession after **Cakkavatti Bharaha**(1) according to **Avassayaṇijjutti** whereas the eighth according to **Thāna**

1 A N 363 V 1750 A C I p 214
2 Sth 616

Jalābhiseyakadhiṇagāyabhūya (Jalābhisekakathinagatrabhuta) Same as **Jalābhiseyakidhiṇagāya**

1 BhaA p 519 N 3 3 Aup 38

Jalābhiseyakiḍhiṇagāya (Jalābhisekakathinagātra) A type of *Vanaprastha* ascetics[1] whose bodies had become stiff on account of taking bath often They used to take meals only after a bath

1 Bh 417 N 3 3 Aup 38
2 BhaA p 519

Jalla An **Aṇāriya** (non Aryan) country and its inhabitants[1] It is also mentioned as **Ajjhala**

1 Pras 4
2 Praj 37

1 **Java** (Yava) King of **Ujjeni**. He was son of **Anila**(2) and father of **Gaddabha**(1) and **Adoliyā** His minister was **Dihapattha** He renounced the world as he de eloped detachment on knowing about the unchastely behaviour of his son with Aḍoliyā Later he got Dīhapattha killed at the hands of Gaddabha because the former was the root-cause of all the evil and he wanted to finish the life of Java [1]

1 B hBh 1155 ff B hK p 359

2 **Java** Original name of **Dummuha**(3)

1 UttN p 135

Javaṇa (Yavana) An **Anāriya** (non Aryan) country and ts inhabitants It is identif ed with the reg on around Alexandria near Kabul [2]

1 Pr 4 Pr j 37 S tS p 1 3 2 TAI p 156

Javanad a o Ja anadd a (Ya anad ipa) A non-Aryan region conquered by **Cakka atti Bharaha**(1) It s ems to be the same as **Javana** It is d fferent from **Jonaa**

1 J m 52 A C I p 191 See J mS p 220

Javanāniyā (Yavanan ka) One of the eighteen **Bambhi**(2) scripts It can be regard d as a scr pt sed by the **Javanas**

1 Praj 37 S m 18

Javaṇāliyā (Yavanal k) Same as **Javanāniyā**

1 Sam 18

Javuṇa (Yamuna) See **Jauna**

1 A C II p 155

Javuṇā amka (Yam navakra) See **Jaunā amka**

1 A C II p 155

1 **Jasa** (Yaśas) First pr ncipal d sc ple of **Anamta** the fourteenth **Titthamkara**

1 T r 450 S m 157

2. **Jasa** Eighth princ pal disciple of **Pāsa**(1) the twenty third **Titthamkara**.[1] He is the same as **Bhaddajasa**(1)

1 Sam 8

Jasamsa (Yaśasvin) Another name of **Mahāv ra** s father **Siddhattha** [1]

1 A a 2 177 K lp 109

Jasakara (Yaśaska a) One of the hundred sons of **Usabha**(1)[1]

1 KalpDh p 151 K lpV p 236

Jasakitti (Yaśahkırtı) One of the hundred sons of **Usabha**(1)[1]

1 KalpDh p 151 KalpV p 236

Jasadhara (Yaśodhra) Fıfth day of a fortnıght[1]

1 Jām 152 Sur 48

1 **Jasabhadda** (Yaśobhadra) Fourth day of a fortnıght

1 J m 152 S 48

2 **Jasabhadda** Chıef dıscıple of **Sejjambhava** He had two prıncıpal d scıples **Sambhūivijaya**(4) and **Bhaddabahu**[1] He belonged to the **Tumgiyāyana** lıneage

1 K lp (The lı) 5 7 N V 24 D sH p 284 A N 1284 T 713 K lpV p 251 UttK p 229 | 2 K lp p 255 N V 24 N M p 49

3 **Jasabhadda** One of the three off shoots of **Uduvādıyagaṇa**

1 K lp p 259

4 **Jasabhadda** One of the twelve chıef dıscıples of **Sambhūıvıjaya**(4)[1]

1 K lp p 256

Jasabhadda (Yaśabhadra) Wıfe of **Kamḍarıya**(2) and mother of **Khuḍdagakumāra** **Pumḍarıya**(2) the elder brother of Kamḍarıya kılled the latter to subjugate her She fled to **Sāvatthı** and took to ascetıcısm Khud dagakumara was born after a few months

1 A C II pp 191 2 B hBh 5099 A N 1283

Jasama (Yaśomat) Thırd of the seven **Kulagaras** of the current **Osappiṇı** ın **Bharaha**(2) **Surūva**(6) was hıs w f Hıs heıght was 700 bows[1]

1 Sth 556 Sam 157 T 75 Vıs 1568 A N 155 156 Jam 28 9

Jasamatı (Yaśomatī) Wıfe of **Amoharaha** and mother of **Agaḍadatta**[1]

1 UttS p 213

1 **Jasavatī** (Yaśasvatı) Sıster of **Sāla** and **Mahāsāla** of **Pıṭṭhıcampā** She was given ın marrıage to kıng **Piḍhara** of **Kampillapura**

1 AvaCu I p 381 UttS p 323

2 **Jasavatī** Daughter of **Piyadamsaṇā** and **Jamāli**(1) She ıs also known as **Sesavaī**(1)[1]

1 Kalp 109 Aca 2 177 AvaCu I p 245 K lpV p 143

3 **Jasavai** Daughter of **Jakkharila** and wıfe of **Cakkavaṭṭi Bambhadatta**(1)[1]

1 UttN p 379

4 **Jasavai** Mother of **Sagara** the second **Cakkavatti** of the current descending cycle

1 Sam 158 A aN 398

5 **Jasavai** Nights of the third eighth and thirteenth days of a fortnight [1]

1 J m 152 S 49

Jasavati (Yaśasvati) See **Jasavai**

1 Sam 158 A H p 286

Jasavaddhana (Yaśovardhana) A learned preceptor He was succeeded by his d sc ple **Ravigutta**

1 M h p 71

Jasahara (Yaśodhara) See **Jasohara**

1 K lpDh p 151 M 151

1 **Jasa** (Yaśa) Wife of **Kasava**(4) a d mother of **Ka ila**(4) of **Kosambi**

1 UttN p 286 UttC p 168

2 **Jasā** W fe of p iest **Bh gu** of the town of **Usuyara**

1 Utt 14 3 UttC pp 221 232

3 **Jasā** First nun disciple of **Supasa**(1) the seventh **Titthamkara** [1] According to **Samavāya** her name s **Som** (5)

1 T 458 2 S m 157

Jasoa (Yaśoda) See **Jasoya**

1 A Bh 79 K lpV p 78 V 1874

Jasodhara (Yaśodhara) See **Jasohara**

1 Sth 404 685

Jasodha a (Yaśodhara) See **J sohara**

1 T 156

Jasoya (Yaśoda) W fe of **Mahāvira** She belonged to the **Kodinna**(3) lineage [1] They had a daughter named **Piyadamsanā** [2]

1 Aca 2 177 K lp 109 A Bh 79 A aCu I p 245 Vis 1874 5 | 2 A Bh 80

1 **Jasohara** (Yaśodhara) A preceptor who had consecrated the five **Pamdavas** in their former life at **Ayalaggama** [1]

1 Mar 451

2 **Jasohara** One of the five generals He controls the cavalry of **Dharana** [1]

1 Sth 404

3. **Jasohara** One of the hundred sons of **Usabha**(1)[1]

1 KalpDh p 151 KalpV p 236

4. **Jasohara** Last of the nine **Gevijjaga** celestial abodes[1]

1 Sth 685

1 **Jasoharā** (Yaśodharā) Night of the fourth day of a fortnight[1]

1 Jam 152 Sur 48

2 **Jasoharā** One of the eight principal **Disākumārīs** residing on the **Naliṇa**(6) peak of the southern **Ruyaga**(1) mountain[1]

1 Sth 643 Tir 155 Jam 114

3 **Jasoharā** Another name of **Jambusudamsaṇā**[1]

1 J m 90

Jaukaṇṇa (Jatukarna) Family name of the **Puvvāpoṭṭhavayā** constellation.[1]

1 J m 159 S 50

Jāṇa (Yana) Fourth chapter of the third section of **Viyāhapaṇṇatti**[1]

1 Bh 126

Jātarūva (Jatarupa) Thirteenth part of the first layer of **Rayaṇappabhā**(2)[1]

1 Sth 778

Jāyarūvavaḍimsaa (Jatarupāvatamsaka) An abode in the **Īsana** celestial region[1]

1 Bha 172

Jāyava (Yādava) A lineage to which princess **Pajjuṇṇa**(1) **Paiva** **Samba**(2), **Aṇiruddha**(2) etc belonged[1]

1 Jna 122

Jāyā (Jata) One of the three councils of **Camara**(1) etc[1]

1 Sth 154

Jārekaṇha (Jarekṛṣna) An offshoot of the **Vāsiṭṭha** lineage[1]

1 Sth. 551

Jālamdhara (Jālandhara) Family-line of **Devāṇamdā**(2) wife of **Usabhadatta**(1)[1]

1 AvaCu I p 236

Jālā (Jvālā) Mother of **Mahāpauma**(4) the ninth **Cakkavaṭṭi** of the current descending cycle[1]

1 Sam. 158 UttK p 333 AvaN 398

1 **Jāli** First chapter of the fourth section of **Amtagaḍadasā**[1]

1 Ant 8

2 **Jali** Son of king **Vasudeva** and his queen **Dhāriṇī(4)** He renounced the world and became a disciple of **Titthayara Ariṭṭhaṇemi** After practising ascet cism for a period of sixteen years he attained liberation on mount **Settumja**[1]

1 A t 8

3 **Jāli** First chapter of the first sect on of **Anuttarovavāiyadasā**

1 A t 1

4 **Jal** Son of king **Seniya(1)** and his queen **Dharini(1)** of **Rāyagiha** He renounced the world became a d sc ple of **Mahāvira** observed asceticism for sixteen yea s and went to an **Anuttara** heavenly abode after death[1]

1 A t 1

Jāvatiya (Yāvat) Fourth chapter of the sixteenth section of **Viyāhapannatti**[1]

1 Bh 561

Jāvoggahapadima (Ya adavagrahapratima) First *C la* of the second section of **Āyā a**

1 AcaN p 320 V 16

Jiasattu (J taśatru) See **Jiyasattu**

1 A N 490 UttN & UttS p 380 A C p 38 V 1944

Jiḷjhagāra An Aryan industrial gro p

1 Pr j 37

Jitthabhū (Jyesthabhuti) An ascetic who will be the last to possess k owledge of **Kappa(2)** and **Vavahāra**

1 T 816

1 **J nadatta** (Jinadatta) A merchant of the c ty of **Campā** He had an intimate fr end named **Sagaradatta(1)** belong ng to the same city[1]

1 J 44 5

2 **Jinadatta** A merchant of **Campā** He was a husband of **Bhaddā(14)** and father of **Sāgara(4)**[1]

1 Jna 110

3 **Jinadatta** A merchant of **Campa** He was the father of **Subhaddā(13)**[1]

1 A aC II p 269 D C p 48 A H p 454

4 **Jinadatta** A *śra aka* belong ng to **Vasamtapura(3)**[1] **He was the husband** of **Harappabha**

1 A aC I p 531 A aH 397

1 **Jiṇadāsa** (Jinadasa) A lay votary who attained liberation by observing self-control [1]

1 JitBh 786–790

2. **Jiṇadāsa** An unselfish lay votary [1]

1 A aCu I p 522

3 **Jiṇadāsa** A merchant of **Mahurā**(1) **Sādhudāsi** was his wife He had two bulls **Kambala** and **Sambala** They too observed vows like Jinadāsa [1]

1 A aN 471 Av Cu I p 280 KalpV p 163 V Ś 1925

4 **Jiṇadāsa** A resident of **Rāyapura** who abandoned meat etc After death he was born as **Dāmannaga** in the city of **Rayagiha**

1 A Cu II p 324

5 **Jiṇadāsa** A lay votary b longing to **Pādaliputta** [1]

1 A aCu I p 528

6 **Jiṇadāsa** Fifth chapter of the second section of **Vivāgasuya** [1]

1 Vip 33

7 **Jiṇadāsa** Son of **Mahacaṁda**(1) and his wife **Arahadattā** of **Sogaṁdhiyā** He had renounced the world and became a disciple of **Mahāvira** He was king **Meharaha**(2) of the city of **Majjhamiya** in his previous life [1]

1 V p 34

Jiṇadāsagaṇi or **Jiṇadāsagaṇi–mahattara** (Jinadasaganimahattara) A learned *acarya* who composed as is the tradition **Avassaga cuṇṇi** **Namdi-cuṇṇi** **Nisihavisesa-cuṇṇi** **Aṇuogadāra-cuṇṇi** **Dasaveyāliya-cuṇṇi** **Uttarājjhayaṇa cuṇṇi** etc [1]

1 NisCu IV (Subodhavy khya) p 443 NanCu p 83 See CLJ pp 192 194 UttCu p 283 NisCu IV pp 163 411 NisCu Vol IV Int pp 46–48 NisCu I p 1

Jiṇadāsagaṇi–khāmaga (Jinadāsagani–ksamaka) He had great respect for **Mahāṇisiha** He seems to be the same as **Jiṇadāsagaṇi-mahattara** [1]

1 Mahan p 71

1 **Jiṇadeva** (Jinadeva) A follower of **Titthayara Mahāvira** He belonged to the town of **Sāgeya** He had arranged a meeting of king **Cilāya**(2) of **Koḍivarisa** with Mahāvira [1]

1 A aN 1305 AvaCu II. p 203

Jiṇadeva Son of **Arahamitta**(2) and his wife **Aṇuddhari** of **Bāravai** Once he developed a disease that could have been cured only by taking meat. Jinadeva was not prepared to take such a treatment. He died peacefully and attained emancipation [1]

1 AvaN. 1303 AvaCu II p 202.

3 Jiṇadeva A lay votary belonging to **Campā** He was eaten up by a beast of prey while going to **Ahicchattā**[1]

1 A aN 1314 Av C II p 211

4 Jiṇadeva A preceptor who defeated Buddhist monks **Bhayamtamitta** and **Kuṇāla**(2) in a discussion held at **Bharuyaccha** They then became his disciples[1]

1 A N 1299 A C II p 201

Jinadhamma (Jinadharma) A merchant of **Kamcanapura** He forbore all calamities and atta ned emancipation

1 M 423

Jiṇapaliya (Jinapalita) Son of **Māgamdi**(2) and his w fe **Bhadda**(37) of **Campā** He as well as h s brother **Jiṇarakkhiya** was troubled by a storm in his twelfth sea voyage The vessels were wrecked and they were caught in the trap of a goddess of **R yanadd va** They got released w th the help of **Jakkha Selag** (2) J narakkhiya was again caught in the trap of the goddess Jinapaliya on the other hand reached his place saf renounced the world and became a god after death He will attain liberation n the **Mahāvideha** region

1 Jn 79 88

Jiṇarakkhiya (Jinaraks ta) Son of mercha t **Māgamdi**(2) of **Campā** He was **Jinapāliya s** brother H was caught tw ce n the trap of goddess in **Rayanadd va** and was ultimately killed by her See also **Jinapaliya**

1 J 79 88

Jinavira (Jinavira) Another name of **Mahavira** See **Mahāvira**

Jinnapura (Jirnapura) A town near **Rayagiha** where ascetic **Imdanāga** stayed

1 A C I p 465

Jinnujjāna (Jirnodyana) A park situated in the v cinity of **Avamti(2)**[1]

1 N C I p 102

Jitasattu (Jitasatru) See **Jiyasattu**[1]

1 A aC I pp 176 498 D sa 5 UttN & UttS p 286 AvaCu II pp 166 217 283

1 Jitāri King of **Anamdapura** He was the husband of **Visatthā** and father of **Anamga**

1 N sCu III p 268 Ga V p 26

2 Jitāri Father of **Sambhava**(1) the third **Titthamkara** He was the king of **Sāvatthi.**[1]

1 Sam 157 Tir 466

Jimha (Jihma) A cloud that keeps the soil moist for full one year if it rains once.

1 Sth. 347

Jiya (Jita) See **Baladeva**(2)[1]

1 Ti 1144

Jiyamtapadimā (Jivatpratima) An image of a living **Titthayara** The name of the Titthayara is not given See also **Jivamtasāmi**

1 N Cu III p 79 B hKs p 1536

Jiyavatti (Jitavartin) A merchant of **Vasamtapura**(3) He had a younger brother named **Dhaṇavaha**(4)

1 A C I p 526

1 **Jiyasattu** (Jitaśatru) King of the city of **Campā** **Dhāriṇi**(18) was his wife **Adinasattu**(3) was his son and **Subuddhi**(1) was his minister[1]

1 J 91

2 **Jiyasattu** King of **Kampillapura** He had attacked **Mihilā** to get **Malli** (1) in marriage the beautiful daughter of king **Kumbha** He was however dissuaded by Malli not to run after impure human body He renounced the world obtained omniscience and attained emancipation[1]

1 Jna 74-8

3 **Jiyasattu** King of the city of **Sāvatthi**[1]

1 J a 150 Upa 55 6 Mar 499

4 **Jiyasattu** King of the city of **Amalakappā**[1]

1 Jna 148

5 **Jiyasattu** King of the city of **Savvatobhadda**(6) He had a priest named **Mahesaradatta**[1]

1 Vip 24

6 **Jiyasattu** King of **Vāṇiyaggāma**[1]

1 Upa 3 Dasa 5

7 **Jiyasattu** King of the city of **Vāṇārasi**[1]

1 Upa 27

8 **Jiyasattu** King of the city of **Ālabhiyā**[1]

1 Upa 32

9. **Jiyasattu** King of **Palāsapura** [1]

1 Up 39

10 **Jiyasattu** King of **Bhaddilapura**

1 Ant 4

11 **Jiyasattu** K ng of the city of **Kāgamdi** [1]

1 A t 3

12 **J'yasattu** K ng of the city of **Tigimchi** After death he was born as **Mahacamda**(4) son of king **Datta**(1) of **Campa**

1 Vp 34

13 **J yasattu** K ng f **Savatth** under **Paes**

1 R j 146 152

14 **J yasatt** K ng of the c ty of **Mihilā**

1 J m 1 S 1

15 **Jiyasattu** K ng of **Rayagiha**

1 N 41

16 **Jiyasattu** K ng of **Hatthinaura**

1 A C II p 277

17 **J yasattu** So of **Ja kumāra** He had wo s ns ard cre daughter He re gned at **Varānas** or **Vanavasi** [3]

1 N C II p 417 G V p 6 B hBh 5 54 5 B hK p 1397 | 2 N C II p 417 | 3 B hK p 1397

18 **Jiyasattu** Father of **Ajiya** the second **Titthamkara** He was the king of **Aojjh** (2)

1 T 465 S m 157

19 **Jiyasattu** K ng f **Mahura**(1) He had a son named **Kalavesiya** [1]

1 M 498 UttC p 77

20 **J yasattu** K ng f **Khit patitthiya**(2) [1] He had establ shed the town of **Canagapura** in place of Kh tipatitthiya **Dharini**(17) was his qu n [3]

1 N C III p 150 IV p 229 A C II p 217 | 2 A C II p 158 | 3 N C III p 150

21 **Jiyasattu** Son of king **Datta**(9) and father of **Meghaghosa** [1]

1 Tir 696

22 **Jiyasattu** Father of **Kamdaa**(1) He was the king of **Sāvatthi** [1] **Bhadda**(6) was al o his son

1 **BrhKs** p 915 UttC p 73 | 2 UttC p 79

23. Jiyasattu King of the city of **Ujjeni**. He had two sons who renounced the world and took to asceticism.[1]

1 AcaCu p 225

24. Jiyasattu King of **Pādaliputta** **Rohagutta(2)** was his minister [1]

1 AcaCu. p 132

25 Jiyasattu King of **Kosambi** **Kāsava(4)** was his priest.[1]

1 UttN p 286 UttS p 287

26 Jiyasattu King of **Vasamtapura(3)** **Dhāriṇi(20)** was his wife [1] They had a son named **Dhammarui(6)** The king took to asceticism along with his son [2]

1 OghN 450 OghND p 449 PnN 80-1 | 2 AvaCu I p 498 503 525

27 Jiyasattu Father of **Sumamgala(3)** His minister had a son named **Seṇiya(2)** [1]

1 AvaCu II p 166

28 Jiyasattu King of **Pādaliputta** who had conquered **Ujjeṇi** His another name was **Kākavaṇṇa** [1]

1 AvaCu I p 540

29 Jiyasattu King of **Migakoṭṭhaga** whose daughter **Renugā** was given in marriage to **Jamadaggi** [1] See **Aṇamtaviriya** also

1 AvaCu I p 519

30 Jiyasattu Father of princess **Siddhi** He was the king of **Mahurā(1)** [1]

1 AvaCu I p 449

31 Jiyasattu King of the city of **Turuviṇi** He had a son named **Datta(7)** born of his **Brāhnana** wife [1]

1 AvaCu I p 495

32. Jiyasattu A king who renounced the world and attained liberation. His brother who was also a monk ran lunatic hearing the sad news of his demise [1]

1 VyaBh IV 107-8 BrhBh 6198 9

33. Jiyasattu King of **Lohaggala(2)** who arrested **Mahāvira** along with **Gosāla** suspecting them to be some spies [1]

1 AvaN 490 AvaCu. I p 294.

34. Jiyasattu King of the city of **Chattaggā**. His wife s name was **Bhaddā(3)** They had a son named **Namdaṇa(6)** who was a previous birth of **Mahāvira**.[1]

1 AvaCu. I. p. 235

35 Jiyasattu King of Vitisoga. He was the father of **Ayala**(5) the first **Baladeva**(2) of the **Videha**(1) region[1]

1 AvaCu I p 176

36. Jiyasattu A king os **Ujjeni** who had a charioteer named **Amoharaha**.[1]

1 UttS p 213

37 Jiyasattu Father of **Samanabhadda**(3) He was the king of **Campa**.[1]

1 UttS p 92

38. Jiyasattu A king whose relig ous teacher was **Dhammaghosa**(10)[1] He is probably identical with **Jiyasattu**(15)

1 AcaCu p 38 AcaS p 76

39 Jiyasattu King of **Ayalapura** His son **Aparaya**(10) took initiation from **Rahayariya**[1]

1 UttCu p 62 UttN & UttS p 100 UttN pp 25 26

40 Jiyasattu King of **Vasamtapura**(3) **Sumaliya**(3) was his wife[1] He is different from **Jiyasattu**(26)

1 AvaCu I p 534

41 Jiyasattu King of **Padaliputta** Khema was his minister

1 Av Cu II p 283

42 Jiyasattu King of **Kampillapura** d fferent from **J yasattu**(2)

1 Up 35

Jiyari (Jitari) See **Jitar**

1 Sam 157

Jimuta A cloud that k eps the o l mo st for ten years if it ra ns once[1]

1 Sth 347

Jiyakappa (Jitakalpa) A canonical text consiting of 103 verses Its auth orsh p is attributed to J nabhadragan It prescribes penances pertaining to violations of monastic rules The following ten *p ayascittas* (expiations) are dealt with in it[3] (1) *aloya a* (2) *padikkamana* (3) *ubhaya* (4) *vivega* (5) *Vosagga* (6) *tava* (7) *Cheda* (8) *mula* (9) *anavatthaya* (10) *paramciya*

1 Jt p 223
2 See S ddhasena uni Cunni (vv 5-11) th w k
3 Jt 4 (p 62)

Jiyadhara (Jitadhara) Disciple of preceptor **Samdilla**(1)[1]

1 Nan 26 N nM p 49 Na H p 11

Jiva Fourth chapter of the seventh section of **Viyahapannatti**[1]

1 Bha 260l

Jīvantasāmi (Jīvatsvāmin) An image of Mahāvīra. It was in possession of king Udāyaṇa(1) of Vītibhaya who had appointed Kiṇhaguliyā[1] for its service Udāyana had to fight with Pajjoya who had forcibly taken away the image to Ujjeṇī.[2]

1 Her original name was Devadatta (4)
2 NisCu III p 140 BrhK p 918 UttK p 346

Jīvaga (Jivaka) A contemporary King of Nami(1) the twenty-first Titthaṁkara.[1]

1 Tir 484.

Jīvapaesiya (Jīvaprādeśika) Doctrine of preceptor Tīsagutta who believed that only the last of the innumerable particles of the soul is possessed of consciousness [1]

1 Aup 41 AupA p. 106 AvaBh 127 8 NisBh 5612 SthA p 411

Jivājīvavibhatti (Jivajivavibhakti) Thirty-sixth chapter of Uttarajjhayaṇa.[1]

1 Sam 36 UttN pp 9 670 712.

Jīvājīvābhigama An Amgabāhira Ukkālia text [1] It is regarded as the third Uvamga composed on the basis of the third Amga(3) i e Thāṇa.[2] it is divided into nine sections known as *padivattis* [3] It deals in details with the animate and inanimate objects [4] Besides the commentary by Malayagiri [5] two more commentaries viz Jivabhigam-cūrni and Jivābhigama-mula-tikā[7] were composed on it.

1 Nan. 44 Pak p 43
2 J M p. 1
3 Ji 244 PrajM p 8
4 J v 2 ff DasCu p 141 Vis 3768
5 PrajM pp 44-5 48 9 51
6 RajM p 182 PrajM p 308 SurM pp 267 279 285
7 PrajM p 51 RajM pp 100 158 161 226.

Jīvābhigama Same as Jīvājīvābhigama [1]

1 Nan. 44 PakY p 43 DasCu p 141 Vis 3768 AvaC I p 472 Bha 657

1 **Jugaṁdhara** (Yugandhara) A preceptor from whom Niṇṇāmiyā accepted lay-votary s vows

1 AvaN 1291 AvaCu I pp 173-4

2. **Jugaṁdhar** A Titthamkara of the Avaravideha region [1]

1 AvaCu II p 194

1 **Jugabāhu** (Yugabāhu) A Vāsudeva(1) of the Puvvavideha region [1]

1 AvaN 1291 AvaCu II p 194

2. **Jugabāhu** A Titthamkara of the Mahāvideha region [1]

1 Vip 34

3 **Jugabāhu** Previous life of Pupphadamta the ninth Titthaṁkara.[1]

1 Sam. 157

4 **Jugabāhu** Husband of **Mayaṇarehā**

1 UttNe. p 138

Juṇṇaseṭṭhi (Jīrṇaśreṣṭhin) Another name of **Bhaddaseṇa**(2)[1]

1 AvaCu II p 202

Jutti (Yukti) Sixth chapter of **Vaṇhidasā**

1 Nir 5 1

Juttiseṇa (Yuktisena) Eighth of the twenty-four **Titthaṃkaras** of the **Eravaya**(1) region in the current **Osappiṇī**[1] According to **Titthogālī** Jutti sena was contemporary of **Sejjaṃsa**(1) the eleventh **Titthaṃkara** in the **Bharaha**(2) region[2]

1 S m 159 2 Tir 324

Juddhavīriya (Yuddhavīrya) A contemporay king of **Titthayara Puppha daṃta** the ninth **Titthaṃkara**

1 Tir 472

Judhiṭṭhila (Yudhiṣṭhira) See **Juhiṭṭhilla**

1 AvaCu I p 492

Juhiṭṭhilla (Yudhisthira) Eldest son of **Paṃḍurāya** of **Hatthiṇāpura**.[1]

1 Jna 117 A t. 9 A aC I p 492 P A p 87 A H p 365

Jūyaa Jūyaga Jūva or **Jūvaa** (Yupaka) A **Maha Payālakalasa** of the **Lavaṇa** ocean in western quart r Its presiding deity is **Velamba**(2)

1 Sam 52 95 Sth 305 720 J 156

1 **Jeṭṭhā** (Jyestha) Daughter of king **Ceḍaga** She was given in **marriage** to **Naṃdi-vaddhana**(1) the elder brother of **Mahāvīra**

1 A C II p 164

2 **Jeṭṭhā** A constellation **Iṃda**(4) is its presiding deity

1 Sth 90 J m 157 171

Jehila Disciple of preceptor **Nāga**(7)[1]

1 K lp (Th ra li) 7 p 265

Joi (Yogin) A class of mendicants

1 Aup 38

Joijasā (Jyotiryaś) Wife of a herdsman of **Campā** She was **murdered** by **Ruddaa** a disciple of **Kosia**(4)[1]

1 A aN 1288 AvaCu II p 193 A aH p 704

1 Joisa (Jyotiṣa) One of the four classes of gods. The gods of this class are of five categories (1) **Sūra**(1) (2) **Caṁda**(1) (3) **Gaha**, (4) **Nakkhatta**(1) (5) **Tārā**(3)[1] Their territory starts at a distance of 790 *yojanas* from the surface of this earth where the celestial abodes of some Tārās exist Thereafter come the abodes of Sūriyas Camdas Nakkhattas and Gahas one after another[2] Sūriyas and Camdas are their lords *(indras)*[3] The number of Tārās is the biggest and that of Sūriyas and Camdas is the smallest[4] Similarly they differ from one another as regards their speed of motion[5]

1 Dev 80 1 Praj 38 Sur 100 Anu 122 Sth 257 401
2 Jam 164 Sur 89 Praj 50 Ji 122 Dev 84 Jam 164 Sur 92
3 Sth. 94 Bha 169
4 Jiv 206 Jam 172 Sur 99
5 Jam 167 Sur 95

2 Joisa Second chapter of the ninth section of **Viyāhapaṇṇatti**[1]

1 Bha 362

Joisiya (Jyotiṣka) Same as **Joisa**(1)

1 Utt 36 207 Bha 414 Praj 101 Jam 122 Dev 148 Anu 122, AcaCu p 269

1 Jogaṁdharāyaṇa (Yogandharāyana) Minister of king **Udāyaṇa**(2)[1]

1 A aCu II p 162, AvaH p 674

2 Jogaṁdharāyaṇa A person associated with **Ammaḍa**(3)[1]

1 Risi 25

Jogajasā (Yogayaśā) Same as **Joijasā**.

1 AvaCu II p 193

Jogasaṁgaha (Yogasangraha) A canonical treatise[1]

1 AvaCu II pp 36 152 NisCu III p 266 UttCu p 178

Joṇa (Yona) Same as **Joṇaa**[1]

1 Jna 18

Joṇaa or **Joṇaga** (Yonaka) An **Aṇāriya** tribe and its country conquered by **Cakkavaṭṭi Bharaha**(1)[1] It was visited by **Usabha**(1)[2] Maid servants from this country were employed in royal herems.[3] It is different from **Javaṇa**.[4] These people sent some articles to **Pāḍaliputta** and preceptor **Pālitta** was called to identify them[5]

1 Jam 52.
2. AvaN. 336 7
3 Bha. 380, BhaA. p 460, Jna 18 Jam. 43, JamS. p. 191 Aup 33
4 See Jam. 52 and JamS. p 220
5 AvaCu II p 554

Joṇi (Yoni) Ninth chapter of **Paṇṇavaṇā**.

1 Praj v 5

Joṇia (Yonika) Same as **Joṇaa** [1]

1 Anup. 33, A aCu II p 554

Joṇipāhuḍa (Yoniprābhṛta) A treatise dealing with the creation of animate objects **Siddhaseṇa** had produced horses whereas others buffaloes on its basis [1] It is not extant now

1 NsCu II p 281 Vy Bh 5 89 Vy M III p 58

Joṇisaṃgaha (Yonisangraha) A canonical treatise [1]

1 S tC p 270

Jonha Prehaps same as **Joṇaa**

1 Bh 380

Jotirasa (Jyotirasa) Ninth part of the first layer of **Rayaṇappabhā** [1]

1 Sth 778

Jotisiya (Jyotiṣka) Same as **Joisa**(1) [1]

1 A C I p 253 Sur 98

Johitthilla (Yudhisthira) See **Juhitthilla**

1 A t 9

Jh

Jhāṇavibhatti (Dhyanavibhakti) An **Aṃgabāhira Ukkāliya** text [1] not extant now

1 N 44 Pak p 43

Ṭ

Ṭaṃkaṇa An **Aṇāriya** (non Aayan) tribe[1] as well as the territory occupied by it This tribe lived in **Uttarāvaha** and sold gold and ivory to the people of Dakkhinavaha [3] It has been identified with the **Tanganas** occupying the region along the eastern bank of the upper Ganges Their territory stretched from the Ramganga river to the upper Saryu They also occupied the Kashgar area in central Asia [4]

1 Vis 1442 Bha 143 S t 1 3 3 18
2 AcaCu p 193 A N 136
3 AvaCu I p 120
4 GESM pp 79 124.

Th

Ṭhāṇa (Sthāna) Third of the twelve **Aṁga**(3) texts[1] It is divided into ten sections.[2] The work is mostly in prose and deals with objects according to their number beginning from one going up to ten[3] Abhayadeva Sūri has composed a commentary on it in V S. 1120 A monk of eight years standing is allowed to learn it.[5] It will become extinct in 1350 V N[6]

1 Nan. 45 Pak. p 46 Sam. 137 Anu. 42.
2 Nan. 48, SamA. p 74 NanM p 228ff
3 Sam. 137 8
4 SthA. p 528.
5 Vya 10.23
6 Tir 815

Ṭhāṇapada (Sthānapada) Second chapter of **Paṇṇavaṇā**[1]

1 Bha 115 550 Praj 4

Ṭhii (Sthiti) Fourth chapter of **Paṇṇavaṇā**.[1]

1 Praj 4 Bha 15

Ṭhitipada (Sthitipada) Same as **Ṭhii**.[1]

1 Bha 15

D

Ḍaṁḍagāraṇṇa (Daṇḍakāraṇya) A forest named after king **Daṁḍagi** His capital **Kumbhakārakaḍa** and the surrounding region was burnt to ashes by **Khaṁdaa**(1) There grew the forest[1]

1 NisCu IV p 128 UttCu p 74

Ḍaṁḍagi (Daṇḍakin) King of the town of **Kumbhakārakaḍa** **Puraṁdarajasā** sister of **Khaṁdaa**(1) was his wife **Pālaga**(1) who crushed to death Khaṁdaa and his five hundred disciples in an oil-mill, was his priest. Daṁḍagi s whole city along with the surrounding region was then burnt to ashes by Khaṁdaa as a god Then that region came to be known as **Daṁḍagāraṇṇa**.[1]

1 JitBh 528, Utta p 114-5 UttCu. p 73 VyaBh. 10 589 NisCu. IV p 127

Ḍaṁbara See **Aḍaṁbara**[1]

1 AvaCu II p 227

Ḍahaṇa (Dahana) Son of a **Brāhmaṇa** of **Pāḍaliputta**. His mother was **Jalaṇasihā**. He had renounced the world and become a god after death He is also known as **Hutāsaṇa**(1)[2]

1 AvaN, 1294
2 AvaH p 707

Domba. An **Aṇāriya** (non Aryan) despised community It worshipped **Jakkha Ghaṇṭiya**[1] It is regarded as representing early inhabitants of northern India.[2]

1 VyaBh 3 92 NisCu. II p 243 BrhKs pp 403-4 2 LAI p 360

Dombila An **Aṇāriya** (non-Aryan) country and its inhabitants

1 Praj 37 Pras 4 SutS p 123

Doba An **Āṇāriya**(non Aryan) tribe and its country It is the same as **Domba**

1 Pras 4 Pr j 37

Dobila Same as **Dombila**

1 Pr 4

Dh

Dhamka A potter of **Sāvatthi** **Piyadamsanā** had stayed in his house along with one thousand nu s

1 A aCu I p 418 Vis 2807 A aBh 126 N Bh 5597 Utt p 156

Dhamḍha Son of **Kaṇha**(1) He had renounced the world and become a disciple of **Titthayara Ariṭṭhanemi** Owing to the rise of obscuring karmas he could not rece e alms

1 UttC p 76 UttS p 119 A p 27 AcaC pp 75 374

Dhamḍhaṇa Same as **Ḍhamḍha** A revered person

1 Ava p 27

1 **Ḍhaḍḍara** A lay votary belonging to the city of **Dasapura**[1]

1 AvaCu I p 403

2 **Ḍhaḍḍhara** Another name of **Rāhu**(1)[1]

1 Sur 105

N

Naula (Nakula) One of the five sons of **Paṃḍurāya** of **Hatthiṇāura.**[1]

1 Jna 117

Namgalā (Nangalā) A village visited by **Mahāvīra** accompanied by **Gosāla** He meditated there in the shrine of **Vāsudevaghara** Gosāla was beaten there for frightening the children It lay between **Haleddua** and **Āvatta**(4)[1]

1 AvaN 481 AvaCu I p 289 Vis 1935 KalpDh p 106 KalpV p 165 AvaM p 280

Namgola (Nāngola) An **Āmtaradīva** [1]

1 Praj 36

Namgolī (Nangolin) Same as **Namgolīya** [1]

1 Ji 111

Namgoliya (Nangolika) One of the fifty-six **Amtaradivas** in **Lavanasamudda** [1] It is the same as **Nāmgola**

1 J 111 NanM p 103 Sth 304

1 **Namda** (Nanda) A barber slave belonging to the city of **Pādaliputta** He took over as king of the city after the death of **Udāi**(2) son of **Kuniya** The kings succeeding him were also known by the same name and thus it came to be known as a dynasty King **Mahāpauma**(8) who was defeated by **Camdautta** was the ninth as well as the last king of the Namda dynasty

1 AvaCu II pp 179 ff AcaC p 64 DasC p 52 KalpV p 253 KalpDh p 165 A aH p 433

2 **Namdā** A merchant of **Padaliputta** who was very greedy He was sentenced to death by the king of the town for some crime [1]

1 AvaCu I p 528 II p 293 KalpCu p 101 AvaH p 397

3 **Namda** A celestial abode in **Mahāsukka**(1) where gods live for a period of fifteen *Sagaropama* years breathe once in fifteen fortnights and feel hungry once in fifteen thousand years.

1 Sam 15

4 **Namda** A resident of **Siddhatthapura** who was the first to give alms to **Sejjamsa**(1) the eleventh **Titthamkara** [1]

1 AvaM p 227 Sam 157 AvaN 324 328

5 **Namda** A resident of **Bambhanagāma.** **Mahāvīra** had once accepted alms from him [1] **Uvanamda**(2) was his brother [2]

1 AvaN 476 AvaCu I p 283 Vis 1928-1930 KalpV p 164 KalpDh p 105

2. AvaCu I p 283

6. **Namda** First sixth and eleventh days of a fortnight

1 Jam 152 Sur 49

7 **Namda** First would be **Vāsudeva**(1) of the **Bharaha**(2) region [1]

1 Sam 159 Tir 1143

8 **Namda** Previous birth of **Pedhālaputta**(1) the eighth would be **Titthamkara** of the **Bharaha**(2) region

1 Sam 159

9 **Namda** A res dent of **Nāsikkanagara** Since he is the husband of **Sumdari**(2) he is also known as **Sumdarinamda** He was too much attached to his wife who was ery beautiful His brother who was a monk thought of d stracting him from this worldly attachment He with his supernatural power created a she monkey a Vidyadhari and then a goddess the last having peerless beauty to di ert him to the right path On enquiry that how he would get the goddess the monk asked him to live the monastic life and he became a monk

1 N 73 N M p 167 A Cu I p 556 A N 944 A H p 436
2 There m l t y P l T pt k H B ddh h mself th lde h lf b the f N d Th Th l tt too m h tta h d t J nap d Kalyani N d T d rt h m d B ddh h w h m th h ed ema ns f fem le m nk y d th m t b t f l ymph T g t th l tt he t ks t the m na tic l f ce ly k d by B ddh d th h tt ins A h tsh p
See N da Th (1) d S d na d DPPN
Th S d d m K m f Aś gh b sed th t ry

10 **Namda** Principal lay otary of **Titthayara Aritthanemi** [1]

1 A C I p 159

11 **Namda** A lapidary of **Rayag ha** He wa a follower of **Mahāvira** He got constructed a p nd n order to provide facil ty of water to the people of the area He was so much attached to that pond that after death he was born there as a frog See also **Daddura**(2)

1 J 93 5

12 **Namda** A boatsman who allowed ascetic **Dhammarui**(3) to cross the river in his boat but harassed him afterwards for not paying the fare The ascetic got enraged and burnt him to death with his supernatural power [1]

1 A Cu I p 516 Vis 3575 A aH p 389

13 **Namda** A prince who took initiation from **Titthamkara Malli**(1) [1]

1 Jna 77

14 **Namda** One of the hundred sons of **Titthayara Usaha**(1) [1]

1 KalpDh pp 151 152 KalpV p 236

15 Namda Same as **Ānamda**.(7)[1]

1 Tir 448

Namdakamta (Nandakānta) A celestial abode in **Mahāsukka**(1) where gods live maximum for a period of fifteen *Sagaropama* years[1]

1 Sam. 15

Namdakūda (Nandakūta) A celestial abode similar to **Namdakamta**[1]

1 Sam 15

Namdaga (Nandaka) An inhabitant of the city of **Campā** After death he took birth in **Kosambī** and renounced the world there

1 Ma 500

Namdagova (Nandagopa) A herdsman in possession of millions of cows[1]

1 BrhBh 77 VyaBh 3 178

Namdajjhaya (Nandadhvaja) A celestial abode where gods live maxi mum for fifteen *Sagaropama* years It is similar to **Namdakamta**[1]

1 S m 15

1 Namdaṇa (Nandana) Seventh **Baladeva**(2) of the current **Osappiṇī** and brother of **Vāsudeva**(1) **Datta**(2) He was son of king **Aggisiha** of **Vāṇārasī** and his queen **Jayamtī**(4) **Dhammareṇa**(1) was the name of his previ ous birth He was 26 bows tall lived for 65 thousand years and attained emancipation[1] According to Tiloyapannatti Nandimitra is the seventh Baladeva and his height was 22 bows.[2]

1 Sam 158 Sth 672 AvaN 403-414 Vis 1766 AvaBh 41 Tir 577 580 602-616 UttK p 349

2 4 517 1418

2 Namdaṇa Seventh would be **Baladeva**(2) of the **Bharaha**(2) region[1]

1 Sam 159 Tir 1144

3 Namdaṇa A merchant of **Kosalāura** He had a daughter named **Sirimatī**(1)[1] He is identified with **Namda**(2)

1 AvaCu. I p 527

4 Namdaṇa A palace belonging to **Miyāputta**(3) son of king **Balabhadda**(1) of the town of **Suggiva**(4)[1]

1 Utt. 19.3 UttN p 452.

5 Namdaṇa Son of **Mahāseṇakaṇha** and grandson of king **Seṇiya**. He had renounced the world and become a disciple of **Mahāvīra**.[1]

1 Nir 2.10.

6 **Namdaṇa** Son of king **Jiyasattu**(34) and his queen **Bhaddā**(3) of the city of **Chāttaggā**. He was a previous birth of **Mahavira** He had renounced the world become a disciple of ascetic **Puttila**(2) and earned *tirathankara-nāma* Karma[1]

1 A Cu I p 235 A N 450 2 S m 157 KalpDh p 38 KalpV p 44 SamA. p 106

7 **Namdana** One of the seven Generals of *indra* **Dharana**(1) He is the chief of the troupe of dancers

1 Sth. 582

8 **Namdana** Previous birth of **Titthamkara Malli**(1)

1 Sam 157

9 **Namdaṇa** A garden as well as a shrine outside the city of **Moyā**(2) It was visited by **Mahav ra**

1 Bha 126

10 **Namdana** A summit of mount Mamdara(3) in **Namdanavaṇa**(1)[1] See **Namdaṇavanakūda**

1 Sth 689

11 **Namdana** Tenth chapter of **Kappavadimsiya**

1 Nir 2 1

Namdanabhadda (Nandanabhadra) One of the twelve disciples of **Sambhūivijaya**(4)

1 K lp p 256

1 **Namdanavana** (Nandanavana) A grove on mount **Mamdara** five hundred *yojana* above the level of **Bhaddasālavana** Its extant also measures five hundred *yojan* It serves as the play ground for gods[2] There are nine summits of mount Mamdara(3) situated n it They are **Namdaṇa**(10) **Mamdara**(5) **Nisaha**(5) **Hemavaya**(2) **Rayana**(3) **Ruyaa**(6) **Sāgaracitta** **Vaira**(4) and **Balakūda**[3]

1 J m 104 S m 85 98 99 J 141 Sth 302
2 N nM p 46 NanH p 8
3 Sth 689 Jam 104

2 **Namdanavana** A grove to the north east of **Bāravai** in the vicinity of mount **Revayaya** A temple of **Jakkha Surappiya**(1) was situated here[1]

1 J 52 A t 1 N 5 1 A Cu I p 355

3 **Namdanavana** A grove in the vicinity of the town of **Vijayapura**.[1]

1 V p 34

Namdanavanakūḍa (Nandanavanakūṭa) First of the nine summits in **Namdanavana**(1) Its height measures five hundred *yojanas*[1] It is the same as **Namdana**(10)

1 Jam 104 PrasA. p 96

Namdappabha (Nandaprabha) A celestial abode in **Mahāsukka**(1) where gods live maximum for fifteen *Sagaropama* years[1]

1 Sam 15

1 Namdamatī (Nandamatı) Second chapter of the seventh section of **Amtagaḍadasā**[1]

1 Ant 16

2 Namdamatı A wife of king **Seṇia**(1) of **Rāyagiha** She was initiated by **Mahāvıra** After observing asceticism for a period of twenty years she attained liberation[1]

1 Ant 16

1 Namdamitta (Nandamitra) Second would be **Vāsudeva**(1) of the **Bharaha** (2) region[1]

1 Sam 159 Tir 1143

2 Namdamitta A prince who took initiation from **Titthamkara malli**(1)[1]

1 Jna 77

Namdalesa (Nandaleśya) A heavenly abode in **Mahāsukka**(1) where gods live maximum for fifteen *Sagaropama*[1] years

1 Sam 15

Namdavaṇṇa (Nandavarna) A heavenly abode similar to **Namdalesa**[1]

1 Sam 15

Namdasimga (Nandaśṛnga) A celestial abode similar to **Namdavaṇṇa**[1]

1 S m 15

Namdasiṭṭha (Nandasṛsta) A heavenly abode similar to **Namdavaṇṇa**[1]

1 Sam 15

1 Namdaseṇiyā (Nandasenika) Fourth chapter of the seventh section of **Amtagaḍadasā**.[1]

1 Ant 16

2 Namdaseṇiyā A wife of king **Seṇiya**(1) of **Rāyagiha** She renounced the world and became a disciple of **Mahāvīra**. After practising asceticism for twenty years she attained emancipation[1]

1 Ant 16

1 Namdā (Nandā) A wife of king **Seniya**(1) of Rayagiha[1] daughter of a merchant of the town of **Bennātada** and mother of **Abhayakumāra**[3] She renounced the world took initiation from **Titthayara Mahāvira** observed asceticism for twenty years and attained liberation at the end[4] She is also called **Sunamdā**(6)[5]

1 Ant. 16 Anut 1 Nir 1 1 Jna 6 AvaCu II p 171
2. A aCu II p 171 NanM p 150
3 Nir 1 1 Anut 1 Jna 7
4 Ant 16
5 N C 1 1 p 5

2 Namdā First chapter of the seventh section of **Amtagadadasā**

1 Ant 16

3 Namdā Wife of king **Dadharaha**(1) of **Bhaddilapura** and mother of **Siyala** the tenth **Titthankara**[1]

1 Sam 157 Tir 473 SthA p 308

4 Nāmdā Wife of **Bhaddasena**(2) of **Vanārasi** and mother of **Sirideví**(6)

1 Av C II p 202

5 Namdā Mother of **Ayalabhāya** the ninth **Ganadhara** of **Mahāvira**

1 A N 649 V 2510

6 Namdā Wife of **Sugutta** the minister of king Saya iya of **Kosambī** She was a friend of queen **Miyavai**(1) Once **Mahavi a** paid a v sit to her house in hope of alms

1 A Cu I pp 316 7 A N 520-2 Vis 1976 K lpV p 170 K lpDh p 109

7 Namdā Same as **Sunamdā**(2) one of the two w ves of **Usabha**(1)

1 AvaN 191 V 1607 A Cu I p 152

8 Namdā One of the eight princ pal **Disakumaris** residing on **Tavanijja** peak of the eastern **Ruyaga**(1) mountain

1 J m 114 Sth 643 Tir 153

9 Namdā A lotus pond on the eastern **Amjanaga**(1) moutain in the **Namdisara**(1) island

1 J 183 Sth 307

10 Namdā A pond outside the city of **Campā**

1 Jna 46

11 Namdā A pond built by lapidary **Namda**(11) of **Rāyagiha** near mount **Vebhāra**.[1]

1 Jna 93

12 Namdā First sixth and eleventh days of a fortnight[1]

1 Gaṇ 9 10 Sur 49

13 Namdā A place situated on the north eastern **Raikaraga** mountain It is the capital of **Kaṇhārāī(3)**, a queen of **Īsāṇa(2)**[1]

1 Sth 307

1 Namdāvatta (Nandavarta) A heavenly abode in **Mahāsukka(1)** where gods live maximum for fifteen *Sagaropama* years[1]

1 Sam 15

2 Namdāvatta Same as **Nāmdiāvatta(3)**[1]

1 Sth 644

1 Namdi (Nandi) An **Amgabāhira Ukkālia** text[1] It is partly in prose and partly in verse It deals with knowledge and its various classifications[2] Some of the verses in the beginning supply us with the names of **Mahāvīra**s eleven principal disciples and a list of twenty-seven preceptors beginning from **Suhamma(1)** ending with **Dūsagaṇi**[3] A detailed exposition of the five kinds of knowledge is given mostly in prose **Devavāyaga** disciple of Dusagani is said to be the author of this work It is commented upon by ācarya Haribhadra and Malayagirisūri **Jinadāsagaṇi** has also composed a *Chur i* on it[7]

1 P k p 43 N n 44 NisC IV p 235 An He p 9
2 NanM p 1
3 N VV 20–43
4 NanCu p 10
5 AnuH p 100
6 PrajM pp 298 311 375
7 AnuCu p 1 NanCu p 1

2 Namdi Same as **Namdiggāma(6)**[1]

1 UttN & UttS p 379

3 Namdi A friend of **Mahāvīra**s father He belonged to **Namdiggāma(1)**[1]

1 A aCu I p 316 V 1975 A N 520

4 Namdi One of the two friends of **Mahissara**[1]

1 A aCu II p 175

5 Namdi See **Namdivaddhaṇa(2)**[1]

1 Vip. 2.

6 Namdi Same as **Namda(7)**[1]

1 Tir 1143

1 Namdia (Nandika) A *Sthavira* belonging to the **Kāsava** family-line[1]

1 Kalp (Theravali), 7 KalpV p 266

2 Namdia A ram nourished for the sake of guests [1]

1 UttN p 273

1 Namdiavatta (Nandyavarta) A heavenly abode in **Mahāsukka**(1) where gods live maximum for sixteen *Sagaropama* years breathe once in sixteen fortnights and feel hungry once in sixteen thousand years [1]

1 Sam 16

2 Namdiāvatta A **Logapāla** under each of **Ghosa**(1) and **Mahaghosa**(4) the two *indras* of **Thaniyakumāra** gods [1]

1 Sth 256 Bha 169

3 Namdiā atta A heavenly car for the lord (*indra*) of **Bambhaloga**

1 Sth 644 J m 118

1 Namdiggāma (Nandigrāma) A village vis ted by **Mahāvira** It was the birthplace of **Namdi**(3) a friend of Mahavira s father Brāhmana **Namdi sena**(5) belonged to th s place It was visit d by **Cakkavatti Bambhadatta** [3] It can be identified with Nundgaon near Fyzabad in Oudh [4]

1 A C I p 316 A aN 520 V 1975 K lpDh p 109
2 J tBh 826
3 UttN d UttS p 379
4 SBM p 374 GDA p 138

2 Namdiggāma A settlement in **Dhāyaikhamda**

1 A C I p 172

Namdighosa (Nandighosa) A celestial abode **Bambhaloa** where gods live for a maximum per od of ten *Saga op m* years breathe once n ten fortnights and feel hungry once in ten thousand years

1 Sam 10

Namdighosā (Nandighosa) A bell belong ng to the **Thaniyakumara** gods

1 J m 119

Namdicunni (Nandicurni) A commentary on **Namdi** by **Jinadasagāni** [1]

1 A C p 1 N C pp 1 83 Pr jM pp 19 310 537

Nāmdijja (Nandiya) Fifth of the six off shoots of **Uddehagana**(2) [1]

1 K lp p 259

1 Namdini (Nandini) A courtezan who developed many a disease due to excessive physical enjoyment

1 AcaCu p 71

2 Namdini Principal female lay votary of **Titthayara Pāsa**(1) [1] She is the same as **Sunamdā**(5)

1 A Cu I p 159
2 Kalp 164

1 **Namdinipiya** (Nandinipitr) A merchant of the city of **Sāvatthī**. He was one of the ten principal lay votaries of **Mahāvīra** **Assini** was his wife.[1]

1 Upa 55

2 **Namdinipiya** Ninth chapter of **Uvāsagadasā**.[1]

1 Upa 2, Sth 755

Namdipura (Nandipura) Capital of the Aryan territory of **Samdilla**(5)[1] King **Mitta**(4) reigned there [2]

1 Praj 37 SutSi p 123 | 2 Vip 29 SthA p 508

Namdiphala See **Namdi phala** [1]

1 Sam 19

Namdimitta (Nandimitra) See **Namdamitta**(1) [1]

1 T 1143

Namdiyāvatta (Nandyavarta) See **Namdiāvatta**

1 A M p 184

Namdila (Nandila) Disciple of preceptor **Mamgu** and teacher of preceptor **Nāgahatthi** [2]

1 Nan 29 NanH p 12 NanM p 50 | 2 N n 30

1 **Namdivaddhana** (Nandivardhana) Elder brother of **Mahāvīra**[1] and husband of **Jetthā**.[2] It was he who permitted Mahavira to renounce the world [3]

1 K lp 109 A aC I p 245 | 2 Aca 2 177 A aC II p 164
3 A C I p 250 K lpDh p 93

2 **Namdivaddhana** Sixth chapter of the first section of **Vivāgasuya** It is the same as **Namdi**(5) [1]

1 Vip 2

3 **Namdivaddhana** Son of king **Siridāma** and his queen **Bamdhusiri** of **Mahurā**(1) He is also known as **Namdisena**(6) He conspired to kill his father with the help of **Citta**(5). When the plot was unearthed he was ruthlessly killed by the king In his previous birth he was a cruel jailor named **Dujjohana**(2) in the city of **Sihapura** In future he will take birth in **Mahāvideha**, renounce the world and attain liberation there[1]

1 Vip 26-7

4 **Namdivaddhana** Religious teacher of **Namdisena**(5) [1]

1 JitBh 831 AcaCu p 307

1 **Namdivaddhanā** (Nandivardhanā) A lotus pond on the eastern **Amjanaga**(1) mountain in the **Namdisara**(1) island[1]

1 Sth 307 Jt 183

2 **Namdivaddhanā** A principal **Disākumārī** goddess residing on the **Rayaya**(4) peak of the eastern **Ruyaga**(1) mountain

1 Jam 114 Tir 153 Sth 643

Namdisara (Nandiśvara) Same as **Namdisara**

1 J 183

1 **Namdisena** (Nandisena) A preceptor who gave up asceticism and lived with a prostitute

1 Mh p 147 A C p 173 K lpV p 53

2 **Namdisena** Fourth **Titthamkara** of the current **Osappini** i the **Eravaya**(1) region

1 S m 159 T 317

3 **Namdisena** A preceptor of **Titthayara Pāsa** s(1) l ne He paid a isit to **Tambāa** village where being alleg d to be a th ef he wa spea ed to death

1 A N 485 V 1939 A C I p 291 | 2 K lpDh pp 106 7

4 **Namdisena** Son of k ng **Seniya**(1) of **R vag ha** He had renounced the world and become a disciple of **Maha a** Once he made his disciple firm in the observation f vows by h s own illustrat on He was a servant of a Brahmana n his l fe he e befor [3]

1 A C I p 559 | 2 A N 343 N M p 166
3 A C II p 171

5 **Namdisena** A res dent of **Namd ggama**(1) n th country of **Magaha** He became di gusted w th the d ght s of h s mater ial uncle because none was prepared to marry h m and so he re unced the world[3] and became a d sc ple of **Namdivaddhana**(4) He was very diligent in service After death he became a god and thereafter took b rth as **Vasudeva**[6]

1 I Av sy k C t S l gg ma See AvaCu II p 94
2 J tBh 825 846
3 SthA p 474
4 A C II p 94
5 Ib d
6 D saC p 59 K lpCu p 96

6 **Namdisena** Identical with **Namdivaddhana**(3)

1 Vp 26 27

7 **Namdisena** Sixth chapter of **Kammavivāgadasā**[1]

1 Sth 755

Namdisepā (Nandiseṇā) A lotus-pond on the western **Amjaṇaga**(1) mountain in the **Namdīsara** island [1]

1 Sth 307 J 183

Ṇamdīssara (Nandīśvara) See **Ṇamdīsara** [1]

1 Su 101 A aCu I p 397 Vis 790

Ṇamdīssaravara (Nandīśvaravara) See **Namdīsara** [1]

1 Sur 101

Ṇamdīssarā (Nandīśvara) A bell belonging to the *indras* of **Vāyukumāra** gods [1]

1 J m 119

Ṇamdī (Nandī) See **Namdi**

1 A aC I p 316 V 1975 P k p 43 N m 44

Namdīgāma (Nandigrama) See **Ṇamdiggāma** [1]

1 A N 520

Ṇamdidīva (Nandidvīpa) Same as **Ṇamdīsara**(1)

1 J 166

Namdiphala (Nandiphala) Fifteenth chapter of the first section of **Ṇāyadhammakahā** [1]

1 Jna 5 Sam 19 JnaA, p 10

Ṇamdīsamudda (Nandisamudra) Identical with **Ṇamdīsara** (3)

1 J 166

1 **Namdīsara** (Nandīśvara) Eighth ring island surrounding the **Khododa** ocean [1] There are four **Amjaṇaga** (1) mountains situated in its four quarters They have four temples consisting of four images of *Jinas* [2] Gods go there to celebrate the birth etc of **Titthayaras** [3] One possessing the supernatural power of *vidyacarana* can travel up to this island. **Kailāsa** 2 and **Harivāhaṇa** are its two presiding gods

1 Ji 183 Sur 101 Sth 580
2 Sth 650 Bha 683-4, Vis 790-2
3 Jam 33 123 NisCu III p 141
4 NanM p 107
5 Jiv 183

2 **Namdīsara** One of the two friends of **Mahissara** [1]

1 A aCu II p. 175

3 **Namdīsara** An ocean surrounding the **Ṇamdīsara** (1) island **Sumaṇa** and **Somaṇasabhadda** are its presiding gods.[1]

1 Jiv 184 Sur 101

Ṇaṁdīsaravara (Nandīśvaravara) Identical with **Ṇaṁdīsara** (1)[1]

1 Jna 66 Jam 33 NisCu III p 141

Ṇaṁdīsaroda (Nandīśvaroda) Same as **Ṇaṁdīsara** (3)

1 J 184

Ṇaṁdīssara (Nandīśvara) See **Ṇaṁdīsara**

1 A H p 296

Ṇaṁdīssaravaradīva (Nandīś aravaradvīpa) Same as **Ṇaṁdīsara** (1)

1 A Cu p 35

Ṇaṁduttara (Nandottara) One of the seven generals of *indra* **Bhūyānaṁda**(1) and other lords of the northern **Bhavanavāsi** gods He s in-charge of the army of char ots

1 Sth 404 582

Ṇaṁduttaravaḍiṁsaga (Nandottarāvat msaka) A heavenly abode in **Mahā sukka** (1) where gods live for fifteen *sagaropama* years in the maximum [1]

1 Sam 15

1 **Ṇaṁduttarā** (Nandottara) A lotus pond on the eastern **Aṁjaṇaga** (1) mountain in the **Ṇaṁdīsara** sland [1]

1 Sth 307 J 183

2 **Ṇaṁduttara** One of the eight pr ncipal **Disākumaris** residing on the **Pīttha** (5) peak of the easter **Ruy ga** (1) mountain [1]

1 J m 114 T 153 A C I p 138 Sth 643

3 **Ṇaṁduttarā** A place situated on the north eastern **Raikaraga** mountain It is the capital of **Kaṇhā** (2) a queen of **Īsāṇa** (2)

1 Sth 307

4 **Ṇaṁduttara** Third chapter of the seventh section of **Aṁtagaḍadasā** [1]

1 A t 16

5 **Ṇaṁduttara** A wife of king **Seṇia** (1) of **Rāyagīha** She renounced the world took nitiat on from **Mahāvīra** observed asceticism for a period of twenty yea s and then attained emancipation [1]

1 A t 16

Ṇaṁdottara (Nandotta a) See **Ṇaṁduttara** [1]

1 Sth 307 A t 16

Ṇammadā (Narmada) A river It is modern Narbada emptying into the bay of Cambay

1 A C II p 61 2 GDA. p 138

1 **Ṇakkhatta** (Nakṣatra) One of the five classes of **Joisa** gods It consists of twenty-eight constellations They are associated with **Caṁda**(1) They possess different shapes and move at a height of 884 *yojanas* above this earth The speed of their motion is more rapid than that of **Caṁda** **Sura** (1) and **Gahas** They have their own presiding gods family names principal wives etc Each Nakkhatta measures one quarter of a *yojana* Following are the names of the twenty eight **Ṇakkhattas** **Abhii** **Savaṇa** **Dhaṇiṭṭhā**, **Sayabhisayā** **Puvvāpotthavayā** **Uttarāpoṭṭhavayā** **Revatī**(4) **Assiṇī**(1) **Bharaṇī** **Kattiyā** **Rohiṇī** (10) **Migasira** **Addā**, **Punavvasu** (1) **Pussa** (1) **Assesā** **Maghā**(2) **Puvvāphagguṇī**, **Uttarāphagguṇī** **Hattha** **Chittā**(1) **Sāti**, **Visāhā** **Aṇurādhā** **Jeṭṭhā**(2) **Mūla** **Puvvasāḍhā** and **Uttarāsāḍhā**.[1]

1 Su 32 5 41-6 50 62 69 74 78 83 6 93 101 Jam 149 ff De 89 ff Gan. 15 ff Sam 7 9 10 15 27 45 67 98 Sth 227 473 517 539 589 656 669 694 An 130 139 Pr j 50 1 J v 196-8

2 **Nakkhatta** Disciple of preceptor **Bhadda** (4) and teacher of preceptor **Rakkha** (1)[1]

1 Kalp pp 264 266

Ṇagara (Nagara) Sixth chapter of the third section of **Viyāhapaṇṇatti**

1 Bha 126

1 **Ṇaggai** (Nagnajit) King of the town of **Purisapura** in **Gaṁdhāra** (1) He is regarded as a **Patteyabuddha** [1]

1 A aCu II p 208 Utt 18 46 UttN p 299 He is recognised as a Pacceka Buddha in the Pali l terat re too See N ggaj n DPPN

2 **Ṇaggai** A Kṣatriya mendicant [1]

1 Aup 38

Ṇaccaṇasīla (Nartanaśila) A kind of **Samaṇa** (1) mendicants earning their livelihood by performing dances [1]

1 Aup 38 AupA p 92

Ṇaṭṭamālaa (Nṛtyamālaka) Presiding deity of **Khaṁḍappavāyaguhā**.

1 Jam 65 AvaH p 151 AvaM p 230

Ṇaḍapiḍaa (Naṭapiṭaka) A village on way to **Bharuaccha** from **Ujjeṇī** [1]

1 AvaCu II. p 209 AvaN 1311

Ṇata (Nata) A celestial abode in **Āṇayakappa** where gods live for a maximum period of nineteen *sāgaropama* years.[1]

1 Sam 19

Ṇabhasena (Nabhasena) Grandson of king **Uggasena** He seems to be **Dhaṇadeva** (5)[1]

1 VisK. p 412 Av Cu I p 112 AvaH p 94 M 433 In VisK he is mentioned as a son of Uggasena which seem t be a m st ke

1 Nami (Nami) Twenty first **Titthamkara** of the current **Osappiṇi** (descending cycle) in the **Bharaha** (2) region [1] He was son of king **Vijaya** (9) and his queen **Vappā** (2) of **Mihilā** In his previous b rth he was[3] **Adinasattu**(4) His height was fifteen *dhanusas* He had the complexion of heated gold [5] He had taken to asceticism accompanied by one thousand men n the **Sahasambavana**(4) park He was carr ed in **Devakura** palanqu n[6] His contemporary in **Eravaya** (1) was **Sāmakottha** [7] He accepted first alms at **Virapura** from **Diṇṇa**(1)[8] His sacred tree was *bakula* (a cac d) [9] He had under him seventeen groups of ascetics the same number of group leaders [0] twenty thousand monks and forty one thousand nuns **Subha**(?) and **Amala**(1) were his principal male and woman d sc ples He attain d l beration at the end of his age of ten thousand years [3] (2 thousand as a pr nce and 5 thousand as a king)

1 A p 4 N n V 19 Sth 411 A N 371 419 T 332 V 1759 K lp 184 S m 39 41 157
2 S m 157 A N 386 389 T 483
3 S m. 157
4 S m 15 A N 380 T 364
5 A N 377 T 353
6. Sam 157 A aN 225 Tir 393
7 Tir 332
8 S m 157 A N 3 9
9 S m 157 T 407
10 S m 17 A N 69 A d g t T tth gal th be .e (454)
11 A N 258 ff
12 S m 157 T 454 462
13 Sth 735 A N 272 305

2 Nami King of the c ty of **Mihila** in **V deha**(2) He renounced the world mark ng that more than one bangle do collide and make sound whereas a single bangle does not He is regarded as a **Patteyabuddha**

1 UttN Ch 9 18 45 UttC pp 177 ff UttN p 299 A Bh 208 214 A aCu I p 75 II pp 207 8 S t 1 3 4 2 SutC p 120
I th Pal l t t l h gn sed Pr ty k b dh See N m DPPN

3 Ṇami Son of **Kaccha** (2) and grandson of **Usabha** (1) He demanded his share of kingdom from Usabha **Dharana**(1) an *indra* of **Ṇāgakumāras** pursuaded him not to insist on his demand and bestowed on him several lores (*vidyas*) He along with **Vinami** established a number of towns in the ranges of mount **Veyaddha** and reigned there Later he fought a battle with **Cakkavatti Bharaha** (1) and surrendered to him [2]

1 Av Cu I pp 160 2 A aN 317 KalpV p 238 K lpDh p 153
2 AvaCu I pp 200 1 Jam 64

4 **Nami** First of the ten chapters of **Amtagadadasā**[1] At present it is not found in this text. It seems to be the same as **Namipavvajjā** of **Uttarajjhayana**

1 Sth 755

Namipavvajjā (Namipravrajyā) Ninth chapter of **Uttarajjhayana**[1]

1 UttCu p 186 UttN p 9 Sam 36

1 **Namiyā** (Namita) Daughter of a merchant of **Nāgapura** She took initiation from **Titthayara** **Pāsa**(1) and practised asceticism under **Pupphacūla**(1) After death she became a principal wife of **Sappurisa** a lord of the southern **Kimpurisa**(3) gods She is identical with **Navamiyā**(4)

1 Jna 153

2 **Namiyā** Twenty second chapter of the fifth sub-section of the second section of **Nāyādhammakahā**[1]

1 J 153

Namudaa (Namudaya) One of the twel e principal lay votaries of **Gosāla**[1]

1 Bha 330

Namokkāra nijjutti (Namaskara niryukti) A commentary being the preliminary portion of **Avassaya-nijjutti**

1 NsC II p 285 III p 399 K IpCu p 99

Nammayasumdari (Narmadasundari) A virtuous lady[1]

1 A p 28

Narakamtappavāya (Narakantaprapata) A Fall of **Narakamtā** river in the **Rammaga**(5) region north of mount **Mamdara**(3) in **Jambūdiva**[1]

1 Sth 88

1 **Narakamtā** (Narakantā) One of the fourteen great rivers in **Jambuddiva**[1] It emerges from the **Mahāpumdariya** lake on mount **Ruppi**(4) and flows towards the east in the **Rammaga**(5) region

1 Sam 14 Sth 522 | 2 J m 111 Sth 88

2 **Narakamtā** Same as **Narakamtākūda**[1]

1 Sth 643

Narakamtākūda (Narakantākuta) One of the eight peaks of mount **Ruppi**(4)[1]

1 Jam 111 Sth 643

Naradatta (Naradatta) First principal disciple of **Aritthanemi** the twenty second **Titthamkara** He is the same as **Varadatta**(4)[1]

1 Sam. 157 AvaCu I p 159

Naradattā A goddess

1 Ava p. 18

Naradeva (Naradeva) One of the hundred sons of **Usabha**(1)[1]

1 K lpDh p 152 K lpV p 236

Narayavibhatti (Naraka ıbhaktı) Fifth chapter of **Sūyagaḍa**

1 Sam 23

Naravāhaṇa (Naravahana) The hero of a popular story of this name[1]

1 NisCu II p 416 A aCu p 187

Naravāhaṇiya (Naravāhanıka) An **Ārıya** (Aryan) vocat onal group[1] ı e persons engaged ın the work of bea ng conveyances meant for carrying human beıngs

1 P j 37

Narımda (Narendra) A heavenly abode n **Lamtaa** where gods are born with a max mum longevity of twelve *Sagaropama* years They breathe once ın twelve thousand years

1 Sam 12

Narımdakamta (Narendrakanta) A celestıal abode just l ke **Narımda**

1 S m 12

Na imduttara adimsaga (Narendrotta vatams ka) A c lestıal abode sımı lar to **Narımda**

1 S m 12

Naruttama (N rottama) One of the hundred sons of **Usabha**(1)

1 K lpDh p 151 K lpV p 236

Nalagirı (Nalag r) An elephant belong ng t k ng **Pajjoa** of **Ujjenni**[1] He ıs also known as **Analag r**

1 A C I p 400 II pp 160 1 | N C III p 145

Naladāma (Naladama) Supe ntendent of Polıce appointed by **Cāṇakka** during the reıgn of **Camdagutta**

1 D C p 52 Vy Bh III 91 SthA p 58

1 Nalina (Nalına) Eighth chapter of the eleventh sectıon of **Viyāhapaṇṇatti**[1]

1 Bh 409

2 Nalına A peak of mount **Nalinakūḍa** Its height measures **five hundred** *yojanas*[1]

1 J m 95

3 Naliṇa One of the eight kings to be initiated by **Mahāpauma** (10) the first would be **Titthaṁkara**[1] of **Bharaha** (2)

1 Sth 625

4 Naliṇa One of the eight districts of the southern part of th western **Mahāvideha**.[1] **Asogā** (1) is its capital[2] Elsewhere **Avarā** is mentioned in place of Asogā[3]

1 Sam 34 Sth 92
2. Jam 102.
3 SthA p 438

5 Naliṇa A celestial abode in **Mahāsukka** (1) where gods live maximum for eighteen *Sagaropoma* years breathe once in eighteen fortnights and feel hungry once in eighteen thousand years

1 Sam 18

6 Naliṇa A p ak of the southern **Ruyaga** (1) mountain[1]

1 Sth 643

7 Naliṇa A celest al abode in **Mahāsukka**(1) where gods live for 17 *Sāga ropama* years at the maximum

1 S m 17

Naliṇakūḍa (Nalinakuta) A **Vakkhāra** mountain in **Mahāvideha** lying to the north of river **Sītā** to the south of mount **Nīlavamta** to the east of **Avatta** (1) and to the west of **Mamgalāvai** (1) district It has four summits (1) **Siddhāyayaṇa**, (2) **Naliṇa**(2) (3) **Avatta**(3) and (4) **Mamgalāvatta**(1)[1]

1 J m 95 Sth 302, 434 637

Naliṇagumma (Nalinagulma) See **Naliṇigumma**(6)[1]

1 Sth 625 Sam 18

Naliṇā (Nalina) A lotus pond in the south east of mount **Mamdara**(3)[1]

1 Jam 90 103

1 Naliṇāvai (Nalinā ati) A **Vijaya**(23) (district) in the south west of the **Mahāvideha** region with its capital at **Viyasogā**[1] It is also known as **Salilāvai**[2]

1 Jam 102 Sth 637
2 JnaA p 123 A aCu 1 p 176 Jna 64

2 Naliṇāvai A summit of mount **Suhāvaha**.[1]

1 Jam 102,

1 Naliṇigumma (Nalinigulma) Eighth chapter of **Kappavaḍiṁsiyā**[1]

1 Nir 2 1

2. Naliṇigumma Son of **Rāmakaṇha** and grand so of king **Seṇia (1)** **He** had renounced the world and b com a discipl of **Mahāvira**

1 Nir 2 8

3 Naliṇigumma One of the e ght kings to b nit ated by **Mahāpauma**(10) the first would be **Titthamkara** of **Bharaha**(2)

1 Sth 625

4 Naliṇigumma A heavenly abode n **Sohammakappa** **Ācarya** **Asadha** (1) after his death took birth as a god n it

1 AvaBh 130 N Bh 5599 | 2 V 857 UttS p 160

5 Naliṇigumma A garden outs de the city of **Pumdarigini**(1) See also **Nal nivaṇa** [1]

1 A C I pp 133 384 UttS p 3 6

6 Naliṇigumma A c lestial ab de **S hassa akappa** wh e gods ar born with a max mum longev ty of e ghtee *Sagaropa* i years It s d ff re t from **Naliṇigumma**(4)

1 Sam 18

Naliṇi aṇa (Nalini ana) A garden n the vicinity of the c ty of **Pumdarigiṇi** (1) Probably it s identical w th **Nal n umma**(5)

1 J 141

Naliyā (Nalika) A cap tal of each of **Soma** (1) & (2) See **S mappabha** (2) for further informatio

1 Bh A p 204

Navaga (Na aka) A m c ia t f V amtapur ( )

1 A H p 98

Navamiya (Navamika) A p ncipal **Disakumar** res ding on the **Ruyagūttama** peak of the western **Ruyaga**(1) mounta n

1 J m 114 T 157 Sth 643

2 Navamiya S xth chapter f th inth b section of the second section of **Nāyādhammakaha**

1 Jna 157

3 Nav miyā Daughter of a merchant of **Kamp llapura** She was initiated by **Titthayara Pāsa**(1) In the next life she is reborn as one of the eight principal wives of **Sakka**(3)

1 J 157 | 2 Bh 406 Sth 612

4 **Navamiyā** One of the four principal wives of **Sappurisa** She is the same as **Namiyā**(1) The same is the name of a princial wife of **Mahāpurisa**.[1]

1 Bha 406 Sth 273

Navami See **Navamiyā**(1)[1]

1 Tir 157

Nahavāhaṇa (Nabhovāhana) King of **Bharuyaccha** King **Sālavāhana** of **Paiṭṭhāna** attacked Bharuyaccha several times but owing to the high prosperity of the town he repeatedly got defeated At last he conquered the town with the help of his clever minister who had worked under Nahavahana also in that capacity for some time but ultimately deceived him in the battle against Sālavahana[1]

1 A C I p 109 II p 200 A N 1299 VyaBh 3 58 BrhM p 52 A aH p 712

Nahaseṇa (Nabhasena) A king after **Mahāvira s** emancipation

1 T 622

1 **Nā la** (Nagila) D sciple of preceptor **Vairasena**(3) The **Nāilā** monastic branch started from him

1 K lp p 255

2 **Nāila** A *śramanopasaka* (lay votary) in the city of **Campā** He was a friend of goldsmith **Kumaranamdi** (also known as **Aṇamgaseṇa**) After death he became a god in the **Accuya** celestial region

1 A C I pp 397 8 N C III p 141

3 **Nāila** A *śra aka* (lay votary) belonging to the town of **Kusatthala**. He attained liberation in the time of **Titthayara Ariṭṭhaṇemi**[1]

1 M ha pp 100 1

4 **Nāila** Religious teacher of ascetic **Duppasaha**[1]

1 T 828

5 **Nāila** Last *śramanopāsaka* (lay votary) to be born in the current descending cycle[1]

1 Tir 841

Nāilā (Nāgila) A monastic branch originating from preceptor **Nāila**(1) It is the same as **Ajjaṇāila**[1]

1 Kalp p 255

Nāili (Nāgili) Same as **Ajjaṇāili**[1]

1 KalpV p 263

1 **Nāga** (Nāga) One of the eleven **Karaṇas**[1]

1 Jam. 153 KalpV p. 189 SutN 12

2 Nāga Eighth chapter of the twelfth section of **Viyāhapaṇṇatti**[1]

1 Bha. 437

3 Nāga Thirteenth chapter of the seventeenth section of **Viyāhapaṇṇatti**[1]

1 Bha 590

4 Nāga Charioteer of king **Pasenai**(5) and husband of **Sulasā**(2)[1]

1 A C II p 164 SthA p 456 UttK p 79

5 Nāga Merchant of **Bhaddilapura** He was the husband of **Sulasā**(1) who nourished six sons of **Devai** in the time of T **tthayara Ariṭṭhanemi**[1]

1 AvaC I p 357 A t 4

6 Nāga A **Vakkhāra** mountain in **Mahāvideha** on the northern bank of river **Sītodā** and to the east of **Vaggu** district. The same is the name of the four peaks

1 Sth 302 434 637 | 2 J m 102

7 Naga Disc ple of preceptor **Rakkha** and teacher of preceptor **Jehila**

1 K lp p 265

8 Nāga One of the eight principal disciples of preceptor **Mahāgiri**

1 K lp p 257

Nāgakumāra (Nagakuma a) One of the ten sub classes of **Bhavaṇavāi** gods[1] The gods belonging to this class a e under **Logapāla Varuṇa**(1)[2] They have eighty four lakhs of mansions[3] **Dharaṇa**(1) and **Bhūyāṇamda**(1) are their *indras* The max mum longevity of these gods is somewhat less than two *palyopama* years and the minimum ten thousand years Their diadem bears the sign of the hood of a serpent

1 A 20 A H p 25 Bh 15 169 611 699 J 158 V 1578 1924 Sth 757
2 Bha 167
3 Sam 84
4 P j 46 J 120
5 Sam 2 10 Sth 113 P j 95
6 Praj 46 S m 150

Nāgajanna (Nagayajña) See **Nagamaha**

1 Jna 68 A C I p 157

Nāgajasā (Nagayaśa) Daughter of **Pamthaga**(4) given in marriage to **Cakkavatti Bambhadatta**(1)[1]

1 UttN p 379

Nāgajjuna (Nagarjuna) Disciple of preceptor **Himavamta**(2) **and teacher** of preceptor **Bhūyadinna** He presided over the council for the **redaction** of the cannon held at **Vallabhipura** prior to one held under **Devaḍḍhigaṇi**.[2] This version of redaction is called **Nāgajjuṇīya**[3]

1 N vv 35 9 N nC p 10 N H p 13 KalpDh p 130 NanM p 52.
2 DasCu p 204 AcaCu pp. 219 232 237 244 313 AcaSi. p 303 UttCu p 149 UttS p 186.
3 DasCu p 204, AcaCu. p 207

Nāgajjuṇīya (Nāgārjunīya) See **Nāgajjuṇa** [1]

1 AcaCu p 113 AcaŚi p 119 UttCu p 149

Nāgaṇayarī (Nāganagarī) A city in the **Eravaya**(1) region.[1]

1 Tir 553

Nāgaṇattua (Nāganaptṛka) Same as **Varuṇa**(8) [1]

1 Bha 303

1 **Nāgadatta** (Nāgadatta) A prince who was a snake in his prevous birth He renounced the world and took to asceticism at an early age He often used to feel hungry and take food throughout the day He was so tolerent that he never showed any sign of anger even towards those who might spit his food He obtained omniscience and attained liberation [1]

1 DasCu pp 41 2 SthA p 255

2 **Nāgadatta** Son of merchant **Nāgavasu** of **Paitthāṇa** He renounced the world and accepted the *Jinakalpa* (conduct of a naked monk) but would not observe it successfully [1]

1 AvaCu II p 188 AvaN 1280

3 **Nāgadatta** One of the hundred sons of **Usabha**(1)

1 KalpDh p 152 KalpV p 236

4 **Nāgadatta** A merchant of **Maṇipura.** He gave alms to ascetic **Imdadatta**(2) After death he took birth as prince **Mahābala**(10) son of king **Bala**(3) of **Mahāpura** [1]

1 Vip 34

5. **Nāgadatta** Son of a merchant He was **Gamdhavva-ṇāgadatta** owing to his proficiency in music He renounced the world and attained liberation [1]

1 AvaCu. II. p 65 AvaN 1249-1267

1 **Nāgadattā** (Nāgadattā) Daughter of **Jakkhaharila** She was given in marriage to **Cakkavaṭṭi Bambhadatta**(1) [1]

1 UttN p. 379

2. **Nāgadattā** A palanquin used on the occasion of the renunciation of **Samti**, the sixteenth **Titthamkara** [1]

1 Sam 157

Nāgadīva (Nāgadvīpa) A concentric island surrounding the **Deveda** ocean. It is encircled on the other hand by the **Nāgoda** ocean [1]

1 Sur 103, Jiv 167

Nāgaparīāvaṇiā (Nāgaparijnapanika) An **Amgabahira Kālia** text[1] not extant now A monk of thirteen years standing was considered eligible to study it

1 Na 44 Na M p 207 NanH p 73 NanC p 60 Pak p 45 | 2 Vy 10 27

Nāgapavvaya (Nāgaparvata) Same as **Naga**(6)

1 Sth 637

Nāgapura (Nagapura) A town vis ted by **Titthayara Pasa**(1) There was a garden of the name of **Sahasamba ana**(9) in its vic n ty It is the same as **Hatthināpura**

1 Jn 153

Nāgabhūya (Nagabhuta) An off shoot of **uddehagana**(2)

1 Kalp p 259

Nāgamaha (Nagamaha) A f st val held in honour of *n gas* (serpents)[1]

1 Jna 21 36 68 Aca 2 12 J A pp 56 132 R jM p 284 A C I p 157

Nāgamitta (Nagamitra) One of the eight principal d sciples of preceptor **Mahāgiri**

1 K lp p 257

Nagavasu (Nagavasu) Father of **Nagadatta**(2) He was a merchant of **Pa tthāna**

1 A Cu II p 188 A N 1280 A H p 698

Nagavitta (Nagavitta) One of the four **Logapalas** of **Bhūyanamda**(1) ment oned n **Viyahapannatti** He has four pr ncipal wives **Sunamdā**(4) **Subhaddā**(4) **Sujaya**(3) and **Sumana**(4) The names of the Logapalas occurring in **Thāna** do not include N ga tta as one of them but n his place there is ment oned **Kalavala**(2)

1 Bh 406 | 2 Sth 256 See also Bha 169

1 **Nāgasiri** (Nagaśri) W fe of merchant **Nāgavasu** of **Paitthāna and mother** of **N gadatta**(2)

1 A C II p 188 A N 1280

2 **Nāgasiri** Wife of **Soma**(7) a Brahmana belonging to **Campā** Once she served ascetic **Dhammarui**(4) w th a c oked vegetable prepared from a bitter gourd The ascetic did not abandon the vegetable lest thousands of ants m ght eat t and d e He on the contrary ate it himself and died Nagasiri was born as **Dovai** daughter of king **Duvaya** after many a birth and death

1 J a 106 116

Nāgasuhuma (Nāgasūksma) A secular text

1 Nan 42

Nāgasena (Nāgasena) A merchant of **Uttaravācāla** who gave alms to **Mahāvira** [1]

1 A aC I p 279 AvaN 471 Vis 1923 K lpDh p 104

Nāgahatthi (Nāgahastin) Disciple of preceptor **Namdila**.

1 Nan V 30 N nH p 12 A aCu I p 585 N Cu p 9 N nM p 50

Nāgoda (Nagoda) An ocean encircling the **Nāgadiva** It is surrounded on the other hand by **Jakkhadīva** [1]

1 Sur 103 Ji 167

Nāṇappavāya (Jnanapravada) Fifth **Puvva** consisting on an exposition of knowledge [1] It is not extant

1 N 57 S m 14 147 N nC p 75 N nM p 241

1 **Nata** (Jnatr or Jñāta) See **Nātavamsa** [1]

1 BrhBh 3265 A C I p 239

2 Nāta See **Nāyādhammakahā**

1 A C II p 154 258

Nātakula (Jñatrakula) See **Nātavamsa** [1]

1 S tCu p 97

Nātavamsa (Jñatrvamśa or Jñātavamśa) A family line to wh ch descendants of **Usabha**(1) **Mahāvira** and others belonged [1] It is identical with the **Ikkhāga** clan [2] According to **Pannavaṇā** **Nāta** and Ikkhāga are two different family lines [3]

1 A Cu I p 245 Kalp 21ff KalpV p 46

2 J aA p 153 A pA p 27 KalpDh p 32

3 Praj 37

Nābhi (Nabhi) Son of **Marudeva**(2) and his wife **Sirikamtā**(3) born in the last part (when one eighth of a *palyopama* of the third era remained) of the third era of **Osappiṇī** [1] He was the brother as well as the husband of **Marudevī** [2] His height measured 525 *dhanuṣas* [3] He had a son born at **Viṇīyabhūmi** named **Usabha**(1) the first **Titthamkara** of the current osappini (descending cycle) and a daughter named **Sumamgalā**(1) the mother of **Bharaha**(1) [4] He is regarded as the seventh as well as the last **Kulagara**

1 Sam. 157 Tir 92 ff Jam 29 AvaN 150

2 Sam. 157 AvaN 159 160 Jam. 30 Kalp. 206 [At that time Yugalas (twins) of a son and a daughter were born]

3 AupA p 117 AvaN 156

4 Kalp 209 AvaN 191 Vis 1598

(governor) of the current cycle[5] According to another tradition he is considered to be the last but one of the fifteen Kulagaras of this age[6] He promulgated the punishment of dhikkara i e reproach[7]

5 Sth. 556 Sam 157 A aN 155 A aM p 154 AvaH p 120 J m 30 Ti 70

6 Jam 28 9

7 J m 29 K lpV p 232

Nāmudaa (Namodaya) One of the twelve principal lay votaries of **Gosāla** He later became a follower of **Mahāvira**

1 Bha 305 330

1 Ṇāya (Jñata) First section of **Nāyādhammakahā** It has nineteen chapters

1 Jna 5 JnaA p 10 P k p 68 PraS 28 S m 19 Utt 31 14 N C p 66

2 Nāya (Jnatr or Janta) An Aryan lineage same as **Ṇātavamsa** also known as a Ksatriya community

1 Praj 37

2 K lp 21 D Cu p 221

Nāyakula (Jnatrkula or Jnatakula) Same as **Nayavamsa**

1 Kalp 89 KalpV p 144

Nāyajjhayaṇa (Jnatadhyayana) Identical with **Naya**(1)

1 Sam 19 A C II p 137 Ut S p 614 P k p 68 Utt 31 14

Nāyaputta (Jnatap tra or Jnatrputra) Another name of **Mahāvira** He belonged to the **Ṇāya** lineage and therefore he was also known as Nayaputta[1]

1 Aca 2 179 AcaC p 27 S t 1 1 1 27 D 6 17 20 Bh 305 646 Dasc p 221 D H p 199 K lpV p 144 S tC p 97

Nayamuni (Jnatamuni or Jnatrmuni) Another name of **Mahāvira**[1] who hailed from the **Naya** l neage

1 P 23 25 27

Nāyavamsa (Jnatrvamśa or Jnatavamśa) See **Nātavamsa**

1 K lp 22

Ṇāyasamḍa (Jnatrkhanda or Jñatakhanda) A grove near **Khattiyakuṃdaggāma** where **Mahāvira** embraced asceticism[1] It is sacred for pilgrimage[2]

1 AvaN 231 A aBh 105 6 Aca 2 179

2 B hBh 3192

Ṇāyasamḍavana (Jñātrkhandavana or Jñatakhandavana) Same as **Nāyasamḍa**

1 A M p 265 A Bh 105

Nāyasuya (Jnataśruta) Same as **Nāya**(1)[1]

1 Jna 148

Nāyādhammakahā (Jñātādharmakathā) Sixth of the twelve **Amga(3)** texts.[1] It is in prose and is divided into two sections **Nāya(1)** and **Dhammakahā**[2] The former has nineteen chapters[3] whereas the latter ten Each of the ten chapters in the second section has further subdivisions The entire work deals with narratives having a moral and religious objective behind them[4] It was commented upon by Abhayadevasūri in V S 1120[5]

The eighth chapter of the first section gives the story of **Malli(1)** the nineteenth **Titthamkara** The sixteenth chapter furnishes a naration of **Dovai** in the form of a story of her chain of births and deaths

1 Pak p 46 N 45 51 Sam 141 N nC p 66
2 Jna 5 N˜y m ll t t on d dhammak ha m ns rel g o t ry
3 Sam 19
4 NanH p 81
5 JnaA p 254

1 Nārada or **Nāraya** (Narada) Son of **Jaṇṇadatta(1)** and **Somajasā** of **Soriyapura**[1] He is the same as **Kacchullaṇāraya**

1 A C II p 194

2 Nārada or **Nāraya** Prev ous birth of the twenty second would-be **Titthamkara Vimala(2)**[1]

1 Sam 159

3 Nārada or **Nāraya** A Brahmin mendicant and his followers

1 A p 38

4 Nārada or **Nāraya** A non ja n sage in the *tirtha* of **Aritthanemi** recognised as a **Patteyabuddha**[1]

1 R 1 Ris (Sa gr han)

Nārayaputta (Naradaputra) A disciple of **Titthayara Mahāvira**[1]

1 Bha 221

1 Nārāyaṇa (Narāyana) Eighth **Vāsudeva(1)** of the current descending cycle in the **Bharaha(2)** region He is the same as **Lakkhaṇa** He lived after **Titthayara Muṇisuvvaya(1)** and before **Nami(1)** He was son of king **Dasaraha(1)** and his queen **Kegamai** of **Aojjhā** and younger brother of **Baladeva(2) Pauma(6)** i e **Rāma(4)** He had killed **Rāvaṇa** with his own disc His height was sixteen *dhanusas* He belonged to the **Kāsava** lineage His previous birth-name was **Puṇavvasu(3)** After enjoying a lif of twelve thousand years he died and took birth in the fourth infernal region

1 Sam 158 Tir 566 577 602-615 Vis 1765 AvaN 421 Vis 1778 AvaN 403-413 Uttk. p 43 AvaBh. 40-43 UttK p 48 Sth 672, According to AvaN (408) Nārāyaṇa was born at Rāyagiha.

2. **Nārāyaṇa** A non-jaın ascetıc who ıs saıd to have attaıned emancıpatıon [1]

1 S t 1342 S tC p 120 S tSi. p 95

Nārāyaṇakattha (Narayanakoṣṭha) A place outsıde the cıty of **Mahurā(1)** [1]

1 AcaCu p 163

Nārikamtā (Nar'kāntā) See **Nārıkamtā**

1 Jam 110 Sth 689 Sam 14

Nārı (Narı) Same as **Nārīkamtā**

1 Jam 110

Nārīkamtā (Narīkanta) One of the nıne summ ts of mount **Nīlavamta** [1]

1 J m 110 Sth 689

2 **Nārīkamtā** A rıver emerg ng from the Kesar (2) lake on mount **Nīlavamta**(1) and flow ng towards west n the **Rammaga**(5) reg on [1]

1 S h 88 552 J m 110 Sam 14

Nālamdaıjja (N landıya) Twenty thırd chapter of **Sūyagada**

1 S m 23 B hBh 318 SthA p 457

Nalamdā (Naland) A suburb f the c ty of **Rayagıha** **Gosāla** had hıs first meet ng wıth **Mah vıra** here It s dentıfied wıth modern **Bargaon** (Nalanda) seven m les to the northwest of Rajgır [3]
See also **Mahavıra**

1 S t 271 S tN 203 SthA p 457 K lp 122 S tC p 448
2 Bh 541 A C I p 82
3 GDA p 136

Nalimda (Naland) Same as **Nalamd**

1 Bh 541

Nālı (N lı) Fıfth chapter of the eleventh sectıon of **Vıyahapaṇṇatti.** [1]

1 Bh 409

Nasikka (Nasıkya) Same as **Nasıkkanagara**

1 A N 944 AvaH p 436

Nāsikkaṇagara (Nas kyanagara) A town to whıch **Namda(9)** the **husband** of **Sumdarī**(2) belonged [1] It ıs ıdentıfied wıth modern Nasık, [2]

1 N 73 N M p 167 A N 944 A Cu I p 566
2 GDA p 139

Niayā (Nıyatā) Another name of the **Jambusudamsaṇā** tree [1]

1 Jam 90

Nimbaa or **Nimbaga** (Nımbaka) Son of **Ambarisi** [1] See also **Aṁbarisi**

1 AvaCu II p 196 A N 1295 A H p 708

Nikkasāya (Niṣkaṣāya) Fourteenth would-be **Titthamkara** of the **Bharaha(2)** region, and a future birth of **Baladeva(1)**.[1]

1 Tir 1113 Sam. 159 Sth 692.

Nikkhittasattha (Niksiptaśastra) Twelfth **Titthamkara** of the **Eravaya(1)** region in **Jambuddiva**[1] **Titthogāli** mentions **Sejjamsa(5)** in his place[2]

1 Sam 159 | 2 Tir 324 SamA p 159

Niggamtha (Nirgrantha) One of the five **Samaṇa(1)** sects Niggamtha means a monk i e. a disciple of **Titthayara Mahāvira.**[2] Niggamtha is that person who is free from the bonds of thought and matter (*muktadravya-bhāvagrantha*)[3] or devoid of internal and external impurities–*granthas* i e entanglements or bonds of passions and possessions Niggamtha teachings meant the teachings of Mahavira or other (twenty three) Titthayaras hence Niggamtha stands for the sect of Mahavira and other Titthayaras or for the Jaina order as a whole

1 PmN 445 AcaS pp 314 325 SthA p 94 NisBh 4420

2 Aca 108 2 141 152 179

3 UttS p 418

4 UttCu p 146 DasC p 334 AcaSi p 155 SthA pp 56 94 BhaA pp 60 891 UttS. p 257 DasH p 192 BrhKs p 257

5 Bha 384 Jna 23 24 Dasa 10 1 7 Upa 5 44 A aN (Dipika) p 139 A Cu p 241 D sa Cu p 91

Niccamamḍiā (Nityamaṇḍita) Another name of **Jambusudamsanā**[1]

1 Jam 90

Niccāloa (Nityāloka) One of the eighty-eight **Gahas**

1 Sur 107 Sth 90 JamS pp 534-535 SurM pp 295 296 SthA pp 78 79

Niccāloga (Nityaloka) See **Niccāloa**[1]

1 Sth. 90

Niccujjota (Nityoddyota) See **Niccujjoa**[1]

1 Sth 90

1 Ninnaga or **Ninnaya** (Nimnaka) A very rich egg-merchant belonging to the town of **Purimatāla.** He earned a lot of sin due to his life-taking business. After death first he fell to hell and thereafter he was born as **Abhaggaseṇa(2)** son of **Vijaya(16)**[1]

1 Vip 17 SthA. p 507

2. Ninnaga or **Ninnaya** An **Aṇāriya** country and its people[1]

1 Praj. 37

Niṇṇāmiyā (Nirnāmika) Previous birth of **Sayampabhā** principal wife of god **Laliyamga** She was born in a poor family belong ng to **Namdiggāma(2)** **Sumamgala(2)** and **Sulakkhaṇā** were her sisters [1]

1 A C I pp 172 4

Niṇhaiyā (Nihna ka) One of the eighteen **Bambhi(2)** scripts.[1]

1 Sam 18 P ; 37

Niṇhaga (Nihnava) See **Niṇhava**

1 A C I p 586 A N 785 Mah 99

Ninhaya (Nihnava) See **Ninhava** [1]

1 B hBh 5433 A H p 311

Niṇhava (Nihnava) The word ninhati is explained as concealing or evading the truth and creat ng delusion [1] One who prevar cates the original doctrine is called Ninhava He employs false means for it[3] and propounds wrong doctrines He s considered as f llen f om the right faith There had been seven Ninhavas after **Mahavira** Their names are **Jamali(1)** **Tissagutta** **Asadha(1)** **Asam tta** **Gamga** **Rohagutta(1)** and **Gotthāmāhila** [7] Their respect ve doctr nes are known as **Bahuraya** **Jivapaesiya** **Avvatta** **Samuccheya** **Dokiriya** **Terasiya(1)** and **Abaddh ya** [8] **Sivabhū** (1) is also counted as a N nhava He found d the **Bodiya** s ct

1 Da 97 D C p 74
2 D saC p 74 A pA p 106 A C I p 415 UttS p 178
3 UttS pp 17 18
4 A pA p 106
5 Bh A p 51 A C II p 28 See ls P N 156 158 AcaC I p 83 B hBh 5433
6 A N 785
7 A N 780 1 V 2801 2 AupA p 106 A C I pp 419–424
8 A p 41 V 2800 A N 779 NisBh 5596ff
9 A Bh 145 146 A C I pp 427 586 N Bh 5609

Nidaḍḍha or **N ddaddha** (Nirdagdha) A **Mahaniraya** situated in the **Rayaṇappabhā(2)** hell

1 Sth 515 SthA p 367

Nippulāa (Nispulaka) Fifteen would-be **Titthamkara** in the **Bharaha(2)** region[1] and a future birth of **Rohiṇi(2)**

1 Sam 159 Sth 692 T 1113

Nimaggajalā (Nimagnajala) A river in **Timisaguhā** It drowns anything that may fall nto it There is another river of the same name in **Khamḍappavāyaguha**

1 Jam 55 A Cu I p 194
2 Jam 65

Nimajjaga (Nimajjaka) A class of *vānaprastha* ascetics[1] who while taking bath remained immersed in water for some moments[2]

1 Bha 417 Nir 3 3 Aup 38 | 2. BhaA. p 519

Nimaggajalā (Nimagnajalā) See **Nimaggajalā**[1]

1 AvaCu I p 194 AvaM p 230

Nimmama (Nirmama) Sixteenth would be **Titthamkara** of the **Bharaha**(2) region[1] and a future birth of **Sulasā**(2)

1 Sam 159 Tir 1113

Nimmala (Nirmala) One of the six layers of **Bambhaloga**.[1]

1 Sth 516

Niyaipavvayaga (Niyatiparvataka) A type of mountains situated in the **Sūriyābha** celestial abode The celestial beings of that abode are always sporting[2]

1 Raj 112 RajM p 195

1 **Niyamtha** (Nirgrantha) Same as **Niggamtha**[1]

1 Bha 751 Jit Bh 243 281 Utt 12 16 15 11 UttN p 256, UttCu p 143

2 **Niyamtha** (Nirgrantha) Eighth chapter of the fifth section of **Viyāhapannatti**[1]

1 Bha 176

Niyamthi (Nirgranthi) See **Khuddaganiyamṭhijja**[1]

1 UttN p 9

Niyamthijja (Nirgranthiya) See **Aṇāhapavajjā**[1]

1 UttN p 9

Niyamṭhiputta (Nirgranthiputra) A disciple of **Titthayara Mahāvira**[1]

1 Bha. 221

Niyayapavvaya (Niyataparvata) Same as **Niyaipavvayaga**

1 RajM p 195

Ṇiyala (Nigaḍa) Same as **Niyalla**[1]

1 SthA p 79

Niyalla (Nigaḍa) One of the eighteenth **Gahas** It is mentioned in the **Thāṇa** only[1]

1 Sth. 90 SthA p 79

1 **Ṇirai** (Nirṛti) Another name of the night of the fifteenth day of a fortnight.[1]

1 Jam. 152, Sur 48

2 Nirai Presiding deity of the **Mula Nakkhatta(1)**[1]

1 Sth 90

Niramgana (Niramgana) Royal wrestler of **Kosambi** He was defeated by wrestler **Attana** of **Ujjeni**[1]

1 UttCu. p 109

1 Nirambha (Nirambha) A princ pal wife of **Bali(4)** She was a daughter of a merchant of **Savatthi** in her previous birth

1 Jna 150 Bha 406 Sth 403

2. Nirambha Fourth chapter of the second sub-section of the second section of **Nayadhammakaha**

1 Jna 150

Nirayavibhatti (Nirayavibhakti) Fifth chapter of the first section of **Suyagada** It is the same as **Narayavibhatti**

1 SutN 25 S tCu p 149

1 Nirayavaliya (N rayavalika) An **Amgabahira Kalia** text It is one of the following five sect ons of **Uvamga** 1 **Nirayavaliya** 2 **Kappavadamsiya** 3 **Pupphiya** 4 **Pupphaculiya** 5 **Vanhidasa** Candraprabhasuri has commented upon all of them[2] Ni ayavaliy has ten chapters **Kala(13)** **Sukala(1)** **Mahakala(1)** **Kanha(5)** **Sukanha** **Mahakanha(1)** **Virakanha(1)** **Ramakanha(1)** **Pisenakanha** and **Mahasenakanha(1)** See also **Nirayavaliya(2)**

1 N n. 44 N nM p 207 Pak p 45 N nC p 60
2 N 1 1 2 1 5 1
3 J mS p 2
4 N 1 1

2 Nirayavaliya A common name for all the five *sections* of **Uvamga** as mentioned under **Nirayavaliya(1)** and **Kappiya(2)** being the other name for **Nirayavaliya(1)**[1]

1 JamS pp 1 2

Nivvatti (Nirvrtti) Eighth chapter of the nineteenth section of **Viyahapannatti**

1 Bha 648

Nirumbha (Nirumbha) Same as **Nirambha**[1]

1 Jna 150

Nivvana (Nirvana) Third would be **Titthamkara** of the **Eravaya(1) region** **Titthogali** mentions him as Sixth Titthamkara.[1]

1 Sam 159 Tir 1118

Nīlavamta (Nīlavanta) See **Nīlavamta** (4)[1]

1 Sth. 689

Nivvāṇī (Nirvāṇī) A goddess[1]

1 Ava p 19.

Nivvui (Nirvṛti) Daughter of king **Jiyasattu**(30) of **Mahurā**(1) She was given in marriage to **Surimdadatta**(2) son of king **Imdadatta**(9)[1]

1 A aCu I p. 449 UttK p 98 AvaH p 703

Nivvuikarā (Nirvṛtikarā) The palanquin used for **Ara**, the eighteenth **Titthamkara** at the time of his consecration ceremony[1]

1 Sam 157

Nivvuipura (Nirvṛtipura) A place visited by merchant **Dhaṇṇa**(7) of **Vasamtapura**(3)[1] Nirvṛti as a territory formed the eastern half of **Puṇḍradeśa**, comprising Dinajapur Rungpur and Koch-Bihar Its principal town was Bardhanakuti which may be identified with Nivvuipura[2]

1 Vs 3510 3 A Cu I p 509 | 2 GDA p 142 SGAMI pp 93 98 114

1 Nisaḍha (Niṣadha) Son of **Baladeva**(1) and his wife **Revaī**(3) of **Bāravaī** He married fifty princesses He renounced the world and became a disciple of **Titthyara Aritthanemi** After observing asceticism for nine years he left this world and took birth as a god in the **Savvatthasiddha** heavenly abode He will attain liberation in the **Mahāvideha** region after taking one more birth there[1] **Sāgaracamda**(1) husband of **Kamalāmelā** was his son and **Pabhāvai**(2) was his wife[2]

1 N 5 1 | 2 A aCu I p 112

2 Nisaḍha A mountain in **Jambuddiva** It is situated to the south of **Mahāvideha** to the north of **Harivāsa** to the west of eastern **Lavaṇasamudda** and to the east of western Lavanasamudda Its height measures four hundred *yojanas* It has nine peaks[1]

1 Jam. 83–4 Sut 1 6. 15 Jna. 64 Jiv 141 Sam. 63 94 106 112 Sth 197 302 522 689

3. Nisaḍha A god residing on the mountain of the same name[1]

1 Jam. 84

4. Nisaḍha Second of the nine peaks of the mountain of the same name[1]

1 Jam 84, Sam 112, Sth. 689

5 Nisaḍha One of the nine summits of mount **Mamdara**(3) in **Namdaṇavaṇa**(1)[1]

1 Jam. 104 Sth 522, 689

6. Nisadha A lake in **Devakurā**(1) to the south of mount **Mamdara**(3)[1] River **Sitodā** passes through it dividing it into two parts

1 Jam 99 Sth 434 | 2 J m 84

7 Nisadha First chapter of **Vanhidasā**[1]

1 Nir 5 1

Nisadhakūda (Nisadhakūta) See **Nisadha**(5)

1 Jam 84 Sth 522

Nisaha (Nisadha) See **Nisadha**

1 Sth 689 Jam 83 J 141 Sam 94 Sth 434

Nisahakūda (Nisadhakuta) Same as **Nisadha**(5)

1 J m 104

Nisāda or **Nisāya** (N ada) One of the n ne m x d caste It o ig nated by the union of Brahmana man with a Sudra woman[2]

1 AcaN 22 3 | 2 S S p 177 S tC p 218

Nisiha (Nisitha) An **Amgabahira Kal a** text It s prose and is divided into twenty chapters It deals with the rules governing the conduct of monks and nuns and pr scribes aton ments and penance f r arious transgressions It mentions certain exceptions also to th ge eral r les Its authorship is attributed to **Visāhagani** Formerly it was a part of **Āyāra** viz **Āyarapakappa** but later it was separated from t[3]

N siha literally means darkness wh ch ymbol ses secretness S nce the study of this text was confined to a few deserving candidates and it was kept back from knowledge of others t is styled as **Nisiha** i e secret

Its other names are **Pakappa** Ayarakappa(?) Ay **apakappa** and **Nisihacūlā**

1 N 44 P k p 44 N M p 206
2 N sC IV p 395
3 AcaN 344 A C p 4 N Bh 4 6500 S mA p 48 SthA p 325
4 S N śth Ek Adhy y na by Pt D l kh M l See l N Bh 67 70 6700 3
5 F f ce see th se w d

Nisiha Cunni (Niśitha-curn) See **Nisiha Visesa cunni**

1 N sC IV p 226

Nisihacūlā (Niśithacuda) It is the same as **Nisiha**[1] Formerly it served as an appendix (*c la*) to **Ayāra**

1 N sCu I p 1

Nisiha-visesa-cunni (Niśitha-viśesa-curni) A commentary on **Nisiha**[1] by **Jinadāsagani**[2] mahattara It is different from the **Nisiha cunni** commentary composed by some other author perior to Jinadasagani[3]

1 N Cu I p 1
3 Ibid I p 1
2 Ibid IV (Subodh Vyākhya) p 443 & Ibid. Int pp 46-48

Nisumbha (Nisumbha) Fifth **Padisattu** of the current descending cycle in the **Bharaha**(2) region He was jailed by **Purisasiha**[1]

1 Sam 158 Tir 609 Vis 1767

1 **Nisumbhā** (Nisumbha) One of the five principal wives of **Bali**(4) She was a daughter of a merchant of **Sāvatthi** in her previous birth

1 Jna 150 Bh 406 Sth 403

2 **Nisumbhā** Second chapter of the second sub-section of the second section of **Nāyādhammakahā**[1]

1 Jna 150

Niraa (Nirajas) One of the six layers of **Bambhaloga**

1 Sth 516

1 **Nila** (Nila) One of the eighty-eight **Gahas**[1]

1 S 107 Sth 90 J mS pp 534 535 S M pp 295–296 SthA pp 78 79

2 **Nila** Identical with **Nilavamta**

1 J m 110 J M p 244

Nilakamtha (Nilakantha) One of the five Generals of **Dharaṇa**(1) He is in-charge of the column of bisons

1 Sth 404

Nilaguhā (Nilaguhā) A park of **Rayagiha** where **Munisuvvaya**(1) the twentieth **Titthamkara** embraced asceticism

1 A nN 230

Nilabhadda (Nilabhadra) A man with bad company

1 M ha 100

1 **Nilavamta** (Nilavat) A mounta n in **Jambūdi a** It s s tuated to the north of the **Mahāvideha** region to the south of the **Rammaga** region to the west of the eastern **Lavana** and to the east of the western Lavana[1] Its height measures four hundred *yojanas* It has the following n ne peaks **Siddhāyayana** **Nilavamta**(4) **Puvvavideha**(2) **Siā**(2) **Kitti**(3) **Nāri**(1) **Avaravideha**(3) **Rammagakūda** and **Uvadamsaṇa**[3]

1 Jam 110 Ji 147 Jna 141 Sam 112 Utt 11 28 Sth 197 522 | 2 Sam 106 Sth 302 | 3 Jam 110

2. **Nilavamta** One of the five lakes situated in the middle of the course of river **Sitā** in **Uttarakuru**(1)

1 Ji 149 Jam 89 S mA p 70 BhaA p 655 AcaCu p 189 Sth 434

3 **Nilavamta** A god residing on the mountain of the same name

1 Jam 110, 89 Jiv 189

4. Nīlavaṁta One of the nine summits of the mountain of the same name[1]

1 Jam 110 103 S m 112 Sth 689 522 SthA p 72

5. Nīlavaṁta A **Disāhatthikūḍa** situated in **Bhaddasālavana**

1 Sth 642

Nīlavaṁtaddaha (Nilavaddraha) See **Nilavaṁta**(2)[1]

1 J 149

Nīlavaṁtaddahakumāra (Nilavaddrahakumara) Same as **Nilavaṁta**(3)[1]

1 J 149

Nīlā (Nīla) A river merg ng nt **Ratta**

1 Sth 470

Nīlāsoa (Nilaśoka) A park outs de the city of **Sogaṁdhiyā**

1 V p 34 J 55

Nilobhasa (Nilavabhasa) One of the eighty-eight **Gahas**

1 S 107 Sth 90 J mS pp 534 535 S M pp 95 96 SthA pp 78 79

Nedūra (Nedura) Same as **Nehura**[1]

1 Praj 37

Nepāla (Nepala) A country where preceptor **Bhaddabāhu**(1) stayed during the entire per od of twelve years fam ne **Thūlabhadda** and others had reached there from **Padal putta** to learn **Ditthivaya** from him The land was w ll known for its *atnakambalas* (a kind of blankets)

1 A C II p 187

2 Ib d p 186 K lpV p 252 K lpDh p 163 K lpS p 194

Nemala (Nepala) See **Nepala**

1 B hBh 3912

Nemi (Nemi) Same as **Aritthanem**

1 Sth 411 Sam 157 J m 47 A N 371 421 A Cu II p 19 V s 1485 1759

Nemicamda (Nemicandra) A learned preceptor who had great respect for **Mahāṇisīha**

1 Maha p 71

Nevvāṇa (Nirvana) Same as **Nivvāṇa**[1]

1 T 1118

Nevvuti (Nirvrti) See **Nivvuti**

1 A aCu I p 449

Nevvatipagara (Nirvṛtinagara) Same as **Nivvuipura**.[1]

1 AvaCu I. p 509

Nehura (Nehura) An **Aṇāriya** (non-Aryan) country [1]

1 Pras 4 Praj 37

T

Taṁtuvāya (Tantuvāya) An Aryan industrial group[1] of weavers [2]

1 Praj 37 | 2 PrajM p 58

Taṁdulaveālia (Tandulavaicārika) An **Aṁgabāhira Ukkālia** text [1] It is mostly in verse It is quoted in Daśavaikālika-Cūrni [2] Āvaśyaka-Curni[3] and Niśitha Curni. It is referred to as Taṇḍulavicarana by Maladhārin Hemcandra in his commentary on **Anuogaddāra** It deals with the following main topics —Embryology celestial and infernal births conditions of a living being description of twins bony structures shapes of the body condemnation of women and the like Thus it is useful mainly for the study of Physiology and anatomy See also **Paiṇṇaga**

1 N n 44 Pak p 43 PakY p 63
2 DasCu p 5
3 A C II p 224
4 NisCu. IV p 235
5 AnuHe p 5

Tāmdulaveyāliya (Tandulavaicārika) See **Taṁdulaveālia** [1]

1 T n 1 AnuCu p 3 DasCu p 5

Tambāa or **Tambāya** (Tambāka Tambāla or Tamrāka) A village visited by **Mahāvira** accompanied by **Gosāla** **Ṇamdiseṇa**(3) was speared to death in this village [1]

1 A aCu I p 291 AvaN 485 KalpV p 166 KalpDh p 106 AvaM p 282

Takkaseṇa (Tarkasena) One of the ten **Kulgaras** of the past **Ussappiṇī** in the **Bharaha**(2) region.[1] See also **Kajjaseṇa**.

1 Sth 767

Takkhasilā (Takṣaśilā) Capital of the country of **Bahali** where **Bāhubali** reigned It was visited by **Usabha**(1) Bāhubali installed a jewelled *dharmacakra* on the foot-prints left by Usabha at that place [1] Takkhasilā is identified with the ruins near Shah-dheri between Attock and Rawalpindi [2]

1 AvaCu. I p 180 Vis 1714, AvaN 322 KalpS p 185 KalpDh. p 151 KalpV p 235, AvaH p 147 AvaM p 226.
2. A G I. pp 104-5

Takkhasilāyala (Takṣaśilātala) Same as **Takkhasilā**

1 Vi 1714 A aN 322

Tagarā A town[1] visited by **Rāhāyariya** accompanied by his disciple **hailing** from **Ayalapura**[2] Merchant **Datta(5)** his wife **Bhaddā(1)** and their son **Arahannaga(2)** were in t ated by preceptor **Arahamitta(3)** n this ery town[3] It was situated on the bank of the river of the same name It is identified with a village named Tera situated on the Tirna riv r in the Osmanabad district

1 Vy Bh 3 339
2 UttCu p 62 UttS p 100
3 UttCu p 58 UttN d UttS p 90 M 489
4 A 130
5 H L J —K rakand ca Int. pp 41ff

Tagarāyadā (Tagaratata) Same as **Tagarā**

1 A 131 A H p 149

Tagar Same as **Taga a**

1 UttC p 62

Taccāvāya (Tathyāvada) Another name of **Ditth vaya**

1 Sth 742

Tattha (Trasta) One of the thirty **Muhuttas**

1 Sam 30 J m 152

Tatthava (Trastapa) Another name of **Aṇava a Muhutta**

1 S m 30

Tatthā (Tvastr) Pres d ng deity of the **Cittā(1)** constellat on

1 J m 157 171

Tanutanūi (Tanutan i) S m as **Tanūyatar**

1 Sth 648

Taṇūi (Tanvi) Another name of **Is pabbhara**

1 Sam 12

Tanuyatari (Tanukatari) Another name of **Isipabbhāra**

1 S m 12

Tattajalā (Taptajal) An intermediate river east of mount **Mamdara(3)** and south of r ver **Siya** in **Jambuddiva**[1]

1 Sth 197 522 J m 96

Tattavai or **Tattavati** (Tattvavati) Wife of king **Ajjuṇa(3)** and mother of prince **Bhadd namdi(4)** of the city of **Sughosa(5)**[1]

1 V p 34

Tamatamappabhā (Tamastamaḥprabhā) Seventh infernal region[1] **Māghavaī** is its family-name[2] There are five dreadful abodes in it viz. **Kāla(9)** **Mahākāla(6)** **Roruya** **Mahāroruga** and **Appaiṭṭhāṇa**[3]

1 Sth. 648 Ji 69 70 An 122 AnuHe pp 89 90 UttS p 697 | 2 J 67 | 3 Sam 33 Sth 451

Tamatamā (Tamastama) Same as **Tamatamappabhā**[1]

1 Anu 122

Tamappabhā (Tamaḥprabhā) Sixth infernal region[1] **Maghā(1)** is its family name

1 Sth 648 J 69 70 UttS p 697 AnuHe p 89 | 2 J 67

Tamā Same as **Tamappabhā**[1]

1 UttS p 697

Tamua (Tamaska) Fifth chapter of the sixth section of **Viyāhapaṇṇatti**[1]

1 Bh 229

Tammudaa (Tanmodaka) A heretical householder of **Rāyagiha**

1 Bha 305

Tayāhāra (Tvacahara) A class of *Vanaprastha* ascetics living on the bark of trees

1 Aup 38 Nir 3 3

Taramgavai (Tarangavati) A secular story[1]

1 DasCu pp 106 109 Vis 1516 NisCu II p 416 IV p 26 VyaBh 5 17 BrhBh 564-5

Taruṇa A non jain sage in the *tirtha* of **Titthayara Pāsa(1)** recognised as a **Patteyabuddha**[1]

1 Risi 21 Ris (Sangraha)

Tava (Tapas) Same as **Tavomagga**[1]

1 UttN p 9

Tavaṇijja (Tapaniya) A peak of the eastern **Ruyagavara** mountain[1]

1 Sth 643

Tavomaggā (Tapomārga) Thirtieth chapter of **Uttarajjhayaṇa**[1]

1 Sam 36 UttN p 9

Tāṇaga A person with bad company[1]

1 Mahan. 100.

Tāmali A merchant belonging to **Tāmalitti** He is also known as **Moriyaputta**(2) He renounced the world and practised severe penances. After death he took birth as **Isāṇimda**.[1]

1 Bha 134-7 417 UttS p 68

Tāmalitta (Tamralipta) Same as **Tāmalitti**[1]

1 Vy Bh 7 32

Tāmalitti (Tamral pti) Capital of the **Vamga** country to which merchant **Tāmali** belonged It was a port (connected with both the land and sea)[1] It is identified with Tamluk which is situated on the bay of Rupnarayan river twelve miles above its junction with Hughli

1 P j 37 Bh 134 S tS p 123 B hBh 3912 B hK p 342 UttS p 605 Vya 7 32 | 2 AGI p 504

Tāmalittiā (Tamral ptika) One of the fo r off shoots of **Godāsagana**(2)[1]

1 Kalp p 256

Tāraa (Taraka) Second of the nine **Padisattus** of the current descending cycle in the **Bharaha**(2) region He was killed by **Duvittha**(2)

1 Sth 272 Sam 158 V 1767 T 609

Tāragā (Taraka) See **Tārayā**

1 Sth 273

Tāraya (Taraka) See **Tāra**(3)

1 Sth 481 P j 50

Tarayā (Taraka) A pr nc pal w fe of **Puṇnabhadda**(5) one of the two lords of **Jakkha** gods The same is the name of a wife of **Māṇibhadda**(1)

1 Bha 406 Sth 273

1 Tārā W fe of king **Sugri a** of **Kiskindhā** The king had to fight with *Vidyadhara* **Sāhasagati** for her sake

1 PrasA pp 88 89 Pr 16

2 Tārā Wife of king **Kattaviriya**(1) and mother of eighth **Cakkavatti Subhūma**(1)[1]

1 Sam 158 A aN 398

3 Tārā One of the five classes of **Joisa** gods It consists of stars which move at a maximum distance of 900 *yojanas* and a minimum distance of 790 *yojanas* from the surface of this earth The speed of their motion is most rapid Each Tara measures one-eighth of a *yojana*[1]

1 Praj 50 J m 162 172 Sur 89 100 J 197 201 De 89 126 Anu. 139

Tārāyaṇa See **Vitta Tārāyaṇa**[1]

1 Risi 36

1 **Tāla** First sub-section of the twenty-second section of **Viyāhapaṇṇatti**[1]

1 Bha 691

2 **Tāla** One of the twelve principal lay-votaries of **Gosāla**[1]

1 Bha 330

Tālapalamba (Tālapralamba) One of the twelve principal lay-votaries of **Gosāla**[1]

1 Bha 330

Tālapisāya (Talapiśāca) A god who tried to disturb merchant **Arahannaya**(1) of **Campā** when he was sailing in the **Lavaṇa** ocean on a mercantile voyage with his cargo The god assumed ferocious shapes and threatened the merchant with dire consequences but he did not swerve from his faith

1 Jna 69

1 **Tāvasa** (Tapasa) One of the four disciples of preceptor **Samtiseṇiya** He established the **Tāvasi**(1) monastic branch[1]

1 K lp pp 261 2

2 **Tāvasa** A merchant belonging to **Kosambi** After death he was born as a pig thereafter as a snake and thereafter as his own son s son[1]

1 UttC pp 63 4

3 **Tāvasa** Disciple of preceptor **Vairaseṇa**(3) He founded the **Tāvasi**(2) monastic branch[1]

1 Kalp p 255

4 **Tāvasa** One of the five **Samaṇa**(1) sects Tavasas us d to live n forest[2] They used to perform severe penances[3] They were of various types[4]

1 PinN 445 B hBh 4420 AcaS pp 314 325 SthA p 94
2 PinN M p 130 B hCu III p 414
3 AcaSi p 202
4 Bha 417 Aup 38 N 3 3 BhaA p 50

1 **Tāvasī** (Tapasi) A monastic branch originating from preceptor **Tāvasa**(1)[1]

1 Kalp p 262.

2 **Tāvasī** A monastic branch established by **Tāvasa**(3)[1]

1 Kalp p 255

Tiūḍa (Trikūṭa) A mountain situated on the southern bank of river **Sītā**[1] It separates the district of **Vaccha**(6) from **Suvaccha**(1)[2]

1 Sth. 302 434 637 Jam 96

1 **Timduga** (Tinduka) A garden outside the city of **Sāvatthi** [1] **Imdabhāi** the first p incipal disciple of **Mahāvira** had here an important discussion with **Kesi**(1) a preceptor of the line of **T tthayara Pasa**(1) **Jamāli** the **son-in-law** of Mahavira had propounded h s new doctrine in this **garden** [3] It was visited by Mahavira several t mes

1 Utt 23 4 UttCu p 264 A C I p 416
2 Ut 23 4 87
3 N C IV p 101 V 2807
4 Bh 90 386 437 540 A C I pp 87 8 299

2 **Timduga** A garden outs de the city f **Vanāra** There was a shrine of **Jakkha Gamditemduga** in it It was v s ted by ascet c **Hariesabala** [1]

1 UttC p 202 UttS pp 356 7

3 **Timduga** Shrine of **Jakkha Gamditemduga** n **T mduga**(2)

1 UttC p 202 UttS p 356

Timduya (T nduka) See **T mduga**

1 Utt 23 4

Tikūda (Trikuta) See **Tiūda**

1 Sth 302 637

Tigimchadaha (T g nchadraha) Sam as **T gimch ddaha**

1 Sth 197

Tigimch kūda (T ginchikuta) Same as **Tig cchakūda**(?)

1 S m 17

Tigimch ddaha (T g nch draha) A lake the m ddle of the **Nisadha** mounta n Its length me sures fo r th usand *y janas* breadth two thousand *yojanas* and depth ten *yojana* Goddess **Dhii**(1) resides there

1 J m 83 4 S m 117 Sth 197 522

Tigimch A ty wher k ng **Jiya attu**(1?) ga e alms to ascet c **Dhammaviriya**(1)

1 V p 34

Tigiccha A celest al abode of **Pānata** where gods li e maximum for twenty *saga opama* yea s breathe once in twenty fortnights and feel hungry once in twenty thousand years

1 Sam 20

1 **Tigicchakūda** (Tigicchakuta) One of the eleven summits of mount **Sihari**.[1]

1 Jam 111 Sth 522

2 **Tigicchakūḍa** A mountain in the **Aruṇoda** ocean where **Camara** a lord of the **Asurakumāra** gods descends[1]

1 Sth 728 SthA p 376 Sam 17 Bha 116

Tigicchaddaha (Tigicchadraha) See **Tigiñchiddaha**[1]

1 Sth. 522.

Tigicchikūḍa Same as **Tigicchakūḍa**[1]

1 Sth 728 J m 111

Tigicchidaha or **Tigicchiddaha** (Tigicchidraha) Same as **Tigiñchiddaha**.[1]

1 Sam 117 Jam. 83

Tigicchiyakūḍa (Tigicchikakuta) Same as **Tigicchakūḍa**(2)

1 Bha 116

Tittiya (Tittika) An **Aṇāriya** (non-Aryan) country and its inhabitants.[1]

1 Pras 4

Titthamkara (Tirthankara) See **Titthayara**[1]

1 AvaN 75 Pr 22

Titthakara (Tirthakara) See **Titthayara**[1]

1 Bha 554 Sam 24 AvaCu II p 258

Titthagara (Tīrthakara) See **Titthayara**[1]

1 Bha 677 J m 34 N 19 Sam 159 AvaCu I p 239

Titthayara (Tīrthakara) One who founds *tirtha* i e fourfold *sangha* (consisting of disciples and lay votaries both male and female) and proclaims teachings–**Pavayaṇa** is known as Titthayara[1] He preaches the religion in its substance and his **Gaṇadharas** give **Sutta** form to his teachings[2] His speech is understood by all because it transforms automatically into the languages spoken by the listeners[3] One who earns *tirthankaranamakarma* in his previous birth becomes a Titthayara[4] He takes birth in a high family such as *Ksatriya* and never in a low family[5] His birth is indicated in advance by the vision of fourteen auspicious dreams to his mother at the time of conceiving his embryo[6] Even at the time of birth he possesses

1 Bha 681 Vis 1037 1040 1052, SutCu p 3 AvaCu I p 85 SutSi p 2 AcaSi. p 11 SthA p 99 BhaA p 8 NanM p 21 BrhM p 3 PakV p 3 KalpV p 30

2. SutN 1 18, AvaN 90-91 NanH p 88

3 A aN 578 AvaCu I p 331 Aup 34

4 Utt 29 43 Jna 64 AvaN 743 AvaCu I p 235 Vis 1818-1820

5 Vis. 1846 Kalp. 17 18 AvaCu I p 239

6 Bha 428, 578, Vis. 1852.

three kinds of knowledge[7] *(mati śruta a adhi)* and when he enters the ascetic life [he develops the fourth knowledge e g *manahparyāya*[8] He excells even **Cakkavattis** **Baladevas**(2) and **Vāsudevas**(1)[9] in all respects such as structure form complexion knowledge power courage etc He is a **Sayambuddha**(1) (gett ng enlightenment of his own accord)[10] There are thirtyfour eminences *(atiś y s* supernatural th ngs) associated with him[11] Five important occasions in his lilfe viz entering the womb of his mother *(cy an)* tak ng b rth *(j m)* renouncing the world *(niskrama a)* attain ng omn science *(k ala)* and emancipation *(nirvāna)* called *pañcakalyanaka* are celebrated by gods who descend on the earth say songs of praise attend upon him make shower of precious things and flowers perform his ablut on ceremony construct the audiance hall *(samosarana)* and do many oth r th ngs wh ch add to h s greatness and hence his supernaturalness He pe forms *Samadhima ana* and attains *moksa* (emanc pat on)[3] He s add essed w th a n mber of epithets such as *Ad kara L kap ad pa Dha ma at a t ak a artin Buddha*[1] and as *Dharmacarya* also

In every cycle of Us appin and O app n the e appear twentyfour Titthayaras in the **Bharaha**(2) as w ll as the **Era aya**(1) region[1] Twenty three of them take birth n **Dūsamasusama** period and one in **Susamadūsama** In the whole of **Samayakhetta** ther exist twenty at the m nimum and one hundred seventy Titthayaras at the maximum[8] In the **Jambuddiva** alone there exist four (all in Mahav deha) at the m n mum and th rtyfour [one in Eravaya(1) and Bharaha(2) each and thirtytwo in the same number of districts **Vijayas**(23) of **Mahāvideha**] at the maximum[9]

The first and the la t T tthayara pr ached *p ncay ma* (five vows) and *aceladharma* (nakedness) and the rest did *catu yama* (four vows) and *saceladha ma* (use f lothe) This s tr e in the case of Eravaya(1) too and both the ycles In Maha deha there always prevails *caturyama dharma*[2] Nineteen of the twentyfou Titthayaras of Bharaha(2) renounced

7 J 65 D 239 V 1853 A Bh 110
8 V 1910 A Bh 110
9 A N 75 572 A C I p 330
10 A N 212
11 Bha 380 Sam 34 AvaN 642 (5) Cat 18
12 Aca 2 176 9 Jna 65 76 77 Bh 504 J m 112 123 A N 212 220 265 540 541 B hBh 1177 1195 AvaC I pp 135 151 250ff 181 325ff KalpV p 12 T 196ff 425ff
13 VyaBh 10 525 JitBh 469
14 Bh 5 J 5 Pra 22 29 Vy Bh 7 271
15 Vy Bh XII p 112 132 3
16 S m 157 159 T 314 1111 1116
17 J m 34 40 A Cu I p 135 JamS p 166 177
18 A C II p 258 AcaS p 178
19 J m 112 173 Sam 34 Sth 302
20 Bh 677 Sam 24 157 N n 18 19 V s 1758
21 Utt 23 12 13 Sth 266 AvaN 236 BrhBh 6369 AvaCu II p 62
22 Sth 266

the world after having lived the house holder's life[23] and three of them were Cakkavaṭṭis as well[24] Twenty of the Titthayaras attained emancipation on mount Sammeya.[25]

Additional general information available about these twentyfour Titthayaras can be noted as follows Their chronological relation with Cakkavaṭṭis, Baladevas(2) and Vāsudevas(1)[26] their previous births,[27] heavens from which they descend[28] their family[29] parentage[30] birthplace[31] complexion[32] age[33] and height[34] duration of their household life[35] place time and type of their initiation[36] palanquins employed at that time[37] number of persons initiated along with them[38] penance performed on that occasion[39] time place and names of the first alms-givers,[40] date and place of attaining omniscience[41] the sacred trees associated[42] with them place of delivering first sermon and establishment of *tirtha*[43] number of *gaṇas* (groups) and Gaṇadharas under them[44] first disciples and lay votaries, both male and female strength of their monastic organisation[45] their final penance[47] place of emancipation[48] number of persons obtaining emancipation along with them[49] position of stars on the five important occasions in their life (*Kalyanaka nakṣatras*)[50] and the intervening time between the Titthayaras[51]

In this Osappini there have been the following twenty four Titthayaras in the Bharaha(2) region 1 **Usabha**(1) 2 **Ajiya** 3 **Sambhava**(1) 4 **Abhinandaṇa**, 5 **Sumai**(7) 6 **Paumappabha** or **Suppabha**, 7 **Supāsa**(1) 8 **Camdappabha**(1) or **Sasi**(1) or **Pupphadamta**, 9 **Suvidhi** 10 **Siyala** 11 **Sejjamsa**(1) 12 **Vāsupujja** 13 **Vimala**(1) 14 **Aṇamta** or **Aṇamtai** 15 **Dhamma**(3) 16 **Samti** 17 **Kumthu**(1) 18 **Ara** 19 **Malli**(1) 20 **Muṇisuvvaya**(1) 21 **Nami**(1) 22 **Aritthaṇemi** or **Nemi** 23 **Pāsa**(1) and 24 **Mahāvira** or **Vaddhamāṇa**

23 Sam 19 A N 221 222 SamA p 37
24 Sth 231 A N 223
25 A aN 307
26 A N 417-422 Vis 1769ff A aC I p 217
27 Sam. 157
28 Tir 306
29 A aN 381 Tir 381 2
30 Sam 157 Bha 203 Av N 385 8 Tir 463ff
31 AvaN 382 84
32 Sth. 108 AvaN 376 7 Tir 336ff
33 AvaN 302-5 Tir 336ff
34 AvaN 378-80
35 AvaN 226 299
36 AvaN 227, 229, 231 232 237 Sam. 157 Tir 384
37 Sam 157
38. AvaN 224-5 Sam 157 109 Sth 229 520
39 A N 228
40 Sam 157 A N 319 20 323 329
41 A N 241 252 253 254 Tir 402f
42. Sam 157
43 A aN 265 Tir 425ff
44 AvaN 266 9
45 Sam 157 Bha 203 AvaM pp 208-9
46. AvaN 256-64
47 AvaN 306 Tir 548ff
48 AvaN 307 Tir 551
49 AvaN 308-11
50 Sth 411
51 AvaN (Dipika) pp 81 82, Tir 488ff
We find additional such details in Trilokaprajñapti and Saptatiśatasthana-prakaraṇam.
52 Sam. 157 AvaN 370-71 Vis 1758 59 Tir 314ff

Undermentioned are the twenty four would be Titthayaras of the **Bharaha(2)** region who will take birth in the coming Ussappini [53] 1 **Mahāpauma**(10) 2 **Sūradeva** 3 **Supāsa**(4) 4 **Sayampabha**(3) 5 **Savvāṇubhūi**(1) 6 **Devassuya** or **Devagutta**(3) 7 **Udaya**(6) 8 **Peḍhālaputta**(1), 9 **Poṭṭila**(1) 10 **Sattakitti**(1) 11 **Muṇisuvvaya**(2) 12. **Savvabhāvaviu** or **Savvabhāvavihaṇṇajaṇa** 13 **Amama**(2), 14 **Nikkasāya** 15 **Nippulāa** 16 **Nimmama**, 17 **Cittautta**, 18 **Samāhi**(1), 19 **Samvara**(2) 20 **Aniyatti**(1) 21 **Vijaya**(8) or **Vivāga** 22. **Vimala**(2) 23 **Devovavāya**[a] and 24 **Aṇamtavijaya**(1)

In the Eravaya(1) region the following have appeared as twenty four Titthayaras of the present Osappini [54] 1 **Camdānana** or **Bālacamdāṇaṇa** 2 **Sucamda** 3 **Aggisena**(1) 4 **Namdisena**(2) 5 **Isidiṇṇa** 6 **Vayadhāri** 7 **Somacamda**(1) 8 **Juttiseṇa** or **Dihasena**(3) 9 **Ajiyasena**(4) or **Sayāu**(3) 10 **Sivaseṇa** or **Saccai**(2) 11 **Devasamma**(1) or Juttisena 12 **Nikkhittasattha** or **S jjamsa**(5) 13 **Asamjala** or **Sihasena**(4) 14 **Anamtaya** or **Samjama**(2) 15 **Uvasamta** 16 **Guttisena** or **Dihasena**(4) 17 **Atipāsa** or **Mahāhilogabala** 18 **Supāsa**(3) or **Aipāsa** 19 **Marudeva**(1) or **Marudevi**(2) 20 **Dhara**(1) 21 **Sāmakottha** 22 **Aggisena**(2) 23 **Aggiutta** or **Aggidatt** (2) and 24 **Vāriseṇa** The would be Titthayaras of the **Eravaya**(1) region are as follows 1 **Sumamgala**(1) 2 **Siddhattha**(2) 3 **Nivvāṇa** 4 **Mahājasa**(2) 5 **Dhamma jjhaya** or **Atthasiddha** 6 **Siricamda**(1) 7 **Pupphakeu**(3) 8 **Mahācamda**(5) 9 **Suyasāgara** 10 **Puṇṇaghosa** or **Dadhakeu** 11 **Mahāghosa** 12 **Saccaseṇa** or **Dihapāsa** 13 **Sūraseṇa**(1) 14 **Mahāseṇa** 15 **Savvānamda** 16 **Devautta** 17 **Supāsa**(2) 18 **Suvvaya**(1) 19 **Sukosala**(1) 20 **Aṇamtavijaya** 21 **Vimala**(3) 22 **Uttara**(2) 23 **Mahābala**(3) and 24 **Devāṇamda** [55]

53 Sam 159 T 1111 15

54 Sam 159 Ti 314–335 519 546

55 S m 159 A ord g to Tit h g l (1117 1121) th der f the m ot th ame (f r deta l see de th h d f pa t ul a mes) d t ft the me f D h p sa seem t be m g th f th ly tw ty m gi

Titthogālī (Tīrthodgali) A canonical text consisting of 1257 verses. It is referred to in the Vyavahārabhasya [1] In the beginning of the text **Titthayara Usabha**(1) etc have been remembered by way of salutation There it is mentioned that this canon was preached by **Mahāvira** in the **Guṇasila** garden of **Rāyagiha** [3] It deals with the following topics Time and its various types dreams and their interpretation **Usabha**(1) and his family [6] **Cakkavatti Bharaha**(1) and others [7] **Titthamkaras** and their family lines etc. [8] future of the current descend ng cycle and some important predictions

1 Vy Bh 10 704

2 T 1 4

3 Ib d 5

4 Ib d 7ff

5 Ib d 100ff

6 Ibid 280ff

7 Ibid 303ff

8 Ibid 306ff

regarding it[9] extinction of different canonical texts[10] ten wonders[11] would-be Titthamkaras etc[12]

9 Ibid 617ff
10 Ibid 697ff Gradual extinction of Buddhist Piṭaka texts is described in Anagatav ṁsa See Vedantic Buddism of the Buddha (by J G Jennings) p 439
11 Tir 887ff
12 Ib d. 1023ff

Timisaguhā (Timisraguhā) A cave of mount **Veyaḍḍha**(2)[1] It is fifty *yojanas* in length twelve *yojanas* in breadth and eight *yojanas* in height[2] God **Kayamālaa** is its presiding deity[3] It is the entrance for the army of a **Cakkavatti** on its conquest expedition from southern to northern **Bharaha**(2)

1 J m. 12 51 74
2. Jam 12 Sam 50 Sth 636
3 J m 14 51
4 Jam 55 A aCu I pp 190ff

Timisaguhākūḍa (Timisraguhākūta) A peak of the **Veyaḍḍha**(2) mountain in **Bharaha**(2) region God **Kayamālaa** resides on it.[2] There are peaks of the same name in other regions as well[3]

1 J m 12
2 Jam 14
3 Jam 93 Sth 689

Timissaguhā (Timisraguhā) See **Timisaguhā**

1 S m 50 Jam 55

Tiriyajambhaga (Tiryagjṛmbhaka) Same as **Jambhaga**[1]

1 Kalp 88

Tila One of the eighty-eight **Gahas**[1]

1 Sur 107 Sth 90 JamS. pp 534 535 SurM. pp. 295-296, SthA pp 78 79

Tilaa (Tilaka) First would be **Paḍisattu** of the **Bharaha**(2) region[1]

1. Sam. 159 Tir. 1146

Tilapupphavaṇṇa (Tilapuṣpavarṇa) One of the eighty-eight **Gahas**[1]

1 Sth 90 Sur 107 JamS pp 534 535 SthA pp 78 79 SurM pp 295 296

Tiviṭṭha (Tripṛṣtha) First **Vāsudeva**(1) of the current **Osappiṇī** and brother of **Baladeva**(2) **Acala**(6) He was son of king **Rivupaḍisattu** [**Payāvai** (1)] and his queen **Miyāvai** who was none else than the daughter of the king himself who ruled at **Poyaṇapura**[1] His height was eighty *dhanuṣas*. He killed **Āsaggīva**, the first **Paḍisattu** of the same cycle in a battle[2] He was

1 Sam 158 AvaBh 40 Sth 672 AvaCu. I. pp 232-5, Tir 566ff 602 603 AvaN 408-411 448 Vis 1788, 1814 KalpDh pp 36ff
2. Sam 80 AvaN. 403
3 Sam 158 AvaCu I pp. 232-4

a former birth of **Titthayara Mahāvira** synchronising with **Sijjamsa**(1), the eleventh **Titthamkara** Tivittha in h s previous birth was **Vissabhūi**[5] and a cow was the cause of his making *nidana* at **Mahurā**(1)[6] After living for eighty four lakh years he died and went to the seventh hell[7]

4 Tir 474
5 Sam 158 Ti 605
6 Sam 158 S mA p 158 Tir 609
7 S m 84 158 T 615

2 Tivittha Ninth would be **Vāsudeva**(1) of the **Bharaha**(2) region.[1]

1 Sam 159 Tir 1143

Tivitthu (Triprstha) Same as **Tivittha**

1 Sam 159 S tC p 341 V 1788 A H p 226 T 474

Tisalā (Triśala) Sister of k ng **Cedaga** of **Vesāli** wife of k ng **Siddhattha**(1) of **Khattiyakumdaggāma** and mother of **Mahāvira**[3] She belonged to the **Vāsittha** lineage She is also known as **Videhadinnā** and **Piyakārini**

1 A C I p 245
2 Kalp 21 V 1849
3 A 2 176 Tir 487 Kalp 21 S m 157
4 A C I p 267 K lp 21
5 Aca 2 177 K lp 109

Tisilā (Triśala) Same as **Tisalā**

1 T 487

Tisaa (Tisyaka) A disc ple of **Mahāv ra** After death he took birth as *sāmanika* god in the first celestial region

1 Bh 130

Tisagutta (Tisyagupta) Disciple of preceptor **Vasu**(3)[1] He was the second **Ninhava** (schismat c) who had propounded the doctrine of **Jiva paesiya** at **Rāyagiha** after sixteen years of **Mahāvira** s obtaining omniscience[3] The doctrine advocates the v ew that it is the last of the innumerable particles of the soul which is possessed of conciousness **Mittasiri** had removed his m sconception at **Amalakappā**

1 A aBh 128 NisBh. 5598 A Cu I p 420 A aH p 314
2 Also known as Usabhap ra (1)
3 AvaN 780 Vis 2802 2834 5 Sth 587 UttK p 104
4 UttN and UttS pp 158ff
5 A Bh 128

Tisabhadda (Tisyabhadra) One of the twelve disciples of **Sambhūivijaya**(4)[1]

1 Kalp p 256

Tisamahāsumiṇa (Trimśadmahāsvapna) Sixth chapter of **Dogiddhidasā**.[1]

1 Sth 755

Tisa-mohaṇijjaṭṭhāṇa (Triṁśadmohanıyasthāna) Nınth chapter of **Ayāradasā**.[1]

1 Sth 755

1 Tuṁgiya (Tungıka) Lıneage of **Jasabhadda**(2) dısciple of preceptor **Sejjambhava**.[1] It ıs also known as **Tuṁgiyāyaṇa**

1 Nan V 24 N M p 49 | 2 KalpV p 250

2. Tuṁgiya A settlement ın the dıstrıct of **Vaccha**(1) It was the bırth place of **Meyajja**(1) the tenth **Gaṇadhara** (prıncıpal dıscıple) of **Mahāvira**

1 A N 646 Vis 2507

Tuṁgiyā (Tungıka) A cıty near **Rāyagiha** A number of lay votarıes (of **Mahāvira**) lıved here It was vısıted by a group of fıve hundred monks belongıng to **Titthayara Pāsa** s(1) lıne[2] It ıs ıdentıfıed wıth modern vıllage Tungı sıtuated near Bıharsharıf[3]

1 Bha 107 | 3 SBM p 371
2 Ib d 108

Tuṁgiyāyana (Tungıkayana) Same as **Tuṁgiya**(1)[1]

1 KalpV p 250

Tuṁḍiya (Tundıka) A courageous sea farıng merchant of thıs name[1]

1 A Cu I p 543 Vıs 3614 A N 930

Tuṁba (Tumba) Sıxth chapter of the first sectıon of **Nāyādhammakahā**

1 J 5 JnaA p 10 S m 19

Tuṁbaru (Tumbaru) A **Jakkha**[1]

1 A p 19

Tuṁbavana (Tumbavana) A settlem nt to whıch preceptor **Vaira**(2) belonged[1] Merchant **Dhanagiri**(2) also belonged to thıs place[2] It can be ıdentıfıed wıth modern Tumaın ın the Guna Dıstrıct of Madhya Pradesh[3]

1 Av N 765 V s 2776 UttS p 333 | 3 SGAMI pp 32 214
2 A aC I p 390

Tuṁbā (Tumbā) One of the three councıls of the lords of gods and of theır prıncıpal wıves as well as of **Logapālas**[1]

1 Sth 154

Tumburu (Tumburu) One of the seven Generals of *ındra* **Sakka**(3) He ıs the chıef of the troupe of musıcıans[1]

1 Sth. 582

Tuccha Fourth, nınth and fourteenth days ot a fortnight.[1]

1 Jam. 152 Sur 49.

Tuḍiyā (Trutitā) One of the three councils of the lords of gods and of the r wi es etc [1]

1 Sth 154

Tuṇṇāga (Tunnavaya) An Aryan industrial group of tailors [1]

1 Praj 37

Turagamuha (Turangamukha) An Anāriya country and its people [1] There is a reference to Turaga as a *janapada* in Madhyadeśa in the **Vāmana** Purāna [2]

1 S tS p 123 | 2 V d Th G g phy f the Pur a by S M Al (1966) p 169

Turamini Same as **Turumiṇi**

1 B hK p 1397

Turiyagai (Tvarit gati) Name of a **Lo apāla** under each of **Amiyagai** and **Amiyavāhana** [1]

1 Bh 169 Sth 256

Turumin A c ty where king **J yasattu**(3) re gned His son **Datta**(7) as the king of the city met here with preceptor **Kālaga**(5) This place was visited by nun **Sukumāliyā**(2) as well as her brothers monks **Sasaa**(2) and **Bhasaa**

1 AvaN 872 A C I p 495 | 2 NisBh 2354 B hBh 5255

Turuvini See **Turumini**

1 A C I p 495

Tulasi Eighth sub-section of the twenty first section of **Viyahapannatti**

1 Bh 688

Tusia or **Tusiya** (Tu ita) One of the ne types of **Logamtiya** gods [1]

1 A N 214 V 1884 A C I p 251 S 77 Sth 684

Teaganisagga (Tejaskani arga) An **Amgabah ra Kāliya** text[1] not extant now

1 Pak. pp 44 5

Teā (Teja) Thirteenth night of a fortnight [2]

1 Jam 152 Sur 48

Teu (Tejas) Name of a **Logapāla** under each of **Aggisiha** and **Aggimāṇava** [1]

1 Bha 169 Sth 256

Teukamta (Tejaskanta) Name of a **Logapāla** under each of **Aggisiha** and **Aggimāṇava** [1]

1 Bha 169 Sth 256

Teuppabha (Tejaḥprabha) Name of a **Logapāla** under each of **Aggisiha** and **Aggimāṇava**[1]

1 Bha 169 Sth 256

Teusiha (Tejaḥśikha) Name of a **Logapāla** under each of **Aggisiha** and **Aggimāṇava**[1]

1 Bha 169 Sth 256

Teusiha Same as **Teusiha.**

1 Bh 169

Temduga or **Temduya** (Tenduka) See **Timduga**[1]

1 A C I p 416 UttCu p 202

Tetalı See **Teyali**

1 Sth 755 V p 32 A Cu I p 499

1 **Tetaliputta** (Tetalıputra) A non jaına sage ın the *tırtha* of **Ariṭṭhaṇemi** recognısed as a **Patteyabuddha**

1 R 8 R (Sa gr h)

2 **Tetal putta** (Tetalıputra) See **Teyaliputta**

1 A aC I p 499

Tetalipura See **Teyalipura**

1 R i 10 AvaC I p 500

Tetalısuta See **Tetaliputta**[1]

1 R (S ngrah) A H p 373

Tettali Same as **Teyali**

1 Sam 19

Tettila (Taıtıla) See **Thıvıloana**[1]

1 SutN 11

Tettisa āsāyaṇā (Trayastrımśat aśatanā) Third chapter of **Ayāradasā**[1]

1 Sth. 755

Teyaggiṇisagga (Tejognınısarga) Same as **Teagaṇisagga**[1]

1 NanM p 254

Teyaṇisagga (Tejonısarga) Another name of the fıfteenth sectıon of **Viyāhapaṇṇatti**[1]

1 Bha 560

1 **Teyali** (Tetalin) Fourteenth chapter of the first section of **Nāyādhammakahā** [1]

1 Jna 5 JnaA p 10 S m 19

2 **Teyali** Eighth of the ten chapters of **Aṇuttarovavāiyadasā** [1] It is not extant now

1 Sth 755

3 **Teyali** Minister of **Teyalipura** husband of **Bhaddā**(19) and father of **Teyaliputta**

1 J 103

4 **Teyali** General or chief of the troupe of mus cians of **Dharana**(1)

1 Sth 582

Teyaliputta (Tetal putra) Minister of king **Kanagaraha**(1) of **Teyalipura** He had marr ed **Pott lā** daught r of a goldsm th of the same town **Kanagajjh ya** son of k ng **Kan garaha**(1) was secretely brought up by h m in as much as the king used to mutilate his sons immediately after birth f r f ar of loss of power from h s p ssess on Teyal putta r nounced the world at the instance of god **Poṭṭ la**(3) (next life of his own wife Poṭṭila) obtained omn sc ence n due course and attained emanc pat on at the end [1] He is recognised as a **Patteyabuddha** He is said to have ex sted n the *t rtha* of **Aritthanemi**

1 J 96 104 A C I pp 499 ff V p 32 V 3332 3349 S tC p 28
2 R 10 R (S g h)

Teyalipura (Tetalipura) A town to which k ng **Kanagaraha**(1) and h s queen **Paumavai**(2) belonged There was a garden named **Pamayavana** outside the town It was vis ted by nun **Su vaya**

1 Jna 96 A C I p 499 | Jna 99

Teyalisut (Tetal suta) Same as **Teyaliputta** [1]

1 V 3332

Teyaviriya (Tejovirya) One of the eight great men atta ning liberation after **Cakkavatti Bharaha**(1) He is also known as **Balaviriya** [2]

1 Sth 616 | 2 A aN 393 V 1750 A aC I p 214

Teyanisagga (Tejonisarga) Fifteenth section of **Viyāhapaṇṇatti** [1]

1 Bha 560

Teyālaga pattana (Tejolaka pattana) A town from where one could sail for **Bāravaī** It might be perhaps Veyalaga It is identified with **Veraval** [2]

1 NisCu I p 69 | 2 Ibd f n 2

Terāsiya (**Trairāśika**) Doctrine of preceptor **Rohagutta**(1) who propounded the false doctrine of Three Categories of Reality viz *jiva ajiva* and *nojiva* i.e living being non living being and partly living being[1] This doctrine was established as a schism after 544 years of the emancipation of **Mahāvira**.[2]

1 Avan. 781 A aCu I p 425 V s 2951 ff Nan 42 Aup 41 Kalp (Theravali). 7 UttN p 153 UttS pp 168 ff KalpV p 257
2 AvaBh 135 NisBh 5616

2 Terāsiya Doctrine of **Ajiviya Gosāla** who believes that there are three states of souls viz. bound liberated and redefiled (after liberation)[1]

1 Na C p 73 N H p 87 NanM p 239 SamA pp 42 130 S tSi p 393

Tela (Taila) One of the seven branches of **Mamdava** lineage[1]

1 Sth 551

Toyadhārā A principal **Disākumāri** goddess living in the upper world[1] According to **Jambuddiva pannatti** she belongs to the lower world

1 Sth 643 T 147 | 2 Jam 112

1 Tosali A settlement or village visited by **Mahāvira** twice There was **Asugujjāṇa** outside the village God **Samgama**(2) troubled Mahavira there He was rescued by **Bhūila** At the t me of his second visit he was tied with chords for seven times by Ksatriya **Tosaliya**(2)[1] It is said that there was a **Isitalāga** at **Tosaliṇagara** It was constructed by **Isivāla**(1)[2] It is men tioned in **Āvassaya cuṇṇi** that th s settlement was situated in the **Kalimga** country[3] King **Kākavanna** was arrested here by the local king The latter s territory was attached by the former s son who took possession of the terri tory and released his father[4] Tosali can be identified with modern Dhauli near Bhubaneswar in Orissa In the time of Ashoka Tosali was administra tive head-quarter of the[5] north eastern part of the province of Kalinga

1 A aN 501 1 Vis 1965 6 AvaCu I pp 312 3
2. BrhBh 4219 23 BrhKs p 1145-6
3 AvaC I p 541
4 Ib d pp 540-41
5 SGAMI p 135

2 Tosali A country rich in water Here crops were grown by rivers.[1] It was known for palmyra trees[2] Its people were fond of fruits vegetables and flowers[3] In every village there was a public hall *(vaggharaṇa)* equipped with a fire-pit for the purpose of self choosing ceremony The bride selected her match from among many candidates assembled in the hall[4] Tosali or Tosala country was formerly identified with Dakṣina Kosala i e

1 BrhBh 1060-1 BrhKs p 331 NisBh 4922-5 NisCu III p 538 Nis II p 399
2. BrhKs p 959
3 BrhKs p 384 f n 1
4 NisBh 5391 NisCu IV p 62

Gondwana[5] but on the fresh evidences from some inscriptions Tosala janapada of the early medieval period is identified with the district round the city of Tosal (i e Dhauli) which was the capital of that country and at that time the Kalinga country was distinct from that of Tosali[6]

5 GDA p 205 TAI p 385 6 | 6 SGAMI p 34 134 142.

3 Tosali A preceptor killed by buffaloes in the forest of **Tosali(2)** country[1]

1 A C p 247 AcaN 267

1 Tosalia (Tosalika) A king who protected very carefully the *Jina* images of jewels acquired by h m from a merchant The name of the king seems to be derived from the name of the place to which he belonged

1 Vy Bh 6 114

2 Tosalia A Ksatriya ruler of **Tosali(1)** who t ed d wn **Mahāvira** seven times suspecting him to be a thief As the fetters gave way as many times as he was t ed he wa ult mately eleased by the ruler

1 A C I p 312

Tosalinagara (Tosalinagara) Same as **Tosali(1)**

1 B hBh 4229

Tosaliputta (Tosaliputta) A preceptor possess ng knowledge of **Ditthivāya** the twelfth **Amga(3)** text *Ary* **Rakkh ya(1)** went to him to tudy the above text when he was staying in the **Ucchughara** park of **Dasapura**[1] There he became h s disciple It is sa d that Tosaliputta was Rakkh ya s maternal uncle[3]

1 A C I p 402
2 A N 776 V 2787 UttN d
UttS p 96
3 K lpDh p 172

Th

Thaniya (Stan ta) Fourteenth chapter of the sixteenth section of **Viyāhapannatt**[1]

1 Bh 561

Thaniyakumāra (Stan takumara) One of the ten classes of **Bhavanavai** gods[1] The Thaniyakumara gods are under **Varuna(1)** a **Logapāla** of **Sakka(3)** They have seventy six lakhs of dwelling places[3] **Ghosa(1)** and **Mahāghosa(4)** are their lords (*ndras*)[4] The maximum age of these gods

1 Bh 15 589 J m 119 Sth 757
2 Bha 167
3 Sam 76
4 Bha 169

is somewhat less than two *palyopama* years whereas the minimum ten thousand years [5] The name of the bell of these gods is **Namdighosā** [6]

5 Praj 95 Bha 15 | 6 Jam 119

Thaṇiyakumārī (Stanitakumarı) A class of **Bhavaṇavai** goddesses being the counterpart of **Thaṇıyakumāra** gods [1]

1 Bha 167

Thārukiṇa (Thārukına) Same as **Thāruglṇa** [1]

1 Jam. 43

Thāruglṇa (Thārukına) An **Aṇāriya** country wherefrom maid servants were brought At another place it is called **Dhorugiṇa** [2] See also **Cārugaṇa**.

1 NısCu II p 470 J m 43 N 9 28 JamS p 191 Aup 33 Bh 380
2 Jna 18 JıaA p 41

Thālal (Sthalakın) A class of *Vanaprastha* ascetıcs keeping all their belong ngs (plates and vessels) with them

1 Bh 417 N 3 3 | 2 BhaA p 519

Thāvaccā (Sthāpatya) A lady merchant of **Bāravaı** She had a son named **Thāvaccāputta**

1 J a 53

Thāvaccāputta (Sthapatyaputra) Son of **Thāvaccā** of **Bāravaı**. He was married to thirty two girls He renounced the world and became a disciple of **Titthayara Ariṭṭhaṇemı** along with one thousand men **Vāsudeva**(2) **Kaṇha**(1) assumed the responsıbılıty of their famılıes Thavaccaputta studied all the fourteen **Puvvas** The king and ministers of **Selagapura** impressed by his discourse became his lay votaries Mendicant **Sua** along with his one thousand pupils took to his discipleship At the end he obtained omniscience on mount **Pumḍarıya**(6) and attained liberation there [1]

1 Jna 53 5

Thāvaccāsuya (Sthāpatyasuta) Same as **Thāvvaccāputta** [1]

1 VyaBh IV 219

1 Thāvara (Sthāvara) Third chapter of the seventh section of **Viyāha paṇṇatti** [1]

1 Bha 260

2 Thāvara A Brāhmana of **Rāyagiha** being a previous life of **Mahāvīra** [1]

1 AvaN. 444 AvaCu I p 230 KalpDh p 38

1 Thimiya (Stımita) Fifth chapter of the first section of **Amtagaḍadasā** [1]

1 Ant. 1

2 Thimiya Son of **Amdhagavanh** and his wife **Dhārini**(5) of **Bāravai** He was married to eight princesses He renounced the world became a disciple of **Titthayara Aritthanemi** observed asceticism for twelve years and attained emancipation on mount **Settumja**

1 Ant 2 A tA p 2

Thiragutta (Sthiragupta) A preceptor belonging to the **Vaccha**(4) lineage [1]

1 Kalp (The l) 7

Thiparinnā (Stripar j a) Fourth chapter of **Sūyagada** [1] It is the same as **Itthiparinnā**

1 S m 23 | 2 S m 16

Thiloyana or **Thiviloana** (Str ilocana) Fourth of the eleven **Karanas** Its other name is **Tett la**

1 Gan 41 J m 153 | 2 S tN 11

1 Thūnā (Sthuna) A district the west It formed the western boundary of the Aryan terr tory Monks and nuns were forbidden to go beyond it [2] It is dent f ed with Thaneshwar [3]

1 B hBh 3262
2 B hKs b d
3 LAI p 343 AGI pp 328 f

2 Thūnā A settlement where **Mahavira** was born as Brahmana **Pūsamitta**(3) in one of h s prev ous b rths

1 AvaC I p 229 A N 442 V 1808 K lpV p 43

3 Thūnā Same as **Thūnaga**

1 A N 473

Thūnāga (Sthūnaka) A settlement s ted by **Mahāvira**

1 A C I p 282 A M p 275 A H p 199 A N 473

Thūbhakaramda (Stupakaranda) A garden in the vicinity of **Usabhapura**(2) There was a temple of **Jakkha Dhanna**(4) in it Prince **Bhaddanamdi**(2) was initiated by **Mahāv ra** n th s garden

1 Vp 34

Thūlabhadda (Sthulabhadra) One of the two sons of **Sagadāla** the minister of king **Mahāpauma**(8) [1] He renounced the world and became a disciple of **Sambhūtavijaya**(4) [2] He stayed with **Kosā** the famous courtezan of the city of **Padaliputta** for a period of twelve years before renunciation and for four months (during a ra ny season) after accepting asceticism

1 AvaCu II pp 183 ff UttS pp 105 ff T 742 ff
2 Na v 24 Kalp (Theravali) 6

without suffering any transgression[3] Once a conference of monks was held at Pāḍaliputta to restore the lost canon after a prolonged famine of twelve years Eleven Amgas(3) were however recollected But there was none who possessed knowledge of Diṭṭhivāya, the twelfth Amga Thūlabhadda accompanied by five hundred intelligent monks went to Nepāla to learn that text from Bhaddabāhu(1) None but he could learn fourteen Puvvas (an important portion of Ditthivaya) ten with meaning and four without it from him but he was debarred for some reason from teaching the last four Puvvas to any other person He died after 215 years of the death of Mahāvīra[5] He was survived by his two principal disciples Mahāgiri and Suhatthi[6] See also Diṭṭhivāya

3 AvaCu I p 554 II p 186 UttCu p 66 B hBh 2164 5
4 A aCu II p 187 T 701
5 K lpL p 161
6 NisC II p 361 A aCu II p 155

Therapamha (Sthavirapadma) Ninth chapter of **Dīhadasā**[1]

1 Sth 755

Thūlibhadda (Sthulibhadra) Same as **Thūlabhadda**[1]

1 UttC p 86 A p 27

Therasambhūtavijaya (Sthavirasambhutavijaya) Eighth chapter of **Dīhadasā**[1]

1 Sth 755

D

Damḍa An ascetic assassinated by king **Jauna** in the **Jaunāvamka** garden of **Mahurā**(1)[1]

1 A aN 1277 M 465 Sams 61 A H p 667 A aC II p 155 BhaA p 491

Damdaa or **Damḍaga** (Danḍaka) Identical with **Ḍamḍagi**[1]

1 VyaBh. 10 589 A N 1396

Damḍai (Danḍkin) See **Damdagi**

1 UttN p 114

Daṁḍaki (Danḍakin) See **Ḍamdagi**[1]

1 UttS p 115

Damḍagāraṇṇa (Danḍakāranya) See **Damḍagāraṇṇa**[1]

1 UttS. p 116

Damḍagi (Danḍakin) Same as **Daṁḍagi** the king of **Kumbhakārakaḍa**[1]

1 UttCu p 73 UttS p 115

Damdaviria (Dandavırya) One of the eight great men attaining emancipa tion after **Bharaha**(1) He was eighth in succession after **Cakkavatti Bharaha**(1)[1] but accord ng to **Thana** he was seventh[2]

1 A N 363 V 1750 A C I pp 214 | 2 Sth 616

Damdı (Dand n) Same as **Damdagı**

1 UttC p 73

Damtacakka (Da tacakra) Kı g of the c ty of **Damtapura** He is the same as **Damtavakka**(1)

1 A N 1275 A aC II p 205 UttS p 301 A aH p 666

Damtapura A c ty where king **Damtacakka** who is also called **Damtavakka**(1) reigned His qu en **Saccavai** had a pregnancy long ng for sport ng in a palace of vory[3] Queen **Paumavaı**(8) wife of king **Dahıvāhana** of **Campā** took to asc t c sm at th s pl ce S nce he was bearing p egnancy at that t me sh gave bı th to a son afterwards He was brought up n the family of Candala and was named **Karakamdu** Merchant **Dhanamitta**(2) also b longed to Damtapura

1 BrhBh 2043 A C II p 205 A N 1275 UttS p 301
2 N Bh 1295 Yy Bh III 335 VyaM III p 17 A C II p 153 UttK p 180
3 N Bh 6575 N C IV p 361 A C II p 153
4 A C II p 205 UttS P 301
5 A II p 153 A N 1275 N C IV pp 361 2

1 Damtavakka (Dantavaktra) King of **Damtapura** He was the husband of queen **Saccavaı** See also **Damtacakka**

1 A C II p 153 N Bh 6575 UttK p 180

2 Damtavakka A Kṣatrıya who s regarded as the best of all the Kṣatr yas

1 S t 1 6 2 C mm t t Ślank t k h m t be y ym f k t p m k g See S tS p 150

Damtāra (Dantak ra) An **Arıya** industrial group of ıvory workers

1 Praj 37

Damtıliyā or **Damtılliyā** (Dantılıka) Maid servant of **Khamda**(1) She had enjoyed sexual intercourse with him

1 A aN 477 A C I p 285 V 1931 K lpDh p 105 A M p 277

Damtukkhalıya (Dantolukhalıka) A class of *Vanaprastha* ascetics[1] Abhayadeva explains them as living on fruits[2] But really they should be a type of ascetics who used to eat whole and unground grain as mentioned in the Manusmrtı[3] using their teeth as mortar

1 Bh 417 Nr 3 3 A p 38
2 BhaA p 519
3 See Manu mṛt 6 17

Dakkha (Daksa) Commander of the infantry of the lords of the northern **Bhavaṇavai** gods [1] **Bhūyāṇaṃda**(1) etc

1 Jam 119 Sth 404 582 A aCu I p 146

Dakkhiṇakūlaga (Dakṣiṇakūlaka) See **Dāhiṇakūlaga**

1 BhaA p 519

Dakkhiṇapaha (Daks napatha) See **Dakkhiṇāpaha** [1]

1 A aM p 250

Dakhiṇamathurā or **Dakkhiṇamahurā** (Dakṣiṇamathura) Same as **Mahurā**(2)

1 A H p 356 688

Dakkhiṇavācāla (Dakṣiṇavacala) See **Dāhiṇa Vāyāla**

1 A H p 195

Dakkhiṇāpaha (Dakṣiṇapatha) See **Dakkh ṇāvaha** [1]

1 A C p 260 N C II p 415

Dakkhiṇāvaha (Dakṣiṇāpatha) **Māhesarıpurī** city was established in the Dakkhinavaha region by queen **Bhaddā**(2) wife of king **Payavai**(1) of **Poyaṇapura** and mother of pr nce **Ayala**(6) There was an acute famine of twelve years duration when **Vairasāmi** toured this region [2] Its people are characterised as dull [3] Blacksmiths and distillers of th s region e treated contemptuously Costumes of the people of Dakkh navaha differ from those of **Uttarāvaha** [5] Marriage with daughter of maternal uncle is permitted there In v llages there were temples generally dedicated to **Vāṇamaṃtara** gods [7] *Kakini* was a copper-coin of that region Two Dakkhinavaha *rupakas* were eq ivalent to one Kañcipuri *rupaka* called *nel ka* and two *nelakas* to a Kusumanagara (Pataliputra) *rupaka* [9] Dakkhinavaha is referred to at some other places also [10] King **Sampa** had conquered the whole of Dakk hinavaha which commenced from **Ujjen** and he made his reign su table for the journey *(vihara)* of Jaina monks [11] Dakkhinavaha can be identified w th the southern half of India lying to the south of mount **Veyaddha**(2) i e the Vindhya mountain or river Narmda [12]

1 A C I p 232
2 Ib d I p 404
3 Vy Bh 10 193
4 NisCu IV p 132
5 DasC p 17
6 Ibid DasH p 22
7 AcaCu p 260
8 BrhKs II p 573
9 BrhBh 3892 B hK IV p 1069 NisBh 959 N C II p 95
10 NisBh 5028 N sCu III p 974 BrhK III p 760 818 896
11 BrhKs pp 915 7 N Cu II pp 361 2
12 IDETBJ p 77 SGAMI p 37

1 **Daga** (Daka) One of the eighty eight **Gahas** [1]

1 Sur 107 Sth 90 J mS pp 534 535 SurM pp 295 296 SthA pp. 78-79

2 **Daga** (i) Eighth as well as (ii) ninth chapter of the seventeenth section of **Viyāhapannatti**

1 Bha 590

2. **Dagapamcavaṇṇa** (Dakapancavarna) One of the eighty eight **Gahas**

1 Sth 90 Sur 107 J mS pp 534 535 S M pp 295 296 SthA pp 78 79

Dagapaṇavaṇṇa (Dakapancavrana) Same as **Dagapamcavaṇṇa** [1]

1 SthA p 79

Dagabhāla See **Dagabhālagaddabha** [1]

1 R i 22

Dagabhāla gaddabha (Dagabhala gardabha) A non jain sage in the *t rtha* of **Titthayara Pasa**(1) recogn sed as a **Patteyabuddha** [1]

1 R i 22 R (S gr h)

Dagavanna (Dakavarna) Sam as **Dagapamcavanna**

1 Sur 107

Dagasima (Dakas man) A mounta n ten thousa d *yojana* broad It is abode of god **Manosilaya** It is situated in the **Lavana** ocean at a distance of forty two thousand *yojanas* to the north of **Jambuddiva** Further to the north of it at a distance of fifty two thousand *yojanas* there is a **Maha pāyālakalasa** called **Īsara** [3]

1 S mA 52
2 Sth 305
3 Sam 52

Dagasoyaria (Dakasaukar ka) Another name of **samkha**(12)

1 P N 314 PinNM p 98

Dadhakeu (Drdhaketu) A would be **Titthamkara** of the **Eravaya**(1) region [1] See **Paṇṇaghosa**

1 T 1119

1 **Dadhaṇemi** (Drdhanemi) Tenth chapter of the fourth section of **Amtagadadasā** [1]

1 Ant. 8

2 **Dadhaṇemi** Son of **Samuddavijya**(1) and his wife **Sivā**(2) of **Bāravai**. He was brother of **Titthayara Ariṭṭhaṇemi** He had fifty wives. He renounced the world and became a disciple of Aritthanemi After observing asceticism for a period of sixteen years he attained liberation on mount **Settumja** [1]

1 Ant 8

1 **Daḍhadhaṇu** (Dṛḍhadhanus) Eighth would be **Kulagara** of the **Bharaha**(2) region.[1] See **Kulagara**

1 Sth 767

2 **Daḍhadhaṇu** A would be **Kulagara** of the **Eravaya**(1) region[1] See **Kulagara**

1 Sam 159 Tir 1007

Daḍhadhamma (Dṛḍhadharma) A god belonging to **Isāṇakappa**[1]

1 AvaCu I p 171 AvaM p 222

Daḍhapainna or **Daḍhappaiṇṇa** (Dṛḍhapratijña) Future birth name of ascetic **Ammaḍa**(1)[1] King **Paesi**[2] **Gosāla**[3] and others

1 Aup 40 Bha 530
2 R j 209
3 Bha 560
4 V p 7 34

1 **Daḍhappahāri** (Dṛḍhapraharin) A chieftain of thieves Once he killed a Brahmana and his pregnant wife Later he took to asceticism and started observing meditation People harassed him to take revenge of his previous cruel acts But he tolerated all the troubles patiently obtained omniscience and attained liberation

1 A a p 27 A Cu I p 568 V 3646 Av N 946 UttK pp 59 61 A aH p 438

2 **Daḍhappahāri** A resident of the city of **Kosambi** and a friend of **Amoharaha** the coachman of king **Jiyasattu**(36) of **Ujjeṇi** He was well versed in archery **Agaḍadatta** son of Amoharaha had learnt archery from him

1 UttS pp 213 4

Daḍhabhūmi (Dṛḍhabhūmi) **Mahāvīra** after having completed his tenth rainy season at **Sāvatthi** passed through **Sāṇulatthi** village and entered the region of Mlecchas called Dadhabhumi While sojourning at **Peḍhālaggāma** he undertook to perform *mahapadimā* = *mahapratimā* in the **Polāsa** shrine When **Sakka**(3) praised him for his unperplexed meditation god **Saṁgamaa** became jealous of him He tried to disturb him by creating a lot of evil phenomena He followed him up to **Vāluyapantha**, also called **Vāluyaggāma** and again created natural calamities He continued disturbing him for a period of six months but Mahāvira did not swerve at all Ultimately that god prayed his pardon and went away[1] Daḍhabhūmi is identified with Dalabhum in Singhbhum district.[2]

1 AvaN. 497 AvaCu. I. p 301 Vis 1953 KalpSan. p 88 KalpV p 168
2. LAI p 278

Dadhamitta (Drdhamitra) A resident of **Damtapura** He was a friend of **Dhanamitta**(2) He had brought a bu dle of ivory from forest for his friend though it was proh bited by the k ng

1 A C II p 154 N C IV p 362 A N 1275 VyaM III p 17 B hK p 591 A aH p 666

1 **Dadharaha** (Drdharatha) King of **Bhaddilapura** father of **Titthamkara Siyala** and husband of queen **Namda**(3)

1 Sam 157 Tir 473 SthA p 308

2 **Dadha aha** Son of **Baladeva**(1) and his w fe **Revai**(3) of **Baravai** He had fifty wives He renounced the world became a disciple of **Titthayara Aritthanemi** and observed ascetic sm for nine years After death he took birth as a god i i the **Savvatthasiddha** heavenly abode He will take one more birth in **Mahav deha** a id attain l berat on there

1 N 5 8

3 **Dadha ah** E ghth of the ten **Kul garas** of the past **Osappini** in the **Bharaha**(2) region Sthananga mentions him as that of the past **Ussappini** See **Kulagara** for clar ficatio

1 S m 157 | 2 Sth 767

4 **Dadharaha** Eighth of the ten **Kulagaras** of the past **Osappini** See **Kulagara** for clar fication

1 S m 157

5 **Dadharaha** One of the hundred sons of **Usabha**(1) [1]

1 K lpDb p 152 K lpV p 236

6 **Dadha aha** Eighth chapter of **Vanhidasā**

1 N 5 1

Dadharahā (Drdharatha) One of the three councils of some **Logapālas** their wives etc

1 Sth 154

1 **Dadhāu** (Drdhayus) Prev ous birth of the f fth would b **Titthamkara Savvāṇubhūi**(1) in the **Bharaha**(2) region He lived in the *t rtha* of **Mahāvīra** [1]

1 Sth 691 S m 159

2 **Dadhāu** A man (Son of **Lacchai**) who was born in the seventh infernal region after his death [1]

1 Ji 89

1 **Datta** A merchant of **Rohidaa** He had a daughter named **Devadattā**(2) **Kaṇhasiri**(1) was his wife [1]

1 V p 30 SthA p 508

2. **Datta** Seventh **Vāsudeva**(1) of the **Bharaha**(2) region He lived prior to **Malli**(1) the nineteenth **Titthamkara** and posterior to **Ara** the eighteenth Titthamkara. He was son of king **Aggisiha** and his queen **Sesavai**(2) of **Vāṇārasī**. **Nandaṇa**(1) was his elder brother **Laliyamitta** was his previous birth name His height was seventy six *dhanusas* After enjoying fifty six thousand years life he died and again took birth in the fifth hell He had killed his **Paḍisattu Paharāa**(2)[1]

1 Sam 158 A aBh 40-41 1765 1777 Ti 577 602-615 Sth 672 A N 403-413 421 UttK p 349 Acco d ng to T logap nnatt (4 1422) his t tal g was 32000 years According t Sam 35 h h ight was 35 bows

3 **Datta** Fifth **Kulagara** of the coming **Ussappini** (ascending cycle) in the **Bharaha**(2) region [1] See **Kulagara.**

1 Sam 159 Sth 556 T 1004

4 **Datta** One of the hundred sons of **Usabha**(1)[1]

1 K lpDh 151

5 **Datta** A mer hant belong ng to the city of **Tagarā** He had renounced the world along with his wife **Bhaddā**(1) and his son **Arahanna**(2) and become a disc ple of preceptor **Arahamitta**(3)

1 UttC p 58 UttN a d UttS p 90 UttK p 34 PakY p 24

6 **Datta** Disciple of **Siha**(6) and grand disciple of **Samgamathera** He was sent to **Kollaira** by Siha to see the condition of Samgamathera who stayed there fore a long per od When he saw his grand teacher living at one and the same place even after the lapse of a pretty long time he suspected his fidelity (Monks are not expected to stay at one and the same place for a long period) Later his suspicion was removed by a god

1 N sCu III p 408 UttCu p 67 PinNBh 40 PinNM pp 125 6 PiṇN 427 Mar 491

7 **Datta** Son of king **Jiyasattu**(3) of **Turuviṇī** He was very fond of sacrifice *(yajna)* Once he asked preceptor **Kālaga**(5) to explain the fruit of sacrificial performances Kalaga told him that it was hell Datta was killed by his own persons as already prophesied by Kālaga

1 AvaCu I p 495 AvaN 872

8 **Datta** Father of **Meyajja**(1) the tenth principal disciple of **Mahāvira** [1]

1 AvaN 648 Vis 2509

9 **Datta** A king whose son was **Jiyasattu**(2) and grandson **Meghaghosa** [1]

1 Tir 695-6

10 **Datta** Son of king **Kakki** of **Padaliputta** [1]

1 Tir 690

11 **Datta** King of the city of **Campā** He was the husband of queen **Rattavaī**(3) and father of prince **Mahacamda**(4)[1]

1 Vp 34

12 **Datta** A god who staged a drama before **Mahāvira** He was a merchant of **Camdanā**(2) city in his former life

1 N 37

13 **Datta** Seventh chapter of **Pupphiyā**

1 Nir 3 1

Dattilāyaria (Dattilac rya) A preceptor who defined scriptural knowledge[1]

1 DasC p 4

1 **Daddura** (Dardura) Another name of **Rāhu**(1)

1 Bh 453

2 **Daddura** A god belonging to **Dadduravad msaa** who staged a drama befor **Mahāv ra** at **Rāyag ha** He was a m rchant of the name of **Namda**(11) in his previous birth After death he took birth as a frog in the pond which was bu lt previously by himself T iereafter he was born as god **Daddura**

1 J 93 5 Bh K 75

Dadduravadimsaa (Darduravatamsaka) A celestial abode of the first hea enly region God **Daddura**(2) was born in it

1 Jna 93

Dadhimuha (Dadh mukha) A mounta n resembling the form of a *paryanka*[1] It is even in shape from all sides sixty four thousand *yojanas* high and one thousand *yojanas* deep[2] There are sixteen such mountains all situated in the **Namdisara** island which has four **Amjanaga** mountains in its four quarters, every Amjanaga hav ng four *puskari is* in its four quarters and every *puskarini* accomodating one Dadhimuha mountain in its centre On the eve of the emancipation of **Usabha**(1) the **Logapalas** of **Sakka**(3) celebrated *atthahia* (eight days festival) on these mountains

1 UttK p 192
2 Sam 64
3 NisBh 52 J 183
4 J v 183 SamA p 78 Sth 307
5 J m 33

Dadhivāhana (Dadhivahana) See **Dahivāhana**[1]

1 AvaCu I p 318 A H p 718

Dabbha (Darbha) Sixth sub section of twenty first sub-section of **Viyāha pannatti**[1]

1 Bha 688

Dabbhāyaṇa (Dārbhāyana) Family name of the **Cittā** constellation [1]

1 Jam 159 Sur 50

Dabbhiya (Darbhika) Same as **Dabbhiyāyaṇa**

1 SurM p 151

Dabbhiyāyaṇa (Darbhyāyana) Same as **Dabbhāyaṇa** [1]

1 J m 159

Dabbhiyāṇa (Dārbhayana) Same as **Dabbhiyāyaṇa** [1]

1 S 50

Damaghosa (Damaghosa) Father of king **Sisupāla** [1]

1 J a 117

Damadamta (Damadanta) King of the city of **Hatthisīha** He was invited to appear in the self choosing *(svayamvara)* ceremony of **Dovai** [1] He was not in good terms with Pāndavas He renounced the world and took to ascet cism Once when he isited **Hatthināura Dujjohaṇa** harassed him whereas **Judhitthila** served him But he had equanimity for both of them

1 Jna 117

2 Av Cn I p 492 A aN 866 Vis 3332–4 Mar 442 A aH p 365

Damayamti (Damayanti) A irtuous lady [1]

1 A a p 28

1 **Damila** (Dravida) A race of this name [1]

1 UttCu p 242 A C II p 81

2 **Damila** An **Aṇāriya** (non Aryan) country [1] Karcipuri was situated n it **Ujjeni** was transferred to **Sampai** by his father while the Damila country was conquered by himself [2] Sampai made Andhra Dravida Maharastra Kudukka etc suitable for the tour of monks The people of Damila had their own language [5] It was not understood by the people from north Ind a whereas the people of Damila were not conversant with the Aryan languages.[7] In the **Dravida** country crops were raised by water supplied from tanks [8] Clothes of very fine texture made of lotus fibres were produced there [9] It is identified with the country of Tamil speaking people of south India from **Rameshvar** to **Tirupati** [10]

1 Praj. 37 SutSi p 123 Pras 4
2. BrhKa. IV p 1069
3 NisCu. II p 362
4 BrhBh 3289 BrhKa III p 921
5 BrhKa p 382
6. Ibid p 1038
7 VyaBh. 4 139
8 BrhKa p 283
9 Jam p 20 JamS. p 107
10 LAI p 279 GDA p 57 SGAMI p 86

Damili (Dramılı or Drāvıdı) A maıd servant of Dravadıan orıgın serving ın royal harems [1]

1 Jna 18 J m 43

Daridda (Darı ıra) A heret c of **Kayamgalā** He had beaten **Gosāla** [1]

1 A C I p 287 A N 479 V 1933 K lpDh p 106

Davila (Dravıda) Same as **Dam la** [1]

1 P S 4

Dasaura (Daśapura) See **Dasapura**

1 UttN & UttS pp 96 97

Dasakaliya (Daśakal ka) Another name of **Dasaveyāl ya**

1 D N 11 15 D N p 1 A N 84 A H p 58 A S p 84 D H p 1

Dasakālıya nijjutt (Dasakal ka n ryuktı) A versıfıed commentary on **Dasakālıya** or **Dasa eyaliya** b **Bhaddabāhu**(2) It was composed after the completıon of the *nıryuktıs* on **Avassaga Uttarajjhayana** and **Ayara** **Pımdanıjjutti** s a part of ıt

1 A N 84 V 1079 AcaS p 84 | 2 P NM p 1

Dasagalıya (Dasakal ka) Ident cal wıth **Dasaveyal ya**

1 V 1026

Dasa cittasamāh tthāna (Daśa ttasamadhısth na) F fth chapter of **Ayāradasa**

1 Sth 755

Dasanna (Da rna) A A ya country wıth ıts capıtal at **Mattiyavaı** [1] **C tta**(1) and **Sambhuya**(2) ın theır prevıous l fe we e born ın thıs country as slaves of Brahm n K ng **Dasannabhadda** reıgned there It ıs ıdentıfıed w th m dern East Malwa and the adjoın ng regıons Its capıtal was at V dıśa modern Besnagar near Bhılsa [4]

1 P j 37 S tS p 123
2 Utt 13 6 UttC p 214 UttS p 376
3 Utt 18 44 A N 847 UttS p 448
4 SGAMI pp 34 151

Dasannakuda (Daśarnakuta) A hıll sıtuated to the north-east of **Dasannapura** [1] At the t me f **Mahāv a** s sojourn on ıt **Sakka**(3) paıd homage to hım r dıng on the A ra ata elephant On that occasıon the ımpressıon of the forefeet of the elephant got marked on that hıll Since ıt was named **Gayaggapaya** *Arya* **Mahagiri** performed *sallekhana* on ıt [2] It ıs also taken to be a peak of mount **Ujjimta** famous for the foot prınt of an elephant [4]

1 A aC I p 476
2 Ibid p 484
3 Ib d II p 157
4 AcaSi p 418

Dasaṇṇapura (Daśārṇapura) A city to the north-east of which **Dasaṇṇakūḍa** was situated[1] Its ruler was **Dasaṇṇabhadda**[2] A son of king **Jiyasattu**(23) of **Ujjeṇī** took to asceticism in this city[3] It was also known as **Elakaccha**.[4] Dasannapura seems to be a name given to the capital of the **Dasaṇṇa** country just as Magahapura was for Rāyagiha in the later literature[6] Historical as well as other literary evidences establish that **Vidiśā** was its capital Vidiśā is identified with modern **Besnagar** near **Bhilsa** situated on river **Betwa**

1 AvaCu I pp 475 476 483	4 A aCu II p 156
2 Ibid p 479 SthA. p 510	5 See SBM p 372
3 A C p 226	6 SGAM I p 151

1 Dasannabhadda (Daśarnabhadra) King of the **Dasaṇṇa** country or **Dasaṇṇapura** city[1] He was very proud of his prosperity Once **Sakka**(3) humbled h s pride by displaying a superior type of prosperity on the occasion of **Mahāvira** s visit to the c ty Then the king renounced the world and became a monk

1 Utt 18 44 UttS p 448 V 3290 A aN 847 A p 27 M ha p 65 A C I pp 355 479	2 A Cu I pp 480–484

2 Dasaṇṇabhadda N nth chapter of **Aṇuttarovavāiyadasā** It is not extant now

1 Sth 755

1 Dasadhanu (Da adhan is) A would be **Kulagara** of this name of the coming **Ussappiṇī** in the **Bharaha**(2)[1] as well as **Eravaya**(1)[2] region See **Kulagara** for clarification

1 Sth 767	2 S 159 T 1007

2 Dasadhaṇu Son of king **Baladeva**(1) and his qu en **Revai**(3) of **Baravai** The rest of the description is like that of **Nisadha**(1)[1]

1 N 5 11

3 Dasadhanu Eleventh chapter of **Vanhidasā**[1]

1 Nr 5 1

Dasapura (Daśapura) A c ty King **Udāyaṇa**(1) of **Vītibhaya** along with ten other rulers attacked **Pajjoya** King of **Ujjeṇī** and imprisoned him as he had stolen the idol of **Jivamtasāmi** While on his way back from Ujjeni Udāyana had to sojourn at a place in the mid way due to rainy season[1] There he celebrated *pajjusana* observed fast for a day[2] and set Pajjoya free His ten allies erected there a mud-fort for safety When they departed

1 NisBh. 3185 NisC III p 147	2 Ibid KalpS p 234

from there some royal merchants settled there and the place was named **Dasapura**[3] in as much as ten kings had fortified it *Arya* **Rakkhiya**(1)[5] son of *purohita* **Somadeva**(3) belonged to that place There was a park named **Ucchughara**[7] where he went to study **Ditthivāya** under preceptor **Tosaliputta** He had as a monk spent a rainy season there[9] He honoured **Phaggurakkhiya**[10] with the title of *a arya* and left his mortal coils at this city[11] **Gotthāmāhila** propounded *abaddhikavada*[13] in V N 584 and dis connected himself from the *sangha* at this place *Arya* **Vaira**(2) was conferred here the title of *Vacaka* Dasapura is identified with Mandasor in Malva

3 UttK pp 112 347
4 A C I pp 394 401 UttC p 61 UttS pp 96–97
5 A aCu I pp 397 401 UttS pp 96 97 KalpDh p 172.
6 A C I p 401 K lpSa pp 144ff KalpDh p 172 UttK p 37
7 Ni Bh 5607
8 A C I p 401 NisBh 4536 N C III p 441 UttK p 38
9 Vy Bh 8 222
10 A C I p 401
11 SthA p 413
12 A C I p 412 Sth 587
13 A Bh 141 142 V 2809 3009 11 A N 781 UttN & UttS p 172
14 A N 782
15 A N 768 V 2779
16 GDA p 54

1 Dasaraha (Daśaratha) Father of the eighth **Baladeva**(2) **Pauma**(6) and eighth **Vāsudeva**(1) **Narayana**(1) of the current descending cycle Among his wives **Aparāiyā**(13) and **Kekai**(1) are mentioned[1]

1 S m 158 T 602 3 Pra A p 87 Sth 672

2 Dasaraha One of the ten **Kulagaras** (governors) of the past ascending as w ll as descend ng cycle n the **Bharaha**(2) region See **Kulagara** for clar fication

1 Sth 767 | 2 S m 157

3 Dasaraha Son of king **Baladeva**(1) and h s queen **Revai**(3) of **Bāravai** The rest of the description is like that of **Nisadha**(1)

1 N 5 7

4 Dasaraha Seventh chapter of **Vanhidasā**

1 Nir 5 1

Dasaveāliya or **Dasaveyāliya** (Daśavaikalika) An **Amgabāhira Ukkāliya** text[1] Its original nam seems to be **Dasakaliya**[2] According to its *nijjutti* the title is based on two ideas viz number and time[3] The term *dasa* indicates that this work consists of ten chapters and *kaliya* suggests that this work was extracted in day time (before the third *paurusi* was over)[4]

1 Nan 44 Pak p 43 SthA p 52
2 DasN pp 7 9 12
3 DasN p 7
4 DasN and DasH pp 2 9 12

The word *veyāliya* used instead of *Kaliya* signifies that this work can be read or recited at *Viyāla-Vikāla*, i e in the evening[5] Or the text which was extracted by preceptor **Sejjambhava** for the welfare of his son monk **Maṇaga** (from different **Puvvas**) was systematically arranged at *Viyāla*[7]

Dasaveyāliya is divided into ten chapters Out of them the fifth has two sections and the ninth four Except chapters fourth and ninth all the chapters are entirely in verse Chapter fourth begins with a number of passages in prose whereas chapter ninth has some portions in prose intercepted by verses The titles of all these chapters are significant The work deals with monastic conduct The chapters bear the following names 1 **Dumapupphiyā** – a parable pertaining to flowers of a tree 2 **Sāmaṇṇapuvvaya** – the chapter commencing with monkhood 3 **Khuḍḍiyāyārakahā** – a brief exposition of conduct 4 **Chajjīvaniya** or **Dhammapaṇṇatti** – six groups of living beings or exposition of duty 5 **Piṁḍesaṇā** – search for food 6 **Dhammatthakama** or **Mahāyārakahā** – desire for liberation or a detailed exposition of conduct 7 **Vakkasuddhi** – purity of speech 8 **Āyārappaṇihi** – treasure of conduct 9 **Vinayasamāhi** – devotion to discipline 10 **Sabhikkhu** – a true monk or saint Two **Cūlas** (appendices) have been appended to them at the end[8]

Dasaveyaliya should be studied after **Avassaga** but before **Uttarajjhayaṇa**[9] Some of the verses of Dasav yaliya agree word by word with those of Uttarajjhayana[10] Sim larly some prose passages occuring in Dasaveyaliya tally almost word by word with those of **Ayāra**[1] **Titthogāli** predicts that the ext nction of the text of Dasaveyaliya will take place in V N 20900 and of its meaning in V N 21000[12]

5 Da C pp 5 7
6 DasN p 12
7 DasCu p 7 D H p 12 Da N pp 9 10 12 Mahan p 116 KalpV p 251
8 DasN pp 11 15 DasCu p 8
9 NsCu. IV p 252, VyaBh 3 176
10 Compa Ch 2 VV 7 11 of Das with Ch 22 VV 42-4 46 49 of Utt
11 Compare Ch 4 of Das with Aca 2 15
12 Ti 827 842.

Dasaveyāliya-cuṇṇi (Daśavaikālika curṇi) A commentary in prose on **Dasaveyāliya** Its extent is 7576 *ślokas*[1] It is referred to in **Uttarajjhayaṇa cuṇṇi**[2] as well as in **Āvassaga-cuṇṇi**[3] See also **Jiṇadāsagaṇimahattara**

1 DasCu p 379
2 UttCu p 274
3 AvaCu II p 117

Dasā (Daśā) Same as **Dasāsuyakkhamdha**[1]

1 Nan. 44 Sam 26 Pak. p 44 Tr 817 AvaCu I p 158

Dasā Kappa Vavahāra (Daśākalp-Vyavahāra) Total number of chapters in **Dasā**, **Kappa**(2) and **Vavahāra** are twenty six.[1]

1 Sam 26 Pak. p. 69 AvaCu. II p. 148

1 **Dasāra** (Daśarha) Collective nam for **Baladeva**(2)s and **Vāsudeva**(1)s Their dynasty (vaṁśa) originates in **Dūsamasusamā** era It consists of nine **Baladevas** and nine Vasudevas in every **Osappini** and Ussappini **Tiviṭṭha**(1) was the first **Dasāra** in this cycle of time [2] **Vāsudeva**(2) **Kanha**(1) is called **Dasārasīha** [3]

1 Sth 89 143 SutN 149 J m 34 40 T r 568 1142 | 2. AvaN 425 3 A N 1168

2 **Dasāra** Ten sons of **Vanhi**(1) as revered kings under **Vāsudeva**(2) **Kanha**(1) belonging to **Bāravai** They were **Samuddavijaya**(1) **Akkhobha**(2) **Thimiya**(2) **Sāgara**(7) **Hima amta**(4) **Ayala**(4) **Dharana**(4) **Pūrana**(3) **Abhicamda**(3) and **Vasudeva**

1 Jna 117 Ant 1 6 A tA p 2 Pr 15 P A p 73 Utt 22 27 N 5 1 BrhM p 57 D N p 36 DasC pp 41 320

Dasārakulanamdaṇa (Dasarhakulanandana) Same as **Vasudeva**

1 OghN 535

Dasāramamḍala (Daśarhamandala) Fourth chapter of **Bamdhadasa**

1 Sth. 755

Dasārasīha (Daśarhasimha) Same as **Vāsudeva**(2) **Kanha**(1)

1 A N 1168 A C II p 32 UttS p 69

Dasāsuyakkhamdha (Daśaśrutaskandha) An **Amgabāhira Kal ya text** [1] It is the same as **Ayaradasā** in v ew of contents given in **Thana** **Titthogāli** had predicted its extinction in V N 1500 [3] It is mostly in prose Only two of its chapters viz the fifth and the ninth conta n some verses It deals with the following topics in ten chapters [4] (1) Twenty *asamahitthanas*-causes that upset an ascetic when he follows a path adverse to his conduct (2) twenty one *sabaladosas*-causes that weaken the spirit of an ascetic (3) thirtythree *asayaṇas* irreverences to a preceptor etc (4) eight *Ganisampadas*-prerequisites of a preceptor (5) ten *Cittasamahiṭṭhanas*—ways to mental control (6) eleven *Uvasagapaḍimas*—penances of a lay votary (7) twelve *Bhikkhupaḍimas* penances of an ascetic (8) *Pajjosanakappa*—rules to be observed during rainy season (9) thirty *mohan jjaṭṭhanas*—causes leading to the binding of deluding karma and (10) *Ayat tthanas*—causes of reincarnat on A *niryukti*[5] (versified Prakrit commentary) as well as a *c rni*[6] (commentary in prose) in Prakrit was composed on Dasasuyakkhamdha

1 Na 44 Pak p 44
2 Sth 755
3 T 817
4 Sth 755 SthA p 511 NanM p 206
5 AvaN 84 Vis 1079 SamA p 96
6 DasaCu p 92 KalpDh p 11

Dahaṇa (Dahana) Son of **Brāhmaṇa Huyāsaṇa**(1) of **Padalipatta** He renounced the world with his parents and elder brother **Jalaṇa**.[1]

1 AvaCu II p 195

Dahavai (Drahavatı) See **Dahāvai**[1]

1 Sth 197

1 **Dahāvaı** (Drahavatı) A lake situated ın the southern part of **Ṇīlavamta** mountaın It lays to the east of **Āvatta** and west of **Kaccagāvaı** two dıstrıcts ın the **Mahāvıdeha** regıon Rıver **Dahāvaı**(2) rıses from the southern part of ıt[1]

1 J m 95

2 **Dahavaı** A rıver whıch rıses from **Dahāvaı**(1) separates the dıstrıcts of **Kocchavaı** from that of **Avatta** and emptıes ınto r ver Sıyā(1) ın the south It flows ın the north east of mount **Mamdara**(3)[1]

1 J m 95 Sth 197 522

Dahımukha (Dadhımukha) See **Dadhimuha**[1]

1 N Bh 52

1 **Dahimuha** (Dadhımukha) A type of gods belongıng to the famıly of **Logapāla Varuṇa**(1)

1 Bha 167

2 **Dahimuha** (ga) [Dadhımukha(ka)] See **Dadhimuha**[1]

1 J 183 Jam 33

Dahivāhaṇa (Dadhıvahana) Kıng of **Campa** He was husband of **Paumāvaı**(8) and father of **Karakamḍu** Once he went to a forest accompanıed by hıs wıfe to fulfıl her pregnancy longıng They ıncıdentally got separated there The kıng returned to the cıty whereas the queen reached **Damtapura** and took to ascetıcısm There she gave bırth to Karakamdu who by chance became Kıng of **Kamcaṇapura** the capıtal of **Kalimga**(1) Once he came ın conflıct wıth hıs own father Dahıvahana but the clash was averted by Paumāvaı who ıntroduced them to each other Dahıvāhana, then renounced the world and handed over the kıngdom to Karakamḍu.[1]

Dahıvāhana had one more wife named **Dhāriṇı**(3) **Vasumaı** who ıs popularly known as **Camdaṇā**(1) was theır daughter Once kıng **Sayāṇia** of **Kosambī** ınvaded Campa Kıng Dahıvāhana escaped the arrest whereas queen Dhārını and princes Vasumaı were captured by the enemies[2]

1 AvaCu II pp 204–7 UttCu p 178 UttS. p 300 Vıs 1977 | 2 AvaCu I p 318 AvaN 521 KalpV p 170

Dāṇavīriya (Dānavırya) A contempɔrary k ng of **Paumābha** the sixth **Titthaṃkara** [1]

1 Tır 469

Dāmaṇṇaga (Damanaka) Son of a lapıdary of **Rāyagiha** He was a fisherman ın h s former lıfe On the advıce of hıs frıend he abandoned thıs profess on and remaıned resolute despıte a lot of dıffic ıltıes and hardshıps By luck he was marrıed to **Vısa** daughter of merchant **Sāgarapota** of the same c ty He became the master of the house of hıs father ın law when the latter collapsed at the sad news of hıs son s death

1 A C II p 324 A aN 1614

Dāmaḍḍhi (Damardh) A General under the lord of **Sohamma**(2) gods He controls the column of bulls The same ıs the name of such Generals belongıng to the armıes of the lords of **Īsana** gods etc [1]

1 Sth 404 582

Dāmiṇi (Damını) Pr ncıpal woman d scıpl of **Kumthu**(1) the seventeenth **Titthaṃkara** [1] Samavay nga mentıons **Amjuya** ın thıs context

1 T 460 | 2 S m 157

Damılı (Dravıdvı) One of the eıghteen kınds of the **Bambh** (2) scrıpts [1]

1 Sam 18 P j 37

1 **Darua** (Daruka) Son of kıng **Vasudeva** and hıs queen **Dhārinı**(4) of **Bāravaı** [1] Once he had to spend a nıght ın a forest along wıth hıs brothers [2] He had taken ın t atıon from **Aritthanemı** and attaıned l beratıon on mount **Settumja** [3]

1 A t 7
2 UttCu p 75 UttS p 118 UttK p 484
3 Ant 7 SthA p 457

2 **Darua** Twelfth chapter of thırd sectıon of **Amtagadadasa** [1]

1 A t 4

3 **Darua** Char oteer of **Vasudeva**(2) **Kaṇha**(1)

1 Jna 124

4 **Dārua** A merchant who used to arrange cock fıghts [1]

1 UttN and UttS p 379

5 **Dārua** An ascetıc who wıll be born ın future as **Titthaṃkara** **Aṇaṃtavijaya**(1) ın the comıng ascendıng cycle ın the **Bharaha**(2) regıon He ıs the same as **Dārumaḍa** of **Samavāya** [1]

1 Sth 692 Sam 159

Dārukijjapavvayaga (Dārukiyaparvataka) A type of mountains situated in the **Sūriyābha** celestial abode They appear like mountains of wood [1]

1 Raj 112, RajM p 195

Dāruga (Dāruka) See **Dārua**

1 UttCu p 75 UttS p 118

Dārumaḍa (Dārumrta) Previous birtl of a twenty fourth would be **Titthamkara Aṇamtavijaya**(1) in the **Bharaha**(2) region He is the same as **Dārua**(5) [1]

1 Sam 159 Sth 159

Dāvaddava (Davadrava) Elevanth chapter of the first section of **Nāyādhammakahā** [1]

1 J 5 JnaA p 10 Sam 19

Dāsikhabbadiyā (Dasikharbat ka) One of the four branches of **Godāsagana**(2) [1]

1 K lp p 256

Dāhiṇakūlaga (Daksinakulaka) A class of *anaprastha* ascetics[1] whose movements were confined to the south bank of river **Gamgā** [2]

1 Bh 417 | 2 BhaA p 519

Dāhiṇaddha Kaccha (Daks nārdha Kaccha) Southern half of the **Kaccha**(1) district in **Mahāvideha** It lies to the south of its **Veyaḍḍha**(1) mountain to the north of river Siyā(1) to the west of mount **Cittakūḍa**(1) and to the east of mount **Mālavamta**(1) It extends $8271\frac{1}{19}$ and 2213 *yojanas* north to south and east to west respectively It resembles the shape of a cot *(paryanka)* and is even and pleasant [1]

1 J m 93

Dāhiṇaḍḍha Bharaha (Dakṣiṇārdha Bharata) Southern half of **Bharaha**(2) region [1] separated from the northern half by its **Veyaḍḍha**(2) mountain [2] It has **Lavaṇa** ocean on its three sides [3] Two great rivers viz **Gamgā**[4] and **Simdhu**(1) enter it from **Uttaraḍḍha Bharaha** after having traversed mount Veyaḍḍha and divide this region into three zones In the centre of the middle zone there is situated the city of **Viṇiyā** [6] The *dhanuppittha* i e the pertinent arc of Dāhiṇaḍḍha Bharaha measures less than 9800 *yojanas*[7] or $9766\frac{1}{19}$ *yojanas*[8] exactly Its breadth from north to south is 238 $\frac{3}{19}$ *yojanas*[9]

1 Jna 52 N s 5 1 Kalp 2
2 Jam 10
3 Nis 5 1
4 Jam 74
5 Ibid 11
6 Ibid 41
7 Sam 98
8 Jam 11
9 Ibid.

and its Jīvā i e its chord from east to west is 9748 *yojanas*[10] Dāhiṇaḍḍha Bharaha is the southern half of Indian Peninsula from Vindhyas to Cape Comorin[1] See also Dakkhiṇāvaha

10 Ib d | 11 GDA p 52 IDETBJ p 77

Dāhiṇaḍḍha Bharaha kūḍa (Daksinarddha Bharata Kūṭa) A peak of the southern part of the Veyaḍḍha(2) mo nta n n the Bhar ha(2) reg on[1] It is the abode of the presid ng d ity of Dahi addha Bharaha

1 J m 12 | 2 Ib d 14

Dāhinaddha Bhar ha deva (Dak inardha Bharata deva) A god presiding over the southern half f the Bhar ha(2) reg on He has l ngevity f one *palyopama* years He res des on Dāhinaddha Bhar h Kūḍa H s lord of thousands of gods and godd sses H s cap tal is at Dal inaddha

1 J m 14

Dāhiṇaḍḍha Ma ussakhett (Dak ina dl a Man yakset a) Southern half of Manussakhetta It cons sts co sted and w ll consist of s xty s x moons and sixty s x suns

1 S m 66

Dāhinaḍḍhā (Daks nardha) Cap tal of the presid ng de ty of Dah naḍḍha Bharaha(2)

1 J m 14

Dāhiṇaddha Bharaha (Dak n rddha Bharaha) Se Dahiṇaḍḍha Bharaha

1 J m 11 74

Dāhina Bha ahaddh (Dak na Bl ata ddl a) See Dah addh Bha aha

1 S m 98

Dāh a māh na kumd p ra samn e (Dak na br hmana Kundapura san v ś) So tl rn M hanakumd pura sub rb

1 Ac 2 176

Dāhina Vāyāla (Dak V ala) A place visited by Mahav ra See also Vācāla

1 V 1961 A C I p 277

Diṭṭhivāya (Dr ti ada) A canonical text other than eleven Amgas(3) and Paiṇṇaga It is the tw lfth e the last f the twel Amga(3) texts It is not extant now[3] It formed a part of *dravyanuyoga* It was divided

1 Utt 28 23
2 Na 45 Pak p 46 V 2766 M r 520 Sam 22 88 A 146 Ji M p. 3

3 Bh 677 SthA p 5
4 A C I p 411 UttCu p 1 A aBh 124

into five sections (1) **Parikamma** (2) **Sutta(2)** (3) **Puvvagaya** (4) **Aṇuoga**, and (5) **Cūliyā** These were further divided into various sub-sections [5] It was permitted to be taught to a monk of nineteen years standing [6] It required sixteen years to receive this text and twelve years to revise it [7] It was in the time of **Bhaddabāhu**(1) that there occurred a twelve year famine This seriously affected the study of the monks and resulted in their forgetting some portions of Ditthivāya This fact came to the knowledge of the monks when they assembled in **Pāḍaliputta** after the famine had disappeared Thereupon a batch of five hundred monks went to Bhadda bahu who was in **Nepāla** at that time to learn Diṭṭhivāya since he was the only person who was then in a position to remember and teach it All but **Thūlabhadda** left the place as they could not face the situation there Thulabhadda too however could not completely master even all the four teen **Puvvas** i e the Puvvagaya section as Bhaddabāhu withheld the meaning of the last four Puvvas from him because of some default on the part of the latter Later on with the death of Thūlabhadda, even the verbal embodiment of these four Puvvas came to an end as he was debarred from teaching them to others [8] Since then the knowledge of Puvvas went on decreasing It was by V N 1000 that all the Puvvas got forgotten and thus Ditthivaya became extinct [9]

According to the Digambara tradition also **Bhaddabāhu**(1) was the last Caturdaśapurvadhari Viśakhacarya etc were conversant with ten **Puvvas** only the last being Dharmasena (V N 345) Thereafter the knowledge of Puvvas went on decreasing and Dharasena is said to be the last one who was conversant with two Puvvas only Some say that after Sudharman only partial (ekadeśiya) knowledge of Puvvas was available and no one know completely See CLJ pp 74 75 Kasayapahuda I Int p 48 Mathura 1944

Ditthivaya literally means exposition of doctrines This indicates that the real contents of Ditthivaya consisted of an exposition as well as refutation of different doctrines It has ten significant names Ditthi aya **Heuvāya** **Bhūyavāya** **Taccāvāya** **Sammāvāya** **Dhammāvāya**, **Bhāsāvicaya** Puvvagaya Anuoga and **Savvapāṇabhūyajīvasattasuhāvaha** [10] On account of their importance the Puvvas or the Caturdaśapūrvas as a whole are known as Diṭṭhivaya [11]

5 Nan 57 Sam 147 NanCu pp 71ff NanH p 85 NanM pp 238ff AvaCu II p 247 Sam 46

6 Vya 10 32.

7 VyaBh 4 564-5

8 AvaCu II p 187 Tir 701ff KalpV p 253

9 JamS p 2 Tir 809

10 Sth 742

11 Sth 742 KalpV p 187 See CLJ p 8.

Diṭṭhivisabhāvaṇā (Dṛṣṭiviṣabhāvanā) A text permitted to be taught to a monk of seventeen years standing [1] It is not extant now

1 Vya. 10.31 Muni Manek s edition mentions eighteen year standing See Vya(M) 10 33

1 **Dinna** (Datta) First person to give alms to **Nami(1)** the twenty first **Titthamkara**

1 Sam 157 A aN 329

2 **Dinna** First **Ganadhara** of eighth **Titthayara Camdappabha(1)**

1 Sam 157 T 447

3. **Dinna** Previous birth of **Sejjamsa(1)** the eleventh **Titthamkara**[1]

1 Sam 157

4 **Dinna** First disciple of **Pasa(1)** the twenty third **Titthamkara**[1]

1 Sm 157 A C I p 159 T 455

5 **Dinna** An ascetic He visited mount **Atthavaya** became a disciple of **Imdabhui** and attained liberation

1 A Cu I p 383 Ut S p 325

6 **Dinna** Disciple of preceptor **Imdadinna** and preceptor of **Sihagiri(3)**[1]

1 K lp pp 254 261

Dinnagani (Dattagani) It is predicted in **Titthogali** that extinction of six **Amga(3)** texts would take place in his time in V N 1250

1 Tir 811

Dinnasahu (Dattasahu) It is predicted in **Titthogali** that extinction of **Dasaveyaliya** would take place in his time in V N 20900[1]

1 T 827

Divayara (Divakara) A peak of the southern **Ruyaga(1)** mountain[1]

1 Sth 643

Divittha(u) (Dviprstha) See **Duvittha**

1 AvaN (Dpk) p 78 T 1143

Disavaya (Digpata) Same as **Disakumara**

1 An Cu p 55

Disa (Diśa) Thirteenth chapter of the sixteenth section of **Viyahapannatti**[1]

1 Bha 561

Disai (Diśadi) See **Disadi**

1 S m 16

Disakumara (Dikkumara or Diśakumara) One of the ten classes of **Bhavanavai** gods[1] They are under **Vesamana(9)** a **Logapala** of **Sakka(3)**[2] **Amiyagai** and **Amiyavahana** are their lords They have seventy six lakhs of

1 Paj 46

2 Bha 168

3 Ibid See also Bha 589 & Jam. 119

residential mansions.[4] They wear white costumes They are yellow-gold complexioned[5] Their minimum longevity is 10000 years. The maximum life-span of the southern and northern gods is one and a half *palyopama* and somewhat less than two *palyopama* years respectively[6] Their diadem bears the sign of an elephant[7]

4 Sam 76
5 Praj 46.
6 Ibid 95
7 Ibid 46

Disākumārī-mahattarigā(yā) (Diśākumārīmahattarikā) A principal **Disākumārī** See **Disākumārī** for details

1 Sth. 259 507 643 Jam. 112 114 A aCu. I pp 136 38

Disākumārī (Diśakumarı) Disakumarı goddesses belong to the **Bhavaṇavai** class of gods. Among them there are 56 principal goddesses who are known as **Disākumārimahattarigās** Each one of them has a large retinue of other goddesses Mount **Ruyaga**(1) is their main abode It has four quarter wise divisions called as Eastern Westren Northern Southern **Ruyaga** Each division has eight peaks every peak presided over by a principal Disakumarı Thus thirtytwo principal Disakumaris reside on peaks four reside in the four subquarters of mount Ruyaga and other four in its middle region[2] Eight dwell in the lower world *(adholoka)* and other eight in the upper world *(urdhvaloka)*[3] They are sportive and take part in the consecration ceremony of **Titthamkaras** The principal Disakumaris of *adholoka* viz **Bhogamkara, Bhogavai Subhogā Bhogamalinı Toyadharā, Vicittā Pupphamālā** and **Aṇimdiā** build a maternity hall for the expectant mother of a Titthamkara[5] and those of *ūrdhvaloka* viz **Mehamkarā Mehavaī Sumehā Mehamāliṇı Suvacchā Vaccamittā Vāriseṇā** and **Balāhagā** purify the maternity hall with artificial rain[6] **Naṁduttarā**(2) **Ṇaṁdā**(8) **Aṇaṁdā**(2) **Ṇaṁdivaddhaṇā**(2) **Vijayā**(2), **Vejayaṁtı**(5), **Jayaṁtı**(6) and **Aparājiā**(6) the principal Disākumaris of Eastern Ruyaga wait on the expectant mother holding mirrors in their hands[7] **Ilādevı**(1) **Surādevı**(2) **Puhaī**(5) **Paumāvaı**(16), **Egaṇāsā, Ṇavamiyā Bhaddā**(33) and **Siā**(5) of Western Ruyaga wave fans **Alambusā, Missakesī Puṁḍariā Vāruṇı**(3) **Hāsā Savvappabhā, Sirıdevī**(10) and **Hirī** of Northern Ruyaga move chowries

1 Jam 112 114 KalpDh pp 80 81 JamS p. 384 AvaCu I pp. 136-138
2. Jam 114
3 Jam 112 113
4. Jna 66 See for details KalpL. p 69 KalpSam p 106 Kalps p 96 Kalp JayaV pp 69 70
5 Jam 112 AvaCu. I p 136 The Sthanāṅga (Sth. 643) mentions the last four Disakumaris of adholoka as of urdhvalok nd ce versa See also Tir 144-147
6 Jam 113 AvaCu I p 137 They are identical w th those of the eight presiding deities of the peaks of Naṁdaṇavaṇa (1) See J m 104 Tir 147 148 JamS pp 369 388
7 Jam 114 Sth. 643. AvaCu I. p. 137 Tir 153

and **Samāhārā Supaiṇṇā Suppabuddh Jasoharā Lacchimaı Sesavaı Cittaguttā** and **Vasumdhara** of Southern Ruyaga raıse pıtchers ın their **hands**, all sıngıng auspıcıous songs Th prıncıpal Dıs kumarıs of sub-quarters viz **Cittā**(3) **Cittakanagā Saterā**(1) and **Soyamanī**(1) hold lamps while **Rūā**(1) **Rūāsiā Surua**(1) and **Rūag vaı** of the mıddle regıon of **Ruyaga** perform the cer mony of seve ı g the navel strıng of newly born child [8] Every prıncıpal D sakum rı has her own ret nue of *samanıka* goddesses etc [9]

8 J m 114 Sth 259 643 A C I p 138 T 155 164 Th T tth g l (T 165) m t lt g h f w prınc pal D k m V j y (II) V jay mt (4) J y mt (13) d Ap y (7) d g n th ub-q ter f th m ddl regı f m t R y g Th y se re th navel trı g f th w born babe

9 J m 112 A C I pp 136 138

Disādı (D śad) One of th se e al names of mount **Mamdara**(3)

1 J m 109 S m 16

Disāpokkhı (Dıś proksın) A clas of *a p a th* ascetıcs who sprınkle water ın ll tl d t o s b f e llect g f u ts etc

1 Bh 417 A p 38 N 3 3 | 2 Bh A p 519 A C I pp 457 470 1

Dısāpokkhiya (D śaproks ka) Same as **Dısāpokkhı**

1 A Cu I pp 457 470 1

Di āsotthıya (D śas ast k) A p ak of the eastern **Ruyaga**(1) mountaın

1 Sth 643

Dısāsovatthıya (Dıśasa vast ka) A celest al abode ın **Papaṭa** where gods have a max mum l fe span of twenty g *opama* years They breathe once ın twenty fortn ghts and feel hu gry once ın twenty thousand years

1 A 2 176 | 2 S m 20

Disahatthıkūda (Dıś hastıkut) Peak of the mountaın of the shape of an elephant In the **Bhaddasala ana** of the **Mamdara**(3) mountaın ın **Jambud diva** there a e e ght such peaks sıtuated ın eıght quarters They are **Paumuttara**(1) **Nılavamta**(5) **Suhatthi**(2) **Amjanagırı**(1) **Kumuda**(2) **Palāsaya Vadımsa**(1) and **Royan girı**

1 Sth 642

Disi (D śa) F st chapter of the tenth sectıon of **Vıyāhapannatti** [1]

1 Bh 394

Disikumārı (D sakumarı) Same as **D sakumarı**

1 Sth 507

Disıdevayā (Dıśadevat) Same as **Disıkumārı**

1 Sth A p 439

1 **Dīva** (Dīpa) (i) Eleventh chapter of the sixteenth section[1] as well as (ii) sixth chapter of the ninth section of **Viyāhapaṇṇatti**[2]

1 Bha 561 | 2 Ibid 648

2 **Dīva** (Dvīpa) A territory situated to the south of **Suraṭṭha** across the sea.[1] The *sābharaga* coin was current in it[2] Dīva can be identified with modern Diu[3]

1 BrhBh 3291
2 BrhK p 1069
3 See Ś m d Rajendrasūri Smaraka Grantha (1957) p 540

Dīvakumāra (Dvīpakumara) One of the ten classes of **Bhavaṇavāsī** gods[1] They are under **Vesamaṇa**(9) a **Logapāla** of **Sakka**(3)[2] They have seventy six lakhs of mansions[3] **Puṇṇa**(3) and **Vasiṭṭha**(3) are their lords[4] Their minimum span of life is ten thousand years The maximum longevity of the southern and northern gods is $1\frac{1}{2}$ *palyopama* and somewhat less than two *palyopama* years respectively[5] They are gold complexioned with reddish shade They wear blue (*nīla*) costumes Their diadem bears the sign of a lion[6]

1 Praj 46
2 Bh 168
3 Sam 76
4 Bha 168 169
5 Praj 95
6 Ibid 46 See also Bha 589 for other details

Dīvaga (Dīpaka) A park of **Rahavīrapura**[1]

1 A Bh 146 A aC I p 427 UttS p 178 NisBh 5609 Vis 3052

Dīvapaṇṇatti (Dvīpaprajnapti)[1] See **Kāliya**

1 NanM p 254

Dīvasamuddovavatti (Dvīpasamudropapatti) Sixth chapter of **Dīhadasā**[1]

1 Sth 755

Dīvasāgarapaṇṇatti (Dvīpasagaraprajnapti) **Aṃgabāhira Kālia** text[1] containing an account of various islands and oceans[2]

1 Nan 44 Pak p 45 BhaA p 203 AvaCu II. p 6 NisCu. I p 61 SthA p 480 Sth 152 277
2 PakY p 67

Dīvasāgarapaṇṇattisaṃgahaṇī (Dvīpasāgaraprajñaptisangrahaṇī) A canonical text[1] It seems to be the same as **Dīvasāgarapaṇṇatti**

1 SthA p 224 231 See al Agamonu Digdarsana by K R Kapadia 1948 p 195

Dīvasihā (Dīpaśikha) A wife of **Cakkavaṭṭi Baṃbhadatta**(1)[1]

1 UttN p. 379

1. **Dıvāyana** (Dva payana) A Brahm n mendicant[1] who attaıned eman c patıon wh le not abandonıng cold water (hav ng l fe) vegetables fruıts, flowers etc [2] He ıs recogn sed as a **Patteyabuddha** n the *t tha* of **Mahāvıra.**[3]

1 A p 38
2. S t. 1 3 4 3 SutC p 120 S tS p 95
3 R 40 R (Sa gr ha)

2 **Divāyana** Prev ous bırth of the twentıeth would be **Tıtthamkara Aṇiyatti**(1) ın the **Bharaha**(2) reg on

1 S m 159

3 **Dıvāyana** Son of ascet c *(tapasa)* Parāśara of **Sorıyapura** [1] Once beıng harassed by **Jāyava** pr nces he resolved to burn the cıty of **Bāravaī** After death he took bırth as an **Aggıkuma a** g d and bu nt the cıty to ashes [2]

1 UttN pp 37 8
2 A t II D N d D H p 36 D Cu p 41 SthA p 255

Dīha (D gha) Kıng of the **Kosala** country He was a frıend of kıng **Bambha** of **Kampillapura** and got ttached t h s w fe **Cūlan** (2) after her husband s death He was later on kılled by **Cakkavattı Bambhadatta**(1) son of k ng Bambha

1 UttS pp 377 8

1 **Dıhadamta** (D rghadanta) S xth chapter of the first sectıon of **Aṇutt arovavā yadasā**

1 A t 1

2 **Dīhadamta** Son of kıng S nıa(1) and h s queen **Dharinı**(1) of **Rāyagiha** He took ınıt at on from **Maha ıra** observed ascetıcısm for twelve years and was born a a g d **An tta a** celest al bode after death He wıll take one more bırth as a man n the **Mahavıdeha** reg on and attaın emancıpa tıon there

1 An t 1

3 **Dīhadamta** Second would be **Cakkavatt** of the **Bharaha**(2) regıon ın **Jambuddıva**

1 Sam 159 T 1124

Dīhadasā (Dırghadaśa) One of the ten *daśa* texts It ıs not **extant** now It consısted of ten hapte s **Camda**(2) **Sūra**(10) **Sukka**(4) **Sirideva**(8) **Pabhāvatī**(5) **Dıvasamuddovavattı** **Bahuputtıyā**(4) **Mamdara**(2) **Therasambhūtavijaya** **Therapamha** and **Usāsanısāsa** Some of these chapters are now found ın **Nırayavalıya** (ıncludıng **Pupphıya** etc)

1 Sth 755 SthA p 512 Th se m t be som nf sı ın the t t bec se th chapters m ntı ned th total eleven nd not ten
2 SthA p 512

Dīhapāsa (Dīrghapārśva) A would-be **Titthamkara** of the **Eravaya**(1) region See also **Saccasena**

1 Tir 1119

Dīhapattha (Dīrghaprstha) Minister of king **Java**(1) and **Gaddabhilla** He was killed by Gaddabhilla.[1] See also **Gaddabhilla** and **Java**(1)

1 B hBh 1155 B hKs pp 359 361

1 **Dīhabāhu** (Dīrghabāhu) Previous birth of **Camdappabha**(1) the eighth **Titthamkara** [1]

1 S m 157

2 **Dīhabāhu** Third would be **Vāsudeva**(1) of the **Bharaha**(2) region [1] He is also called **Sumdarabāhu**(2) [2]

1 S m 159 | 2 Tr 1143

3 **Dīhabāhu** One of the hundred sons of **Usabha**(1) [1]

1 K lpDh p 152 K lpV p 236

Dīhabhadda (Dīrghabhadra) One of the twel e disciples of **Sambhūi vijaya**(4) [1]

1 Kalp p 255

Dīha Veyaddha (Dīrghavaitadhya) See **Veyaddha**(1)

1 S m 25 50

1 **Dīhasena** (Dīrghasena) First chapter of the second section of **Anutta rovavāiyadasā** [1]

1 A t 2

2 **Dīhasena** Son of king **Senia**(1) and h s queen **Dhārinī**(1) of **Rāyagiha** He took initiation from **Mahāvira** pract sed asceticism for sixteen years and was born as a god in **Anuttara** celestial abode after death He w ll take one more birth in the **Mahāvideha** region and attain liberation there [1]

1 An t 2

3 **Dīhasena** Eighth **Titthamkara** of the current cycle in the **Eravaya**(1) region [1] **Samavāya** mentions **Juttisena** in place of Dīhasena [2] According to commentator Abhayadeva Dīhasena or Dīrghabahu is also mentioned in place of Juttisena [3]

1 Tir 321 | 3 SamA p 159
2 Sam 159

4 **Dīhasena** Sixteenth **Titthamkara** of the current cycle in the **Eravaya**(1) region.[1] According to **Samavāya**, **Guttisena** is the sixteenth Titthayara.[2]

1 Tir 329 | 2. Sam 159

Duijjamtaga (Duryantaka) See **Dūijjamtaga**

1 A N 463

Dumdubhaa (Dundubhaka) One of the eighty eight **Gahas**

1 Jam 170 S 107 Sth 90 J mS pp 534-535 S M pp 295 296 SthA pp 78 79

Dumdubhaga (Dundubhaka) Same as **Dumdubhaa**

1 Sth 90

Dumduhaa (D ndubhaka) Same a **Dumdubh a**

1 SthA p 79

Dukkh (Duhkha) Second hapte of the first section of **Viyāhapannatti**

1 Bh 301

D go A A **ya** count y and ts people

1 S tS p 123

Dugga (Durga) A goddess whose other names are **Kottakiriyā** and **Ajja** D rga mounts on a buffal

1 A 20 | 2 A H p 26 A H p 17

Dujaa (Du jaya) One of the hundred sons of **Usabha**[1] (1)

1 K lpDh p 152 K lpV p 236

Dujad (D jat) O f th e ghty e ght **Gahas**

1 Sth 90 S 107 J mS pp 534 535 SthA pp 78 79 S M pp 295 296

Dujj mt (Du yanta) A prceeptor belong ng t the **Kosia** (5) l neage[1]

1 K lp (Th 1) 7

Dujjodhan (D ry dhan) See **Dujjoh na**

1 A H p 365

1 **Dujjohana** (D ryodha a) A p nce of **H tth napura** who had n nety nine brothers He was inv ted by **Du aya** to ppear n the self choosing *(svaya m a a)* e emony f pr ncess **Dova** of **K mpillapura** K ng **Damadamta** of **Hatthisisa** was harassed by him when the former had paid a visit to **Hatt h napura** afte tak ng to as eticism

1 J 117 | 2 A C I p 492 A H p 365

2 **Dujjohaṇa** Jailor of king **Siharaha** (1) of **Sīhapura** and a former life of prince **Namd sena** (6) son of king **Siridama** of **Mahurā** (1)[1]

1 V p 26 SthA p 508

Dutthabuddhi (Duṣtabuddh) Another name of **Kakki**

1 Tir 624

Duddanta (Durdānta) Son of king **Dumarisa** He pretended that he was formerly in his previous birth god **Laliyaṅga**[1]

1 AvaCu I p 175

Duddharisa(Durdharṣa) One of the hundred sons of **Usabha** (1)[1]

1 KalpDh p 152 KalpV p 236

Duppasaha (Dusprasabha) An ascetic to be born at the end of the fifth spoke of the current descending cycle[1]

1 T 697 918 VyaBh 10 346 VyaM XII p 47

Dubbaliyapussamitta (Durbalikapusyamitra) Disciple as well as successor of preceptor **Rakkhiya**(1) He possessed knowledge of nine **Puvvas** **Gotthāmāhila** another disciple of **Rakkhiya** established an independent doctrine known as *abaddhikavadin* in his time

1 A C I pp 409 ff V 2789 2796 3012 3022 3047 A aBh 142 See also Tir 811 2 A aH p 307

Dubb liyapūsamitta (Durbalikapusyamitra)[1] See **Dubbaliyapussamitta**

1 A C I p 409 A H pp 307 308 310

Dubbaliyāpussamitta (Durbalikapusyamitra) Same as **Dubbaliyapussamitta**

1 UttS p 73

Dubbhūiyā (Durbhutikā) One of the four *bheris* (kettle-drums) of **Vāsudeva** (2) **Kanha** (1) It was obtained by him from gods[2]

1 B hBh 356 | 2 B hM p 106

1 Duma (Druma) Seventh chapter of the second section of **Anuttarovavaiyadasā**

1 Anut 2

2 Duma Son of king **Senia** (1) and his queen **Dhāriṇi** (1) of **Rāyagiha** He renounced the world became a disciple of **Mahāvira** observed asceticism for sixteen years and took birth as a god in the **Aparājiya** celestial abode after death He will take one more birth before attaining liberation[1]

1 Anut 2

Duma Commander of the infantry of **Camara** (1)[1]

1 Sth 404 582 3 A aCu I p 146

4. Duma A celestial abode in **Sahassārakappa** where gods live maximum for eighteen *sagaropama* years breathe once in eighteen fortnights and feel hungry after a break of eighteen thousand years.[1]

1 Sam. 18

Dumapattaya (Drumapatraka) Tenth chapter of **Uttarajjhayna**[1] **Mahāvīra** teaches **Goyama** (1) the transient nature of life with the simile of **pale leaves** of a tree[2]

1 Sam 36 UttN p 9 UttC p 194 SthA p 258 D C p 52 | 2 Utt 10 1 UttS p 333

Dumapupph yā (Drumapu p ka) F rst chapter of **Dasaveyaliya** Monks are advised to take food l ke bees wh ch take honey from flowers without hurt ng them

1 D N 26 OghN 650 A N 1314 A C I p 126 II p 233 Vy Bh 7 347 NisC I pp 13 24 N Bh 20

Dumarisa (Durmarsa) Father of prince **Duddamta**

1 A C I p 175

1 **Dumasena** (Drumasena) E ghth hapter of the seco id ectio of **Anutt arovavāiyadasa**

1 An t 2

2 **Dumasena** son of k ng **Sen a**(1) and his queen **Dhārini** (1) of **Rāya giha** He was nitiated by **Mahā ira** He pract sed ascet c sm for a period of sixteen years and took birth as a god n the **Aparājiya** celestial abode after death He will atta n emanc pat on after one m re incarnat on

1 A t 2

3 **Dumasena** Rel g ous teacher of **Rāma**(1) the n nth **Baladeva**(2) as well as of **Kaṇha** (1) the ninth **Vāsudeva**(1) in their previous births See **Gam gadatta**(4)

1 S m 158 T 606

Dumuha (Dvimukha)[1] Same as **Dummuha**(3)

1 Maha 148

1 **Dummuha** (Durmukha) Tenth chapter of the third section of **Amtaga-dadasā**[1]

1 A t 4

2 **Dummuha** Son of king **Baladeva**(1) and his queen **Dhāriṇī** (6) of **Bāravaī**. He was married to fifty princesses He took initiation from **Tittha yara Aritthaṇemi**, observed asceticism for a period of twenty years and attained emancipation on mount **Settumja** He had much respect for **Kacchu-llaṇāraya**[2]

1 Ant 7 | 2 Jna 122

3. **Dummuha** (Dvimukha) King of **Kampillapura** in **Pamcāla** country Originally his name was **Java** (2) Since his face reflected in the crown he had worn, he was called **Dummuha**—Dvimukha (two-faced) He had to fight with king **Pajjoya** for this marvellous crown Seeing the changing condition of an *indrastambha* (a ceremonial pillar) he got disgusted with the world became **Patteyabuddha** and attained liberation [1]

1 UttNe pp 135 ff UttCu, p. 178 UttN and UttS p 299 Utt 18 46 AvaBh. 208 A aCu. II pp 207 8 Mahan p 148 H is ecognised as a pratyekabuddha in the Pali literatur too

Duriāri (Duritāri) A goddess

1 Ava p 19

Duruttaya (Duruktaka) A village [1]

1 KalpCu p 97 DasaCu p 60

Duvaya (Drupada) King of **Kampillapura** in the **Pamcāla** country He was the husband of queen **Culaṇi**(1) and father of prince **Dhatthajjuṇa** and princess **Dovaī** [1]

1 J 116 PrasA. P 87

Duvālasamga (Dvadaśanga) Collective name[1] of the twelve **Amgapaviṭṭha** texts It is entirely preached by *arhats* [2] Although it is eternal yet there may occur some timely additions in conformity with the fundamental precepts It is variously called as **Gaṇipiḍaga** **Baddhasuya** and **Pavayaṇa** [7] All the eight *samitis* (five *samitis* and three *guptis*) constitute the substance of the entire Dvadaśānga.[8] Similarly *vavahara* (conduct) is also the essence of it [9] See also Amga1 37

1 Sam 136 Sut 2 1 11 Nan 58 NanM p 248 A aC I p 274
2. Nan 45
3 Nan 41
4 SutN 188
5 Sam 136 Sut. 2.1 11 Nan. 41 58
6 AvaN 1027
7 AvaCu I p 86 J tBh 1 Utt 24 3
8 Utt 24 3 SamA p 14
9 J tBh 560 697

1 **Duviṭṭha** (Dviprstha) Eighth would be **Vāsudeva**(1) of the Bharaha(2) region [1]

1 Sam 159 Tir 1143

2. **Duviṭṭha** Second **Vāsudeva** (1) and brother of **Baladeva**(2) **Vijaya** (11) of the **Bharaha**(2) region in the current descending cycle [1] He was son of King **Bambha**(4) and his queen **Umā**(1) of the city of **Bāravai**.[2] He killed his **Paḍisattu** **Tāraa** with his (Tāraa s) own disc [3] He was contemporary of **Vāsupujja** the twelfth **Titthamkara** [4] His height was 70 bows [5] In his

1 Sam 158, Tir 566 AvaBh. 40
2 Sam 158 AvaN 408-411 Sth 672, Tir 602-3.
3 Ibid
4, Tir 475
5 AvaN 403.

previous birth he was **Pavvayaa**[6] He lived for a period of seventy-two lakh years and went to sixth hell after death[7] See also **pavvayaa.**

6 S m 158 T 605 | 7 A N 405 413 T 615

Duvitthu (Dviprstha) See **Duvittha**

1 T 475 Sam 159

Duvila (Dumbila ?) A non Aryan country It seems to be the same as **Dombila**

1 S tS p 123

Dusamasusama or **Dusamasūsama**[1] (D ssamasusama) See **Dussamasusamā**

1 T 617 J m 40

Dussamadussamā (Dussamadussama) Sixth or last era of **Osappini** as well as f rst era of **Ussapp i** lasting for a period of twenty thousand years Dur ng Osapp ni it commences w th the clos ng of **Dussama**[3] It is full of troubles a d alam ties It will beset w th th f rst of the fourteen *Samayas* on the first day of the dark fortnight of the month of śravana n the **Bāl a Karaṇa** and **Abhi** *n ksatra* Its another name is **Aidusama**

1 J m 18 Sth 50
2 Jam 19
3 Ib d 36
4 SthA 50
5 J m 37 J mA p 172
6 Tir 957 959

Dussamasusama (Du samasusama) Fourth era of **Osappin** as w ll as third era of **Ussapp ni** having a longevity of one *Kotakoti s garopama* less fo ty two thousand ye rs Dur g O app ni t is followed by **Dussamā**[3] **Titthayara Mahav ra** took birth seventy fi e y ars eight and a half months before the end of th s era It is preceded by **Susamadussama** in **Osappini**

During next Ussappin it w ll commence after Dussam and prec de Susamadussama

1 J m 18 Sth 50 A S p 425
2 J m 19
3 Ib d 35
4 Aca 2 176 F oth d t il see T 617 ff
5 J m 34
6 Ib d 40

Dussamā (Dussama) Fifth era of **Osappini** as well as second era of **Ussappini** It s of the duration of twenty thousand years[2] Present Dussama set in when a period of three years and eight and a half months had **passed after Titthayara Mahavira** s emanc pation[3] It was preceded by **Dussamasusamā** and will be followed by **Dussamadussama** During Dussama there is decay

1 J m 18 Sth 50
2 J m 19
3 T r 926. See also 931 ff for ther details
4 Jam 35 36

in every respect [5] During the next Ussapini it will commence on the completion of Dussamadussama and will be more prosperous than the era preceding it The era will start with heavy rains of different types causing abundance of vegetations and crops [7] Consequently people will give up non vegetarian diets [8] This era will be followed by Dussamasusamā [9]

Dussamā takes an acute form with the following occurrences Untimely rain lack of timely rain worship of the wicked lack of respect towards virtuous persons immodesty towards elders increase in mental worries and bitterness in speech [10] turning of various things as unagreeable and unpleasant to the organs of five senses [11]

5 F det I see J m 35
6 Jam 37
7 Ib d 38
8 Ibid 39
9 Ib d 40
10 Sth 559
11 Ib d 765

Duhavivāga (Duhkha ipaka) First section of **Vivāgasuya** It contains the following ten chapters **Miyāputta**(1) **Ujjhiyaa**(1) **Abhagga**, **Sagada**(1) **Vahassai**(1) **Namdi**(5) **Umbara** **Soriyadatta**(1) **Devadattā**(1) and **Amjū**(1) [1]

1 V p 2.

Dūijjamtaga(**ya**) (Duryantaka) A friend of **Mahāvira**s father He belonged to **Morāga** settlement Mahāvira stayed in his hermitage for fifteen days during the first rainy season after his renunciation His complete detachment displeased the hermit so he left that place [1]

1 A aN 463 V 1913 A aCu I p 271 A M p 268 A H p 189

1 **Dūipalāsa** (Dūtipalaśa) A park situated to the north east of **Vāṇiya gāma** It had a shrine of **Jakkha Suhamma**(5)

1 V p 8

2 **Dūipalāsa** A shrine[1] situated to the north of **Vāṇiyagāma** It was visited by **Mahāvira** twice [3]

1 Bh 371 404 Dasa 5
2 Upa 3
3 Bha 646 UPa 3 15

Dūrallakūvia (Durallakūpika) A village in the vicinity of **Bharuyaccha** **Phalihamalla** belonged to this place [1]

1 AvaN 1274 AvaCu II pp 152 153

Dūsagaṇi (Dusyaganin) Disciple of preceptor **Lohicca**

1 Nan V 41 N nCu p 9 NanH p 19 Na M p 54

Dūsamadūsamā (Duṣṣamaduṣṣama) See **Dussamadussamā**.[1]

1 Jam 36

Dūsamasusama (Dussamasusama) See **Dussamasusamā** [1]

1 J m 34 Aca 2 176

Dūsamā (Dussama) See **Dussama**

1 J m 37

Deyaḍa (Drtikara) An Ariya industrial group preparing leather bags for holding water

1 Praj 37

1 Deva Father of **Akampiya** the eighth **Gaṇadhara** of **Mahāvīra** He was a Brahmana of **Mihila** city and belonged to **Goyama(2)** lineage **Jayamti(10)** w s h s w fe

1 V 2509 2511

2 Deva (i) Ninth chapter of the twelfth section as well as (ii) second chapter of the th rteenth sect on of **Viyahapaṇṇatti** [2]

1 Bh 437 | 2 Ib d 470

Deva Same as **Devapavvaya**

1 J m 102

Devai (Devaki) Wife of king **Vasudeva** and mother of **Vāsudeva(2) Kaṇha(1)** She was daughter of ki g Devaka of **M ttiāvai** [3] She had given birth to eight equally handsome sons but could nourish only the last one viz **Gayasukumāla(1)** The r birth was predicted by **Aimutta(2)** She along with her husband died at the main gate of **Baravai** when it collapsed at the time of the burn ng of the c ty In future she will take birth as **Muṇisuvvaya(2)** the eleventh **Titthamkara** of the coming ascending cycle in the **Bharaha(2)** region See also **Sulasā(1)**

1 A t 6 Utt 22 2
2 Pras. 15 T 603 N C I p 103 Sam 158
3 KalpSam p 175
4 A t 6 A C I pp 356 ff
5 UttN p 43
6 S m 159

Devautta (Devaputra) Sixteenth would be **Titthamkara** of the **Eravaya(1)** region [1]

1 Sam 159

1 Devakurā (Devakuru) Same as the **Devakuru** a sub region of **Mahāvideha** [1]

1 Sth 197

2 Devakurā A place situated on the north eastern **Raikararaga** mountain. It is the capital of **Rāmarakkhiyā** a queen of **Isāna(2)** [1]

1 Sth 307

3 **Devakurā** A palanquin used by **Nami**(1), the twenty first **Titthaṁkara** while taking initiation [1]

1 Sam 157

Deva kuru A sub-region[1] of **Mahāvideha** [2] situated to the east west north and south of **Vijjuppabha**(1) **Somaṇasa**(5) **Nisaha**(2) and **Mamdara**(3) mountains respectively It resembles the shape of crescent moon Its **Jivā** i e chord[3] or length from east to west measures mor than 2000 *yojanas* while its breadth from north to south measures 11842 *yojanas* Its *dhanuppiṭṭha* (pertinent arc) is 60418 *yojanas* River **Sīodā**[4] having **Citta kūḍa** and **Vicittakūḍa** hills on its two sides flows in this region There is **Kūḍasāmali** tree in t [6] After the name of its presiding deity t is called Devakuru A lake called **Nisadha**(6) is situated therein [7] There prevails always **Susamasusamā** era in this area [8] It is inhabited by twins (pairs of brothers and sisters also acting as husbands and wives) whose life-span is three *palyopama* years They are always young and healthy [9] Their height is three *gavy tis* [0] They l ve on the fruits of *kalpavrksas* w thout doing any work hence it is called **Akamma bhūmi** [11] During the transitionary period of the disappearance of *kalpavrksas* from the **Bharaha**(2) region the celestial beings supplied **Usaha**(1) when he was a householder fruits growing in this region for his food [1]

1 J m 85 98 100 A 130 Sth 197 A aCu I p 36 S mA 71 Bh A p 30 J tBh 544 VisK p 926 Pra A p 96 J M p 55 S tS p 11 S mA pp 9 14
2 J m 100 Sth 302 522
3 S m 53
4 J 84
5 Bh A pp 654 655
6 J m 100
7 J m 99
8 BhaA pp 654 655
9 Sam 49 M h p 60 A S p 102
10 J 98
11 Bh 675 A S p 86 A C p 45
12 A aC I pp 131 165

Devakuru-kūḍa (De akuru kūta) A peak of **Somaṇasa**(5) as well as of **Vijjuppabha**(1) in **Mahāvideha.** It is 500 *yojanas* in he ght [1]

1 J m 97 101 Sth 590 689

Devakuru-daha (Devakuru-draha) A lake in **Devakuru** through the middle of which river **Sīodā** passes [1]

1 J m. 84 Sth 434

1 **Devakuru deva** Presiding god of the **Devakuru** sub region He has a longevity of one *palyopama* years [1]

1 Jam 100

2 **Devakuru-deva** A deity presiding over Devakuru kūḍa of the **Somaṇasa**(5) mountain and having its abode situated thereon [1] The same is the name of the deity presiding over Devakuru-kūḍa of the **Vijjuppabha**(1) mountain [2]

1 Jam 97 | 2 Ibid 101

Devakurūttarakurā See **Devakurā**(3) and **Uttarakurā**(2)[1]

1 Sam 157

Deva kūda (Deva kuta) A peak of **Deva pavvaya**[1]

1 Jam 102

1 **Devagutta** (Devagupta) A Brahmana mendicant

1 A p 38

2 **Devagutta** A learned preceptor who had much regard for **Mahānisiha**[1]

1 M h p 71

3 **Devagutta** Another name of **Devassuya**

1 T 1111

1 **De ajasa** (Devayas s) F fth chapter of t ie thi d section of **Amtaga dadasa**

1 A t 4

2 **De aj s** S i f **Va dev** a d l w fe **De** and b otl f **Kanha**(1) etc He was br ght up by **Sulasā**(1) He t ok t at o f om **T tthayara Ar tthanemi** along w th h s f ve brothers and tta d emanc pation on mou t **S ttumja** after observ ng ascetic sm for a per od of twenty years

1 A t 4 A C I p 356

Devaddhi gani (D varddh gan n) A prec ptor under whose chairmanship d ct on *(pustakaru l) a)* f the canon took place at **V llabhipura** in V N 980 or 993

1 K lpV pp 200 01 K lpDh pp 1 9 130

Dev a ada (D a r d) S N **rada**(4)

1 R 1

1 **Devadatta** N nth chapte of the f rst sect n of **Vivagasuya**

1 V p 2 SthA p 508

2 **Devadatta** Daughter of m chant **Datta**(1) and his wife **Kaṇhasiri** of the city of **Rohidaa** She was married to king **Pūsanamdi** who was very much devoted to his m th r Con equently Devadatta always felt obstructed in lead ng a joyful l fe with her husband On f nding som favourable opportunity Devadattā killed her mother in law treacherously When Pūsanamdi knew of it he seve ed off he nose and ears and sentenced her to death[1] Such a harsh punishment was the fruit of her own Karmas In her previous birth she was pr n e **Sihasena**(1) son of king **Mahāseṇa**(6) and queen **Dhāriṇī**(24) of the city of **Supaiṭṭha**(6) Sihaseṇa had five hundred wives

1 SthA p 508 Vip 30 31

Sāmā(1) being the chief one He loved her much and hardly cared for his other wives Therefore all the co wives of Sāma and their mothers out of jealousy thought of a plan to kill her When Sīhasena learned it through Sāmā he burnt all his conspiring wives and their mothers to death On account of this heinous crime he was born in a hellish region after death Thereafter he took birth as Devadatta [2]

2 Vip 30 31

3 Devadattā Chief courtezan of **Ujjeṇī** Her mother wanted her to prefer rich merchant **Ayala**(1) to **Mūladeva**(1) while she loved the latter who was learned and clever Once she proved by the instance of sugarcanes that Muladeva was really intelligent and worth loving Her mother could not tolerate it She along with Ayala conspired a plot and forced **Mūladeva** to quit the city Fortunately after some time he was installed as the king of the city of **Vennāyada** In course of t me as he won the favour of the king of Ujjen he obtained Devadatta from there and married her

1 UttCu p 118 119 D Cu p 105 Da H p 109 UttS pp 218 221 UttK p 87

4 Devadatta Hunch backed maid servant of queen **Pabhāvatī**(3) wife of king **Udāyaṇa**(1) of **Vītibhaya** After the death of the queen she used to worship the image of **Mahāvīra** installed in the temple of Palace The image was made of *gośirsa* sandal wood and was a gift from a god Once a *śravaka* (lay votary) from **Gamdhara**(1) came there to worship it but he suddenly fell ill Devadattā served him till he recovered Out of gratitude he presented one hundred desire-fulfilling pills to her and left the c ty With the use of a single pill she got transformed into a perfectly beautiful lady By the power of another pill king **Pajjoya** arrived there with his famous elephant **Nalagiri** to take her as h s wife According to the wish of Devadattā king Pajjoya eloped with her along with the image replac ng it by a counterfeit image She is identical wih **Kaṇhaguliya**

1 A aCu I pp 399–400 P A pp 89 90 K lpDh p 199 UttN d UttS p 96 UttK p 345 | 2 N sC III pp 142 6

5 Devadattā A courtezan of the city of **Campā** She was loved by the sons of **Jiṇadatta**(1) and **Sāgaradatta**(1) two caravan leaders of the same city [1] Once nun **Sūmāliyā**(1) saw her enjoying with and being served by five men (who were friends among themselves) in the **Subhūmibhāga**(1) park She then resolved to attain similar position in her next life and therefore as **Dovaī** she got five husbands [2]

1 Jna. 46. | 2 Ibid 114

6 **Devadattā** A courtezan who by nature disliked man howsoever noble and reach he may be She was however attracted towards a merchant who was expert in the art of self adornment [1]

1 Da C p 104

7 **Devadatta** A courtezan of **Padal putta** expert in deal ng tactfully with persons of various professions [1]

1 V K p 293

Devadinna (Devadatta) Son of merchant **Dhana**(10) of **Rayagiha** His mother was **Bhadda**(16) He was kidnapped robbed of his ornaments k lled and thrown into a well by robber **V jaya**(14)

1 J 37 8

Deva d a (De a dv pa) A conc t c sl d encompass ng **Suravarobhā sasamudda** It i s rounded bv **De od** ocean It ha **De abhadda** and **Devamahabhadda** as ts presiding deities [3]

1 S 103 J 185
2 J 167
3 Ib d 185

Deva deva A god ccupying **Devaddāra** of *siddhayatan s* (temples dedi cated to l berated souls) in **Namdis ra**(1)

1 J 183

Devaddāra (Devadvara) One of the four doors of *siddhayatanas* situated on the **Amjanaga**(1) mounta ns n the **Namdisara**(1) sland

1 J 183 S h 307

Deva ddiva (Devadvipa) See **Devadi a**

1 J 167

Devaddhi (Devarddhi) Third chapter of **Bamdhadasa**

1 Sth 755

Deva pavvaya (Deva parvata) A **Vakkhara** mountain between distr cts **Gamdhila**(1) and **Gamdhilavai**(1) north of river **Sioyā**

1 J m 102 Sth 302 434 637

Devabhadda (Devabhadra) One of the two presiding deities of the **Deva diva** island [1]

1 Ji 185

Devamahābhadda (Devamahabhadra) One of the two presiding deities of **Deva-diva** [1]

1 Jiv 185

Devamahāvara One of the two deities of Devoda ocean.[1]

1 Jiv 185

Devarai (Devarati) King of Sāeya He was too much attached to his queen and did not take care of his subjects It brought about its pathetic end[1]

1 Bhak. 122

Devarakkhiya (Devaraksita) A person who had bad company[1]

1 Mahan. 100

Devaramaṇa A park situated to the north east of the city of Sāhamjaṇi It had a shrine of **Jakkha Amoha**(4)[1] The same is the name of a garden at the city of **Sughosa**(5) It had a shrine of **Jakkha Vīrasena**(1)[2]

1 Vip 21 | 2 Ibid 34

Devalāsua or **Devalāsuya** (Devalasuta) A king of **Ujjeṇī** who felt disgusted with the world on seeing a white hair growing on his head **Aṇurattaloyaṇā** was his wife **Aṇumatiyā** was his female slave and **Addhasaṃkāsā** was his daughter He accepted asceticism along with his servant **Saṃgataa**[1]

1 A N 1304 A H p 715 A C II pp 202 203

Devavara One of the two presiding deities of **Devoda** ocean[1]

1 Ji 185

Devavāyaga (Devavacaka) Disciple of **Dūsagaṇi**[1] and author of **Namdi**(1)[2]

1 NanCu p 10 N nM pp 2 54 65 | 2 NanH pp 1 33 N nM p 65

Devasamaṇaya (Devaśramanaka) A householder belonging to **Ayalaggāma** He along with **Suraiya** etc renounced the world and took to asceticism

1 Mar 449 ff

1 **Devasamma** (Devaśarman) Eleventh **Titthamkara** of the current descending cycle in the **Eravaya**(1) region[1] His other name is Devasena Titthogāli mentions **Juttisena** in place of Devasamma

1 Sam 159 | 3 Tir 324
2. SamA. p 159

2 **Devasamma** A Brāhmana who fell in love with **Vajjā**(1) wife of merchant **Kaṭṭha**[1]

1 AvaCu I p 558

1 **Devasena** (Devasena) Future life of **Gosāla**[1] See **Mahāpauma**(9)

1 Bha 559

2 **Devasena** Future life of King **Seṇiya**.[1] See **Mahāpauma**(10)

1 Sth. 693 Tir 1053

Devassuya (Devaśruta) Sixth would be **Titthamkara** of the **Bharaha**(2) region and the future birth of **Kattia**(4) See **Devagutta**(3)

1 Sam 159

Devāṇamda (Devananda) Twenty fourth would be **Titthamkara** of the **Eravaya**(1) region

1 Sam 159 T 1121

1 Devāṇamda (Devananda) Fifteenth night of a f rtnight Its another name is **Ṇirai** **Mahāvira** attained emancipat on in that night

1 Jam 152, JamS p 492 S 48 | 2 K lp 124

2 Devāṇamdā Lady who first conceived the embryo of **Mahāvira** She belonged to the **Jalamdhara** lineage and was the wife of Brahmana **Usabhadatta**(1) of **Mahanakundaggama** When Mah vira s soul entered her womb she dreamt f urteen ausp c ous obj cts [3] After eighty two days, the embryo was transferred to the womb of **Tisala** and that of T sala to the womb of Devanamda by Sakka(3) through God **Harinegamesi** In the same night Dev namda s w that the fou teen obje ts of the dream were taken away by Tisal Once Dev namda went to the rel g ous assembly of Mahavi a As so n as she saw Mahavira milk oozed from her breasts When enquired by **Goyama**(1) Maha ira expla ned that she was his mother and because of motherly aff ction it had happened so [8] Later Devanamda renounced the wo ld and became a d sc ple of **Camdanā**(1) In course of time she attained emancipation [9]

1 K lp 2 Bha 442–443 J 100 S mA p 106
2 K lp 2 A 2 176 A N 458 Bh 380 V 1839 A C I p 236 S mA p 106 K lpS p 40 K lpV p 44 K lpDh p 38
3 Kalp 3
4 S m 82 A aBh 48
5 Bh A p 218
6 K lp 21 27 A Bh 49
7 K lp 31 A Bh 55
8 Bha 381
9 Ib d 382

Devimdatthaya or **Devimdathaya** (Devendrastava) An **Amgabāhira Ukkālia** text having 307 verses conta ning eulogy of **Mahāvira** by *devendras* (lords of gods) as well as some details about gods and the r lords See also **Paiṇṇaga**

1 N n 44 | 2 Pak p 43 P kY p 63 Dev 307 VyaBh 7 183

Devimdovavāya (Devendropapata) An **Amgabāhira Kālia** text [1] Monks of thirteen years standing have been allowed to study it [2] It is not extant.

1 Nan 44 | 2 Vya (M) 10 28

Devila A non-jaina sage who is said to have attained liberation without abandoning cold water (having life) vegetables fruits etc[1]

1 Sut 1.3 4 3 SutCu p 120 SutSi p 95

Devilāsatta (Devilāsattva) Same as **Devalāsuya**[1]

1 AvaCu II p 202

1. Devī Wife of **Hariseṇa** the tenth **Cakkavaṭṭi** (supreme king) of the **Bharaha**(2) region[1]

1 Sam 158

2 Devī Mother of **Ara** the eighteenth **Titthamkara** and seventh **Cakkavatti** of the **Bharaha**(2) region[1]

1 S m 157 8 Ti 481 A N 398

3 Devī Fifth chapter of the tenth section of **Viyāhapaṇṇatti.**[1]

1 Bha. 394

Devoda An ocean encompassing **Devadīva**[1] It is surrouned by the **Nāgadīva** island Its presiding deities are **Devavara** and **Devamahāvara**[2]

1 Sur 103 J 167 | 2 J 185

Devodaga (Devodaka) See **Devoda**

1 J 167

Devovavāya(a) (Devopapata)(ka) Twenty-third would be **Titthamkara** of the **Bharaha**(2) region and a future birth of **Ammaḍa**(2)

1 Sam 159 T 1114

Dokiriya (Dvikriya) Doctrine of schismatic **Gamga** who believed in the simultaneity of two activities i e *dokiriya—dvikriya* This doctrine was established in V N 228 at **Ullugatīra.**[2]

1 AvaN 779 781 UttN p 165 Aup 41 AupA p 106 | 2 A Bh 133 NisBh 5615

Dogiddhidasā (Dvigṛddhidasā) One of the ten *daśa* texts It is not extant now It consisted of the following ten chapters (1) **Vāya** (2) **Vivāya,** (3) **Uvavāya** (4) **Sukkhutta-kasiṇa** (5) **Bāyālisa-suminạ** (6) **Tīsamahāsumiṇa** (7) **Bāvattarisavvasumiṇa** (8) **Hāra** (9) **Rāma** and (10) **Gutta**[1]

1 Sth 755

Dogehidasā (Dvigrddhidaśa) See **Dogiddhidasā.**[1]

1 Sth. 755

Doṇa (Drona) An inhabitant of **Hatthiṇāpura** who was invited to appear in the self-choosing *(svayamvara)* ceremony of princess **Dovaī.**[1]

1 Jan 117

Doba Same as **Doba** [1]

1 Praj 37

Dovaī (Draupadi) Daughter of King **Duvaya** and his queen **Culaṇī**(1) of **Kampillapura** in **Pamcāla** country [1] Prince **Dhaṭṭhajjuṇa** was her brother [2] She was **Sukumāliyā**(1) in her previous birth [3] She chose **Juhiṭṭhilla Bhīmasena**(1) **Ajjuṇa**(2) **Naula** and **Sahadeva** the five **Paṃḍavas** five sons of king **Paṃḍu** of **Hatthiṇāura** as her husbands in a *svayamvara* and married them on account of her *nidana* in her previous birth She was kidnapped by king **Paumaṇābha**(3) of **Amarakaṃkā**(1) in the **Dhāyaīsaṃḍa**(1) island **Vasudeva**(2) **Kanha**(1) helped her release She gave birth to a son named **Paṃḍusena** Like h r husbands she also re ounced the world and became a disciple of nun **Suvvayā**(1) After death she was born as a god in the **Bambhaloa** heavenly region After taking one more birth she will attain l beration in **Mahāvideha** [7] Dovai n her former life of **Nāgasiri**(2) had served an ascetic named **Dhammarui**(4) with a cooked vegetable prepared f om a bitter gourd which caused his death [8] She in her life as **Sukumāliyā**(1) had resolved to make merry with five husbands That is why she got the five sons of king Pamdu as her husbands [9]

1 Jna 116 P a A p 87
2 J a. 116
3 Jna 109
4 Ib d 120
5 Ibid 123-4
6 Ib d 127 8
7 Ib d 128 131
8 Ibid 106 8
9 Ibid 110 115 BhaA p 51

Dosāuriyā (Dosapurika) One of the eighteen kinds of **Bambhi**(2) scripts

1 Sam 18 Praj 37

Dosāpuriyā (Dosapurika) See **Dosāuriyā** [1]

1 Pr j 37

1 **Dosiṇābhā** (Jyotsnābhā) Second chapter of the eighth subsection of the second section of **Nāyādhammakahā** [1]

1 Jna 156

2 **Dosiṇābhā** Daughter of a merchant of **Mahurā**(1) She had taken to asceticism. After death she was born as a principal wife of **Caṃda**(1) [1] The same is the name of a principal wife of **Sūra**(1) [2]

1 Jna 156 Sth 273 Bha 406 Jam 170 Sur 97 106
2 Sth 273

Dosiya (Dauṣyika) An Ariya vocational group of cloth-merchants.

1 Praj 37

Dh

Dhaṭṭhajjuṇa (Dhṛstarjuna) Son of king **Duvaya** and his queen **Culaṇī**(1) of **Kampillapura** in **Pamcāla** [1]

1 Jna 116 Pras A p 87

1 Dhaṇa (Dhana) One of the five sons of merchant **Dhaṇṇa**(1) of **Rāyagiha** [1]

1 Jna 136

2 Dhaṇa A merchant belonging to the town of **Khitipatiṭṭhiya**(2) He was the father of **Accamkāriyabhaṭṭā** and husband of **Bhaddā**(34)

1 NsC III p 150

3 Dhaṇa Another name of **Vairajamgha**(1)

1 A Cu. I p 176

4 Dhaṇa A merchant belonging to **Khitipatiṭṭhiya**(1) in **Avaravideha**(1) being a previous birth of **Titthayara Usabha**(1) He had given alms to those monks who were staying with his caravan that was proceeding to **Vasamtapura**(2)

1 A Cu I p 131 A N 171 K lpL p 136 V 1585 PrajM p 329

5 Dhaṇa A rich merchant of **Campā**

1 A aCu I p 531

6 Dhaṇa A merchant of **Sāvatthi** who used to give two guineas daily to the person who blessed him first in the morning [1]

1 UttS p 288

7 Dhaṇa Previous birth of **Titthayara Ariṭṭhaṇemi** [1]

1 UttN p 278 UttK p 388 KalpS p 169

8 Dhaṇa A rich merchant of **Pāḍaliputta** His daughter had expressed her desire to marry preceptor **Vaira**(2) [1]

1 AvaCu I p 395 Vis 2780 KalpV p 262.

9 Dhaṇa Same as **Dhaṇṇa**(3)[1] and (7)[2]

1 Sam 157 | 2 Vis 3510

10 Dhaṇa Identical with **Dhaṇṇa**(1) [1]

1 AvaCu I p 497

11 Dhaṇa Same as **Dhaṇṇa**(3) [1]

1 Sam. 157

1 **Dhaṇamjaya** (Dhananjaya) A merchant belonging to the town of **Soriya**( ) **Subhadda**(11) was his w fe He pledged to sacrifice one hundred buffaloes before **Jakkha Surambara** on the condition of his having a son. Fortunately a son was born to him He became a lay-votary of **Mahāvīra** before fulfill ng his pledge and hence he declined to make the oblation But the Jakkha comp lled him to keep his word He however offered to the Jakkha one hundred buffaloes prepared of flour

1 A Cu II p 193 A N 1289 P kY p 67

2 **Dhaṇamjaya** King of the city of **Mūyā** H was the father of **Cakkavatti Piyamitta**(1) and h s wife was **Dhārini**(9)

1 A C I p 235 A N 450 V 1816 K lpV p 44 A H p 251

3 **Dhaṇamjaya** Ninth day of a fortnight

1 J m 152 S 48

4 **Dhan mjaya** Fam ly ame of onstellat o **Utta potthavayā**

1 Su 50 J m 159

1. **Dhaṇagiri** (Dhanagiri) D sc ple of preceptor **phaggumitta** He belonged to the **Vasittha** l neage *A ya* **Sivabhūi**(2) was h s d sciple

1 K lp (Th l) 7

2 **Dhanagiri** A m chant of the **Tumbavaṇa** settlement He was the father of preceptor **Vaira**(2) and husband of **Sunamda**(1) Leaving behind pregnant Sunamda alone he renounc d th wo ld and b came a disciple of preceptor **Sīhagiri**(3) who had three more disciples in addition to him [1]

1 A Cu I p 390 K lpS p 203 UttS p 333 K lpV 262 | 2 K lp p 26

Dhanagutta (Dhanagupta) Disc pl of preceptor **M hagiri** and teacher of **Niṇha Gamga**

1 A C I p 423 N Bh 5601 V Bh 2925 A Bh 134 A N 1315 UttN nd Utt S p 195 SthA p 413 A H p 724

1 **Dhanagova** (Dhanagopa) One of the four sons of merchant **Dhaṇṇa**(6) belonging to the city of **Rayagiha** His wife s name was **Rakkhatiyā**

1 J a 63 | 2 Ib d

2 **Dhaṇagova** One of the five sons of merchant **Dhaṇṇa**(1) of **Rāyagiha** [1]

1 Jna 136

Dhaṇaḍḍha (Dhanadhya) One of the eight principal disciples of preceptor **Mahāgiri** [1]

1 **Kalp p. 257**

1 **Dhaṇadatta** (Dhanadatta) Previous birth of **Sayambhū**(1) the third **Vāsudeva**(1) of the current descending cycle[1] He is also called **Dhaṇamitta**(5)[2] His preceptor was **Sudamsaṇa**(4) He made a *nidana* at **Sāvatthi** and its cause was a battle[3]

1 Sam 158
2 Tir 577 605
3 Sam 158 Tir 607 ff Sam A p 158

2 **Dhaṇadatta** Same as **Dhaṇṇa**(1)[1]

1 A aN 943 AvaH p 430 NanM p 166

1 **Dhaṇadeva** (Dhanadeva) A caravan-leader of **Vaddhamāṇapura** He was the husband of **Piyamgu**(2) and father of **Amjūsiri**(4)

1 Vp 32 SthA p 508

2 **Dhaṇadeva** A merchant who was interested in cock fight[1]

1 UttN d UttS p 379

3 **Dhanadeva** Father of **Mamḍiya**(2) the sixth principal disciple of **Mahāvīra** **Vijayadevā** was h s wife

1 A N 645 650 V 2509 K lpDh p 161

4 **Dhanadeva** A caravan-leader who drove five hundred carts out of river **Vegavai** in the vicinity of **Vaddhamāna**(2) settlement with the help of a stout bullock who afterwards died there and became a **Jakkha** of the name of **Sūlapāṇi**(2)

1 A C I p 272 A N 464 V 1914

5. **Dhaṇadeva** Grandson of king **Uggasena** Probably he is the same as **Ṇabhasena** See **Kamalāmela** for further information

1 A aC I p 11 V K p 412 M 433 BrhM p 56

6 **Dhaṇadeva** One of the four sons of **Dhaṇṇa**(6) and his wife **Bhaddā**(17) of **Rāyagiha** His wife s nam was **Bhogavatiyā**(2)

1 Jn 63

7 **Dhanadeva** One of the f ve sons of **Dhaṇṇa**(1)

1 Jna 136

Dhaṇapati (Dhanapati) See **Dhaṇavai**[1]

1 Vip 33

1 **Dhaṇapāla** (Dhanapala) One of the five sons of merchant **Dhaṇṇa**(1) of **Rāyagiha**[1]

1 Jna 136

2 **Dhaṇapāla** King of th c ty of **Kosambi** He was reborn after death here as **Suvāsava**(2)[1]

1 Vip 34

3. **Dhaṇapāla** One of the four sons of merchant **Dhaṇṇa**(6) of **Rāyagiha**. **Ujjhiyā** was his wife [1]

1 na. 63

Dhaṇappabhā (Dhanaprabha) See **Vesamaṇapabha** [1]

1 Bha A p 203

1 **Dhanamitta** (Dhanam tra) A caravan leader of the city of **Campā** His wife was **Dhanasirī**(1) **Sujata**(2) was their son [1]

1 A C II p 197 A N 1297

2 **Dhanamitta** A caravan-leader of **Damtapura** He had two wives **Dhaṇasiri**(2) and **Paumasiri**(1) He had a friend named **Dadhamitta** who defying the order of the k ng p ocured a bundle of ivory from the forest to erect an ivory palace for **Paumasiri**

1 A C II pp 153 4 N Cu IV pp 361 2 A N 1275 Vy M III p 17

3 **Dhanamitta** A merchant of **Ujjeni** He renounced the world with his son **Dhaṇasamm**

1 UttN d UttS p 87 UttC p 55 M 486

4 **Dhaṇamitta** Father of **Viyatta**(1) the fourth **Ganadhara** of **Mahāvira**

1 A N 648 V 2509

5 **Dhaṇamitta** Se **Dhan datta**(1)

1 Tir 605

Dhaṇarakkhiya (Dhanaraks ta) One of the four sons of merchant **Dhanna**(6) of **Rāyagiha** H s wif name was **Rohin yā**

1 Jna 63

2 **Dhanarakkhiya** One of the five sons of merchant **Dhaṇṇa**(1)

1 J 136

1 **Dhaṇav i** (Dhanapat) An ther name of **Kubera**(2) He is the same as **Vesamana**(9) See also **Viniyā**

1 A t 1 SthA p 433

2 **Dhaṇavai** Sixth chapter of the second section of **Vivāgasuya**

1 V p 33

3 **Dhaṇavai** Son of prince **Vesamana**(2) and grandson of king **Piyacamda** of **Kaṇagapura**

1 Vip 34

Dhaṇavai (Dhanavati) Wife of **Dhana**(7) being a previous birth of **Rāyamai**

1 UttNe p 278 KalpS p 169 UttK p 388

Dhaṇavatī (Dhanapati) See **Dhaṇavaï**[1]

1 Vip 33-34

Dhaṇavasu (Dhanavasu) A merchant of **Ujjeṇī** He went to **Campā** in connection with some business

1 AvaCu II p 154 A aN 1276

Dhaṇavaha (Dhanavaha) See **Dhaṇāvaha**[1]

1 Vis 1977 A aN 521

Dhaṇasamma (Dhanaśarman) Son of merchant **Dhaṇamitta**(3) of **Ujjeṇī** He had taken to asceticism with his father Once he felt much thirsty while on his way to some place His father out of love asked him to drink water from the nearby river[1] He however declined to accept it and died on the spot[2]

1 J na ascet r f bidde t accept h w te i ce t t l f les | 2 UttN and UttS p 87 UttCu p 55 UttK p 32.

1 **Dhanasirī** (Dhanaśri) Wife of merchant **Dhaṇamitta**(1) and mother of **Sujāta**(2) of **Campā**

1 A C II p 197 A N 1297

2 **Dhaṇasiri** One of the two wives of merchant **Dhaṇamitta**(2) of **Damtapura**

1 N C IV p 361 A Cu II p 154 A aN 1275 VyaM III p 17

3 **Dhanasirī** Sister of **Jiyavatti** and **Dhanāvaha**(4) of **Vasamtapura**(3) She was a child widow Her brothers had deep affection for her She renounced the world along with her brothers and became a disciple of preceptor **Dhammaghosa**(12) She was reborn as **Savvamgasumdari**[1]

1 A aCu I pp 526 7

1 **Dhaṇāvaha** (Dhanāvaha) A merchant of **Kosambī** He was the husband of **Mūlā** and purchaser of **Camdaṇā**(1)[1]

1 A aCu I p 316 A N 521 V 1977 K lpV p 170 KalpCu p 102

2 **Dhaṇāvaha** King of **Usabhapura**(2) Queen **Sarassaī**(1) was his wife and prince **Bhaddaṇamdī**(2) was his son[1]

1 Vip 34

3 **Dhaṇāvaha** A merchant of **Rāyagiha** He was the husband of **Bhaddā**(5) and father of **Katapuṇṇa**[1]

1 A aCu I p 467

4, **Dhaṇāvaha** A merchant of **Vasamtapura**(3) He had a brother named **Jiyavatti** and a sister named **Dhaṇasirī**(3)[1]

1 AvaCu. I. p 526.

Dhaṇiṭṭhā (Dhaniṣṭha) One of the twenty-eight **Nakkhattas** Its family name is **Aggatāvasa** [2] **Vasu**(2) s its presid ng de ty [3] This constellation is also named as **Savitthā**

1 J m 155 161 171 S 36 S m 5 7 | 3 Sth 90
2 Su 50 | 4 S M p 111

1 Dhanu (Dhanus) Father of **Varadhaṇu** and minister of king **Bambha**(1) of **Kampillapura** [1]

1 UttN d UttS p 377 UttK pp 254 55 Vy M IV p 47

2 Dhanu A god loved by **Logopala Jama**(2) of **Sakka**(3) as his fam ly member H belongs to the **Paramahammiya** class of gods

1 Bha 166 S tC p 154 | 2 Sam 15

Dhanuddhata (Dhanuruddhata) One of the eight k ngs to be consecrated by **Mahāpauma**(10) the first would be **T tthamkara** of the **Bharaha**(2) region [1]

1 Sth 625

1 Dhanna (Dhanya) A merchant of the c ty of **Rayagiha** He had a wife named **Bh dda**(13) a daughter named **Sumsuma**(7) and five sons named **Dhaṇa**(1) **Dhanapala**(1) **Dhanad a**(7) **Dhan g a**(2) and **Dhanarakkiya**(2) Once **Cilāya**(3) who was Dhanna s ex servant attacked h s house and kidnapped Sum uma Dh nna and hi sons chased the culpr t The dacoit howe er chopped off the g l s head w th his sword and fled w th it leaving the est of the co pse behind Dhanna and his sons had to eat the flesh of the corpse to pac fy the r hunge Later Dhanna renounced the world and became a d sciple of **Mahavira** He will attain liberation in future in the **Maha deha** egion See also **Dhaṇṇa**(6)

1 Jna 136 140 A C I p 497 A N 943 N M p 166

2 Dhaṇṇa An ascet c who abandoned food etc for ever and lay on a slab near mount **Vebharagir** in the vicinity of **Nālamdā** After death he was born as a god in **Anuttara** celest al abode

1 M 444 447 SthA p 474

3 Dhanna He was the first to give alms to **Pāsa** (1) the twenty third **Titthamkara**

1 Sam 157 A aN 329

4 Dhaṇṇa A **Jakkha** in the **Thūbhakaramda** garden of **Usabhapura**(2) [1]

1 V p 34

5 Dhaṇṇa Son of **Bhaddā**(6) a lady merchant (caravan-leader) of **Kāgamdī** He had married thirty two girls He renounced the world and became a disciple of **Mahāvira** Immediately after renunciation he started observing

two days fasts taking coarse and dry food on every third day Thus he practised asceticism for nine months Mahavira praised him before king Seniya(1) for his severe penances After death he took birth as a god in the Savvaṭṭhasiddha heavenly abode In future he will take one more birth and attain liberation in the Mahāvideha region [1]

1 An t 3 5 AcaCu p 221

6 Dhaṇṇa A merchant of **Rāyagiha** **Bhaddā**(17) was his wife **Dhaṇa pāla**(3) **Dhaṇadeva**(6) **Dhanagova**(1) and **Dhaṇarakkhiya**(1) were his sons and **Ujjhiyā, Bhogavatiyā**(2) **Rakkhatiyā** and **Rohiṇiyā** were his daughters-in-law Once he had tested the intelligence of all his daughters-in-law by giving each of them five rice-corns See also **Dhaṇṇa**(1)

1 J n. 63 VyaBh 4 183

7 Dhaṇṇa A caravan leader belonging to **Vasamtapura**(3) He had been to **Ṇevuttiṇagara** accompanied by a number of persons [1]

1 A aCu I p 509 V 3510 18

8 Dhaṇṇa A caravan leader belonging to the city of **Campā** He went to **Ahicchatta** accompanied by a number of persons After returning from there he took to asceticism, studied eleven **Amga**(3) texts and took birth as a god after death He will n future atta n emancipation in the **Mahāvideha** reg on

1 J 105

9 Dhaṇṇa First chapter of the third section of **Aṇuttarovavāiya** It is mentioned as the second chapter in **Ṭhāṇa**.[2]

1 Anut 3 | 2 Sth 755

10 Dhaṇṇa A merchant of **Rāyagiha** **Bhaddā**(16) was his wife and **Devadiṇṇa** was his son Once he was sentenced to imprisonment for committing a cr me He and robber **Vijaya**(14) murderer of his son, were fattered together On refusing to cooperate with him in urinating etc he had to share his food with Vijaya. Later he renounced the world and became a disciple of ascetic **Dhammaghosa**(6)[1]

1 Jan 33-42

11 Dhaṇṇa Another name of merchant **Dhaṇāvaha**(1) [1]

1 KalpCu p 102

Dhaṇṇakaḍa (Dhanyakṛta) A village where **Vimala**(1) the thirteenth **Titthamkara** had his first *pāraṇa* at the hands of householder **Jaya**(2) [1] It is identified with Kupari in Balasar district in Bengal.[2]

1 AvaN 324 328 | 2 LAI p. 281

1 **Dhaṇṇaṁtari** (Dhanvantarı) Physıcıan of kıng **Kaṇagaraha**(2) of **Vijayapura** and previous bırth of **Umbaradatta**(1) son of merchant **Sāgaradatta**(5) of **Pāḍalasaṁḍa** He was well versed ın all the eıght branches of **āyurveda.**

1 V'p 28 SthA p 508

2 **Dhaṇṇamtarı** A physıcıan belongıng to the cıty of **Bāravaı**[1]

1 A N 1300 A C I pp 460 1

3 **Dhaṇṇamtari** A phys cıan beıng the founder of the scıence of *āyurveda*

1 N Cu III p 512 IV p 340 B hK p 302

Dhaṇṇā (Dhanya) Wıfe of **Surādeva**(1) of **Vānarası** and a lay votary of **Mahavıra**[1]

1 Up 30

Dhaṇṇıya (Dhann ka) Ma d servant of a barber and wıfe of a weaver of **Gobbaragāma**

1 BrhBh 6096 B hK p 1611

1 **Dhamma** (Dharma) D scıple of preceptor **Hatthi** and teacher of pre ceptor **Sīha**(2) He belonged to the **Suvvaya**(5) lıneage[1]

1 Kalp pp 265 6

2 **Dhamma** Dıscıple of precepto Sıha(2) and teacher of preceptor **Samdilla**(2) He belonged to the **Kāsava**(1) lıneage

1 K lp pp 265 266

3 **Dhamma** Fıfteenth **Tıtthamka a** of the current descend ng cycle In h s pre ıous bırth he was **Sīharaha**(2)[2] Dhamma was son of kıng **Bhāṇu**(1) and hıs queen **Suvvaya**(2) of **Rayaṇapura**[3] H s heıght was forty–fıve *dhanuṣas* Hıs complex on wa lıke that of heated gold He had renounced the world along wıth one thousand men He used **Sāgaradattā** palanquın on that occasıon He had b oken h s fı st fast at the house of **Dhammasīha**(2) ın the town of **Somanasa**(2)[7] *Dadhıparna* was hıs sacred tree[8] Hıs fırst d scıple was ascet c **Aritthа**(2)[9] Sıva(3) was hıs fırst woman dıscıple[10] He had forty eıght groups of ascetıcs as well as the same number of group leaders under hım He had 64000 male dıscıples and [62400 female dıscı ples[2] He atta ned lıberatıon after enjoyıng the longevıty of one mıllıon years before three *Sayaropama* years of **Malli's**(1) death He was a prınce for 2 lakh years and a kıng for 5 lakh years[13]

1 Sam 157 N V 19 Vıs 1759 T 328 AvaN 371 1094 Sth 411
2 Sam 157
3 Sam 157 A N 383 386 388 T 478
4 Sam 45 A N 379 Tır 363
5 AvaN 377 T 341
6. Sam 157 A aN 225 T 392
7 A N 324 328 Sam 157
8 Sam 157 Tır 406
9 S m 157 T 450
10 S m 157 Tır 460
11 Sam 48 Accord ng to AvaN 267 and Tır 450 th number is 43
12 AvaN 256 ff
13 A aN 272 305 Kalp 190 Sth. 735

4 **Dhamma** Ninth chapter of **Sūyagaḍa**[1]

1 Sam 16 23

Dhammakahā (Dharmakatha) Second section of **Nāyādhammakahā**[1]

1 Jna 5

Dhammagaṇi (Dharmaganin) A preceptor who made modifications in the expiatory rules of ascetics[1]

1 BrhKs III p 726 f 3

1 **Dhammaghosa** (Dharmaghoṣa) A d sciple of **Mahāvira**

1 AvaN 1281 A aCu II p 193

2 **Dhammaghosa** A disciple of preceptor **Dhammavasu**[1] who is also called **Dhammavaggu** He along with **Dhammajasa**(2) spent a rainy season at **Vānārasi** observing fasts of the duration of one month They were so resolute in practising the *Uttaragunas* that while crossing river **Gamgā** they d d not even think of taking water although they were very th rsty[3] While staying at **Kosambi** Dhammajasa undertook to perform *sallekhanā* with the intention of w nning praise and worship at the hands of the lay votaries as nun **Viṇayavati** had gained But it so happened that the city was attacked by **Avamtiseṇa** and the ascetic left his mortal coils without receiv ing even usual services and his dead body was thrown out in the emergency[4]

1 A N 1281
2 A Cu II p 189
3 A aN 1306 A aCu II p 204
4 AvaCu. II p 190

3 **Dhammaghosa** Minister of king **Mittappabha** of **Campā** He made a plan to k ll **Sujāta**(2) a handsome son of merchant **Dhaṇamitta**(1) on account of a misunderstanding that he (Sujata) had spoiled the sanctity of his harem When the truth was disclosed Dhammaghosa was expelled from the territory by the king He went to **Rāyagiha** repented for his deeds and took to asceticism From there he went to **Vārattapura** and ordained minister **Vāratta**(3) as an ascetic[1]

1 AvaN 1297 AvaCu II pp 197 199 PiṇNM p. 169

4 **Dhammaghosa** An ascetic who started from **Ujjeṇi** on his way to **Campā** along with the caravan of merchant **Dhaṇavasu** The caravan got confused and dispersed hither and thither when attacked by some robbers. The ascetic along with a few members of the caravan entered a forest There he could not get suitable alms Hence he gave up food and per formed *sallekhanā* on a slab In due course he attained liberation[1]

1 AvaN 1276, AvaCu II pp. 154–155

5 **Dhammaghosa** Grand-disciple of **Titthayara Vimala**(1) He ordained **Mahabbala**(1) to the monastic order at **Hatthiṇāpura**

1 Bha 431 559

6 **Dhammaghosa** A *sthav ra* while ojourning at the **Gunasilaa** shrine of **Rāyagiha** he initiated merchant **Dhanna**(10)

1 Jna 42

7 **Dhammaghosa** A precepto who had **Dhammaru** (4) s h s d sciple

1 J 107

8 **Dhammaghosa** A *stha i* who along w th h s disc ple **Sudatta** and others pa d a vis t to **Hatth nāu a**

1 V p 33

9 **Dhammaghosa** A m rchant of the city of **Mahaghosa**(3) Be ause of offer ng alms t ascetic **Dhamma iha**(1) h was born as pr nce **Bhadda namd** (4) after de th

1 V p 34

10 **Dhammaghosa** A *ya* H had k ng **J yasattu**(38) a h s lay devotee The king helped the *aca ya* n chastising his disciple

1 A Cu p 38 A S p 76

11 **Dhammaghosa** An *c y* who c nse ated a mercha t of **Mahurā**(2) to th monast c order

1 A C I p 473

12 **Dhamm ghos** A p ec pt r wh orda ned **Dhanasiri**(3)

1 A C I p 5 6

13 **Dhammaghosa** An *a y* wh se d s pl wa **Suman bhadda**(3) son of king **Jiyasattu**(37) of **C mp**

1 UttN d U tS p 92 UttK p 36

1 **Dhammajasa** (Dharmayaśas) A d sciple of **Mahāvira**

1 A N 1289 A C II p 19

2 **Dhammajasa** A disc ple of *aca y* **Dhammavasu** wh is also known as **Dhammavaggu** He performed *Sallekana* on the bank of **Vacchagā** and attained liberation He was worshipped by king **Avamtiseṇa** of **Ujjenī** and **Manippabha**(1) of **Kosambi** on that occasion [3] See also **Dhammaghosa**(2)

1 A N 1281
2 Av C II p 189
3 Ma 475 476 A aCu II p 190

Dhammajjhaya (Dharmadhvaja) Fifth would be **Titthamkara** of the **Eravaya(1)** region **Titthogali** mentions him as eighth Titthamkara and **Atthasiddha** as fifth one

1 S m 159 T 1118

Dhammajjhayana (Dharmādhyayana) Ninth chapter of the first section of **Sūyagada** [1]

1 SutN 99 VyaBh 7 66

Dhammannaga (Dharmanvaga) One of the eight well-disciplined disciples of a certain preceptor

1 Vy Bh 3 350

Dhammatthakāma (Dharmarthakama) Sixth chapter of **Dasaveyāliya** [1] It is the same as **Mahāyarakahā**

1 D H p 206

Dhammapannatti (Dharmaprajnapti) See **Chajjīvaniyā** [1]

1 D 41

Dhammamitta (Dharmam tra) Previous birth of **Paumappaha** the sixth **Titthamkara**

1 S m 157

1 **Dhammarui** (Dharmaruci) K ng of **Vānārasi** He attacked king **Udiodaa** to abduct his wife **Si ikamtā**(1)

1 A aC I p 559 A N 943 1545 N M pp 165 6

2 **Dhammarui** Preceptor of ascetic **Asāḍhabhūi** [1]

1 P N 474 P NM p 137

3 **Dhammarui** An ascetic who burnt boat-man **Namda**(12) to death as he had harassed l im [1]

1 AvaC I p 516

4 **Dhammarui** A disciple of **Dhammaghosa**(7) At **Campā** while on a begging tour he was offe ed a sweet juicy preparation of acrid gourd by **Nāgasiri**(2) a Brahmana lady Dhammaghosa asked him to abandon the food arguing that it was poisonous and would bring his life to an end But Dhammarui devoured all that food to save numerous ants which would have come into contact with the abandoned food and died Then he performed *Sallekhanā* left his mortal coils and took birth as a celestial being He will attain liberation in his next life

1 Jna 107 JitBh 855 KalpC p 96 V 3332 3347 A aCu II pp 95 211 In AvaN 1313 and AvaC II p 211 the place and the offerer are mentioned as town Rohid g and courtezan Rohiṇī(3)

5 **Dhammarui** An ascetic who was offered alms by king **Vimalavāhana**(1) of the city of **Satadurvāra** The king for that reason was born after death as prince **Varadatta**(2) at **Sāgeya**

1 Vp 34

6. **Dhammarui** A prince He was son of **Dhārini**(20) and **Jiyasattu**(26) of **Vasamtapura** He renounced the world along with his father and became a **Patteyabuddha** [1]

1 A N 866 878 A C I p 498 AcaS p 21

7 **Dhammarui** An ascetic While passing through a forest on the occasion of breaking his fast he was offered food by a god which he did not accept [1]

1 OghN 455 456 OghNBh 232 238 OghND pp 159 160

Dhammaruci (Dharmaruci) Same as **Dhammarui**(5)

1 Vp 34

Dhammaruyi (Dharmaruci) Same as **Dhammarui**(3)

1 A C I p 516

Dhammavaggu (Dharmavalgu) He is identical with **Dhammavasu**

1 A C II p 189

Dhammavasu (Dharmavasu) A preceptor who had **Dhammaghosa**(2) and **Dhammajasa**(2) as his disciples

1 A N 1281 Ut K p 73

1 **Dhammaviriya** (Dharmavirya) An ascetic to whom king **Jiyasattu**(2) of **Tigimchi** offered alms As a consequence of it the king again took birth as prince **Mahacamda**(4) after death

1 Vip 34

2 **Dhammavīriya** A contemporary king of **Supasa**(1) the seventh **Tittha mkara** [1]

1 T 470

Dhammasiri (Dharmaśri) Last **Titthamkara** of the past **Ussappini**[1] in the **Bharaha**(2) region

1 Maha p 135

1 **Dhammasīha** (Dharmasimha) An ascetic to whom merchant **Dhammaghosa**(9) of the city of **Mahāghosa** offered alms and obtained human life again in the next birth as a consequence of it

1 Vip 34

2 Dhammasiha First person to offer alms to **Dhamma(3)**, the fifteenth **Titthamkara** He belonged to **Somanasa(2)**[1]

1 Sam. 157 A aN 324 328

3 Dhammasiha Previous birth of **Abhinamdana** the fourth **Titthamkara.**[1]

1 Sam 157

4. Dhammasiha A man living in **Pādaliputta** in the time of king **Camdagutta Camdasiri(2)** was his wife He observed a vow called *giddhapiṭṭha-grddhaprṣṭha* at **Kullaura** and attained a good state of existence (vigayasoga)[1]

1 S mS 70 72

1 Dhammasena (Dharmasena) Previous birth of the seventh **Baladeva(2) Namdana(1)** His preceptor was **Āsāgara**[1]

1 Sam 158

2 Dhammasena One of the hundred sons of **Usabha(1)**[1]

1 K lpDh p 152 K lpV p 236

Dhammā (Dharmā) Mother of **Kanhā(2)** etc[1]

1 Jna 158

Dhammāvāya (Dharmavada) One of the ten name of **Diṭṭhivāya**[1]

1 Sth 742

1 Dhammila Father of **Suhamma(1)** the fifth **Ganadhara** (principal disciple) of **Mahāvira** He belonged to the **Kollāga(2)** settlement[1]

1 A aN 648 V 2509 K lpDh p 162 KalpV p 249

2 Dhammila A character in **Vasudevahimdi**[1]

1 A C II p 324 DasC p 328 A N 1614

Dhammilla See **Dhammila**[1]

1 KalpDh p 162 KalpV p 249 SutCu p 390 AvaN 1614

1 Dhara Twentieth **Titthamkara** of the **Eravaya(1)** region[1] **Vara** is a wrong reading for Dhara

1 Sam 159 SamA p 159 Tir 339

2 Dhara Father of **Paumābha** the sixth **Titthamkara**[1]

1 Tir 469 Sam 157

3 Dhara King of **Mahurā(1)** who was invited to participate in the self-choosing *(svayamvara)* ceremony of princess **Dovai**[1]

1 1 Jna. 117

1 **Dharaṇa** Lord *(indra)* of the southern **Nāgakumāra** gods[1] He has 6000 *sāmania* gods etc His abode extends to 25000 *yojanas* He has six principal wives[3] **Ilā**(1) **Sukkā** **Sadāra** **Sodāmanī**(3) **Imdā**(2) and **Ghaṇa vijjuyā**(1) His capital s called **Dharaṇa** His throne is known by his own name[6] He has fortyfour lakhs of dwelling places **Kālavāla** **Selavāla**, **Samkhavāla** a d **Kolavala** are his **Logapālas**[8] When **Nami**(3) and **Viṇami** approached **Usaha**(1) for their share in the kingdom Dharana presented them many *Vidyas* (lores) and made them kings of the southern and northern **Veyaḍḍha**(2)[9] He paid a v sit to **Mahāvira** at **Mahilā** (Mihila) and asked about his welfare [10] He rev ved the life of a child who had died on account of observing a fast which lasted f r three days dur ng *paryusa a* His seven generals are **Bhaddsena**(1) **Jasodhara**(2) **Sudamsana**(16) **Nilakamtha** **Āṇamda**(9) **Namdana**(7) and **Tetali**(4)[1]

1 Praj 46 Bh 169 404 J 120
2 J m 119 Bh 129 A C I p 146
3 Bh 406
4 J 151
5 Bh 406
6 Ib d
7 Bha 129 S m 44
8 Bh 169 Bh A p 199
9 A C I p 161 V 1705 K lpV p 238 K lpS p 129
10 A N 517 A C I p 315 V 1973 K lpV p 169 K lpS p 132
11 K lpV p 10 K lpDh p 10
12 Sth 404 582

2 **Dharaṇa** Throne of **Dharana**(1)

1 Bha 406

3 **Dharaṇa** A king who was a friend of k ng **Mahabbala**(2) of **Viyasogā** c ty n the **Salilāvai** d st ct of **Mahā deha**

1 J 64

4 **Dharaṇa** Son of **Vanh** (1) and **Dhārini**(5) of **Baravai** He renounced the world and became a disciple of **A itthaṇemi** H atta n d emancipation on mount **Settumja** He was one of the t n revered k ngs

1 A t 3 | 2 A t p 2

5 **Dhara a** A Jakkha in the **Pudhavivademsaa** park of the city of **Rohidaa**[1]

1 Vip 30

6 **Dharaṇa** S xth chapter of the second sect on of **Amtagadadasā**

1 A t 3

Dharaṇā (Dharan) Capital of *indra* **Dharana**(1)

1 Bh 406

1 **Dharaṇi** First woman disciple of **Vāsupujja** the twelth **Titthayara.**

1 S m 157 T 459

2 **Dharaṇi** A goddess.[1]

1 Avs p 19

3 **Dharaṇi** Capital of *indra* **Dharaṇa**(1) where **Ilā**(1) was born as a principal queen.[1] It is the same as **Dharaṇa**

1 Jna 151

Dharaṇimda (Dharanendra) Same as **Dharaṇa**(1)

1 Bh 406

Dharaṇikhila (Dharanikila) Another name of mount **Mamdara**(3)

1 Sur 26

Dharaṇidharā First woman-disciple of **Vimala**(1) the thirteenth **Titthayara**[1] In Tir 460) she is called **Varā**

1 S m 157

Dharaṇisimga (Dharaniśṛnga) Another name of mount **Mamdara**(3)[1]

1 S 26

Dharaṇovavāya (Dharanopapata) An **Amgabāhira Kāliya** text[1] which was permitted to be taught to a monk of 12 years standing[2] It is not extant now

1 Na 44 | 2 Vya 10 26

Dhātaisamḍa (Dhatakikhamda) See **Dhāyaisamḍa**

1 Sur 100

Dhātakikhamḍa See **Dhāyaisamda**[1]

1 A Cu I p 172 A aH p 762

Dhāya (Dhātr) Lord of the southern **Paṇavaṇṇiya** gods[1]

1 P j 49 Sth 94

Dhāyaisamḍa (Dhātakikhanda) See **Dhāyaisamḍa**[1]

1 Bha 418 Jna 123 AvaCu I p 176 J v 174 Sam 85

Dhāyaikhamḍa (Dhātakikhanḍa) See **Dhāyaisamḍa**

1 Dc 149 Sur 275

Dhāyaikhamḍa (Dhātakikhamḍa) See **Dhāyaisamḍa**.[1]

1 Jiv 164, Sam 127

Dhāyairukkha (Dhātakivṛksa) A tree in **Dhāyaisamḍa**. See **Dhāyaisamḍa**[1]

1 Sth. 641 Jiv 174.

Dhāyaisamḍa (Dhātakikhanḍa) A concentric island next to **Jambuddiva**[1] It encircles Lavana ocean and is itself surrounded by **Kāloya** ocean[2] Its plinth is two *gavyutis* in height[3] Its width from one side touching the Lavana ocean to the other side touching the Kaloya ocean measures four lakhs of *yojanas*[4] The distance from the eastern corner of Jambuddiva to the western corner of Dhayaisamda is seven lakhs of *yojanas*[5] The outer circumference of Dhāyaisamḍa measures 4110961 *yojanas*[6] The northern and southern **Isuyara**(2) mounta ns divide the island into two halves eas tern and western[7] Each half has seven regions (**Bharaha**(2) etc) seven mountains (**Cullahimavamta** etc) and fourteen rivers all having their names and situations similar to those in Jambuddiva[8] Mount **Mamdara**(3) which is situated in the m ddle of each half of Dhayaisamda is one thou sand *y janas* deep[9] eighty four thousand *yojana* high[10] somewhat less than ten thousand *yojanas* wide at the base and one thousand *yojanas* wide at the top **Bharaha**(2) and **Eravaya**(1) regions of the island experience all the six eras[1] Each of the two halves has a **Kūḍasāmali** tree and a **Garuḍa** god[13] In addition to them **Dhāyairukkha** and **Mahādhāyairukkha** are situated in the eastern and western parts respectively They are the residential places of gods **Sudamsaṇa**(19) and **Piyadamsaṇa**(1)[1] The height of the dhayai tree is eight *yojanas*[1] The districts mountains peaks gods etc of Dhayaisamḍa are double inJambuddiva[1] Dhayaisamda has s xty eight **Cakkavaṭṭivijayas**[17] four gates[18] twelve suns equal number of moons 336 constellations 1056 planets and 803700 *kotakoṭi* stars[9] **Nam diggama**(2) was situated in the **Mamgalavati Vijaya**(23) of **Puvvavideva** of Dhayaisamḍa[0] **Avarakamkā** was the capital of the southern half of Bharaha(1) in the eastern Dhayaisamda[2]

1 S tS p 122
2 S 100 Ji 174 An H p 90
3 Sth 92
4 Ibid 306 Sam 127 S 100 Ji 174
5 S m 130
6 Sur 100 J 174
7 SthA p 81 Pra A p 95
8 Sth 555
9 Sth 721
10 Sam 85
11 Sth 721
12 Ibid 92
13 Ib d
14 Ib d J 174
15 Sth 641
16 Ibid 92 183 197 302 522 721 768
17 S m 68
18 J 174
19 S 100 J 174 Bha 363 De 113 114 149 151 For the details of moon nd n-islands see J v 164 and for days d nights See Sur 29 Bha 179
20 AvaC I pp 172 176
21 Jna 123

Dhāraṇī (Dhārini) Same as **Dhārinī**[1]

1 Vip 33 Bha 417 D sa 5 1 S m 157 Jna 64 91 A aM p 251 Ava p 28 AvaN 1282 A Cu I pp 320 498

1 **Dhāriṇī** Wife of king **Seṇia**(1) of **Rāyagiha** She had a vision of an

elephant in her dream and conceived the embryo of prince Mehakumāra.[1] She developed a pregnancy longing for riding on an elephant along with her husband in the midst of untimely rain just like in rainy season.[2] Her longing was fulfilled by prince Abhaya(1) her step-son with the help of a deity[3] She in due course gave birth to Mehakumāra She was extremely distressed to learn from her son that he was renouncing the world[5] Her other sons also renounced the world and became disciples of Mahāvira.[6]

1 Jna 8 10 KalpDh pp 30-31
2 Jna 13
3 Jna 15 16
4 J a 17
5 Jna 23
6 Anut 1 2.

2 **Dhāriṇī** Wife of king **Koṇiya** of the city of **Campā** It is also known as **Subhaddā**(2)

1 A p 7 D sa 9 1 Pra A p 1 A p 34 37

3 **Dhāriṇī** Wife of king **Dadhivāhaṇa** of **Campā** and mother of **Camdaṇā**(1) See **Camdaṇā**(1) for further information

1 A aC I p 320 K lpV p 170 KalpDh p 109 JayaV p 95 KalpS p 133

4 **Dhāriṇī** Wife of King **Vasudeva** of **Bāravatī** and mother of **Dāruа**(1) **Aṇādiṭṭhi**(2)[1] etc

1 A t 7 8

5 **Dhāriṇī** W fe of king **Amdhagavaṇhi** of **Bāravatī**[1]

1 A t 1

6 **Dhāriṇī** Wife of king **Baladeva**(1) of **Bāravatī** She had three sons **Sumuha**(1) **Dummuha**(2) and **Kūvadāraa**[1]

1 Ant 7

7 **Dhāriṇī** W fe of king **Vairaseṇa**(1) of **Pumḍarigiṇī**(1) in **Puvvavideha** of **Jambuddīva** and mother of **Usaha**(1) in one of his previous births

1 A aCu I p 133

8 **Dhāriṇī** She is also called **Mamgalāvatī**(5) She was mother of **Vaira ṇābha**[1] She is the same as **Dhāriṇī**(7)

1 A aCu I p 180

9 **Dhāriṇī** Wife of king **Dhaṇamjaya**(2) and mother of **Piyamitta**(1) a previous birth of **Mahāvīra**[1]

1 AvaCu I p 235 KalpDh p 38 KalpV p 44

10 **Dhāriṇī** Wife of king **Visābhabhūti** of **Rāyagiha** and mother of **Mahā vīra s** previous birth as **Visabhūti**[1]

1 AvaCu I p 230 KalpS p 39 KalpDh p 38

11. **Dhāriṇī** Prıncıpal woman dıscıple of **Sejjamsa**(1) the eleventh **Titthayara** [1]

1 Tir 459 S m 157

12 **Dhārini** Ch ef among the several wıves of **Baladeva**(2) **Ayala**(5)

1 T 588

13 **Dhāriṇi** Wıfe of **Ajiyasena**(2) the kıng of **Kosambı** [1]

1 A C II p 189

14 **Dhār nı** Wıfe of kıng **Adınasattu**(2) of the cıty of **Hatthisısa** and mother of prınce **Subahu**(1)

1 V p 33

1 **Dharini** Wıfe of **Camdavaḍemsaa** kıng of **Sageya** and mother of **Guṇacamda** and **Municamda**(2)

1 A aC I p 492

16 **Dhārınī** Wıfe of kıng **Jıtasena** of **Kosambı**

1 UttK p 73

17 **Dhárıṇı** Wıfe of k ng **Jiyasattu**(20) of the c ty of **Khıtıpatitthiya**(2)

1 N C III p 150 PakY p 1

18 **Dhārını** Wıfe of kıng **Jiyasattu**(1) of the cıty of **Campa** a d mother of prınc **Ad nasattu**(3)

1 J 91

19 **Dhārin** Ch ef w f of **Jiyasattu**(14) of **Mıhılā**

1 S 1 S M p 2 J m 1

20 **D ıarini** Wıfe of k ng **Jiyasattu**(26) of **Vas mtapura**(3) and mother of pr nc **Dhammaruı**(6)

1 A C I p 498 AcaS p 21

21 **Dhārinı** W fe of k ng **Jiyasattu**(6) of **Vāṇıyaggāma**

1 D sa 5 1

22 **Dharını** W fe of k ng **Jıyasattu**(22) of **Sāvatthı** **Khamdaa**(1) and **Puramdarajasa** were their off sprıngs [1]

1 B hK III p 915 UttC p 73 UttN d UttS pp 114 115

23 **Dhārinı** Wıfe of kıng **Bala** of the **Vıyasogā** cıty ın **Mahāvıdeha** She had a vısıon of a lıon n her dream whıle conceıvıng and later gave bırth to **Mahabbala**(2)

1 J 64

24 Dhāriṇī Wife of king **Mahasena(6)** of **Supaiṭṭha(6)** city and mother of prince **Sīhasena(1)**[1]

1 Vip 30

25 Dhāriṇī Wife of **Mittappabha** the king of **Campā**[1]

1 AvaCu II p 197

26 Dhāriṇī Wife of **Rajjavaddhaṇa** the younger brother of king **Avaṁtivaddhaṇa** of **Ujjeṇī** When her husband was killed by **Avaṁtivaddhana** to obtain her she fled and became a nun to protect her chastity[1] See also **Ajiyasena(2)**

1 AvaN 1282 Av C II p 189 UttK p 73

27 Dhāriṇī Wife of king **Siva(7)** of **Hatthināgapura** and mother of prince **Sivabhadda**

1 Bha 417 A Cu I p 469

28 Dhāriṇī Chief among the several wives of king **Seya(1)** of **Amalakappā** city[1]

1 R j 6

29 Dhāriṇī Wife of **Somacamda(2)** the king of **Potaṇapura**[1]

1 A C I p 456

30 Dhāriṇī A virtuous lady[1] Probably she is the same as **Dhāriṇī(3)**

1 Ava p 28

31 Dhāriṇī Wife of king **Ruppi(3)** and mother of **Subāhu(3)**[1]

1 Jna 71

32 Dhāriṇī Wife of king **Camḍavaḍamsaa** and mother of **Muṇicamda(4)**[1]

1 UttN & UttS p 375 UttCu p 213

1 Dhii (Dhṛti) A goddess residing in **Tigimchiddaha** Her life-span is of one *palyopama* years[1]

1 Jam 83 Sth 197 522

2 Dhii A peak of mount **Ṇisaha(2)**[1]

1 Jam 84 Sth 689

3 Dhii Third chapter of **Pupphacūlā(4)**[1]

1 Nir 4 1

Dhijjāiya (Dhigjātiya) Another name of the **Brāhmana** community[1]

1 UttCu p 89 AvaCu I p 495 II pp 21 206

Dhiti (Dhrti) See **Dhii.**[1]

1 Nir 4 1 Sth 197 689

1 **Dhitidhara** (Dhrtidhara) Sixth chapter of the sixth section of **Amtagadadasā**[1]

1 Ant 12

2 **Dhitidhara** A merchant of the city of **Kāgamdi** who renounced the world and became a disciple of **Titthayara Mahāvīra** He observed asceticism for a period of sixteen years and attained liberation on mount *Vipula*

1 Ant 14

Dhira One of the hundred sons of **Usabha**(1)

1 KalpDh p 152 KalpV p 236

Dhua (Dhuta) Sixth chapter of the first section of **Ayāramga**

1 AvaN 31 33 250 251 AcaS p 389

Dhumdhumāra King of **Sumsumārapura** He had a daughter named **Amgāravatī.**[1]

1 AvaCu II p 199 A N 1298 A H p 711

Dhuttakkhāṇaga (Dhurtakhyanaka) A satire containing humorous tales narrated by four knaves **Sasaga**(1) **Elasādha** **Mūladeva**(1) and lady **Khamdapāṇā** They were staying in a garden at Ujjeni It was a rainy season and they were all suffering from hunger Hence they agreed that they should narrate one by one their experiences or whatever they had heard He whose narration is proved as an incredible lie will feed the gathering and he who cofirms the tale by quoting parallels from **Bhāraha**(2) and **Rāmāyaṇa** need not give any thing All of them narrated fantastic tales and confirmed them by the legends which were unnatural inconsistent and unacceptable to reason as they are found in Mahabharata **Rāma**yana etc[1]

1 NisCu I p 105 IV p 26 BrhKs III p 722

Dhura One of the eighty-eight **Gahas**

1 Sth 90 Su 107 JamS pp 534-535 SthA pp 78 79 SurM pp 295 296

Dhuraa (Dhuraka) Same as **Dhura**[1]

1 Sur 107 SurM p 295 JamS p 534

Dhuva (Dhruva) One of the hundred sons of **Usabha**(1)[1]

1 KalpDh p 151 KalpV p 236

Dhūmakeu or **Dhūmaketu** (Dhūmaketu) One of the eighty-eight **Gahas**[1]

1 Sur 107 Sth 90 JamS pp 534 535 SurM pp 295 296 SthA. pp 78–79

Dhūmappabhā (Dhūmaprabhā) An infernal region[1] numbering fifth in order[2] It extends to 18000 *yojanas*[3] The minimum life span of denizens is ten *sāgaropama* years[4] It is called Dhūmappabha because the whole region is smoke-like in appearance[5] It is the same as **Riṭṭhā**(1)

1 Sut 5 1
2 Sth 757
3 Sam 18
4 Sth 757
5 AnuH p 89 UttS p 697

Dhorugiṇa (Dhorukina) Same as **Thārukiṇa**[1]

1 Jna 18

N

See N

P

Paigā (Pratika) Daughter of **Pajjuṇṇaseṇa** and wife of **Cakkavaṭṭi Bambhadatta**(1)

1 UttN p 379

1 **Paiṭṭha** (Pratiṣṭha) Father of **Supāsa**(1) the seventh **Titthaṁkara**[1]

1 Sam 157 Tir 470

2 **Paiṭṭha** Another name of the month of Bhādrapada[1] It is also called **Supaiṭṭha**(4)[2]

1 Jam 152
2 Sur 53

Paiṭṭhāṇa (Pratiṣṭhāna) A city situated on the bank of **Goyāvarī**[1] in **Dakkhiṇāvaha**[2] King **Sālavāhaṇa** reigned there[3] On being forced by the ruler of **Ujjeṇī** preceptor **Kālaga**(2) left for Paiṭṭhāna in the middle of the rainy season which he was spending at Ujjeni There he altered the date of *pajjosavaṇa* from the fifth to the fourth day of the bright half of the month of Bhādrapada at the instance of king Sālavāhana, for the convinience of the people in view of their local festival of *Indra*[4] Merchant **Nāgavasu** belonged to this place He had a son named **Nāgadatta**(2) who

1 BrhKs *p* 1647 VyaM IV *p* 36
2 UttK *p* 229
3 BrhKa. p. 1647 VyaM IV p 36 AvaCu II *p* 200 AvaN 1299 VisK *p* 406 BrhM. *p* 52.
4 NisCu III pp 130 131 KalpCu p 89

became a monk Acarya **Pālitta** cured its king **Murumḍa**(2) from a severe headache and the latter became his follower[6] Two Brahmin brothers Varahamihira and Bhaddabahu were initiated here When the title of *ācarya* was bestowed upon the latter the former reverted to Brahmanism.[7] Paitthāna is identified with modern Paithan situated on the bank of river Godavari in the Aurangabad District[8]

5 A C II p 188 A aN 1280
6 Pi NM p 142 B bKs p 1123 mentions Mur mḍ th king of Kus mapura
7 KalpV p 251 KalpDh p 163 UttK. p 229
8 SGAMI p 154

Paiṭhāṇa (Pratisthana) Same as **Paitthāna**[1]

1 A N 1280 1299 Vy M IV p 36

Paiṇṇa (Prakirna) Same as **Painnaga**

1 Sam 84

Paiṇṇaga or **Painnaya** (Prakirnaka) Canonical texts other than eleven **Amgas**(3) and D **tthivāya** All the **Amgabahira** text whether **Avassaya** or **Avassayavairitta** are mentioned as Painnaga **Painnagajjhayaṇa** or **Paiṇṇa**[2] Śantisuri excludes **Uvamgas** from the Painnaga class[3] The number of these texts is not fixed It varies with every **Titthamkara** It is said that in every *tirtha* the number of Painnagas corresponds to that of the disciples of the *Jina* endowed with four types of knowledge Painnagas are com posed by these disciples in accordance with the teachings of the *Jina*[4] There were e ghty four thousand Painnagas in the *tirtha* of **Titthayara Usaha**(1) numerable in those of subsequent twenty two and fourteen thou sand in that of Titthayara **Mahāvira** In the current sixfold classification of the **Agama** there are ten Painnagas They are as follows **Causarana Āura paccakkhāṇa Mahāpaccakkhāṇa Bhattaparinnā Tamdulaveālia Samthāraga Gacchāyāra Ganivijja Devimdatthaya** and **Maranasamāhi** This number has been fixed since the time of Bhavaprabhasuri (1772 V S) but the names of the texts differ Bhavaprabhasuri mentions **Camdāvijjhaya** in place of Gacchayāra In the Jaina Granthāvali three different sets of ten Painnagas are given In the first set Virastava and Candravedhyaka replace Maraṇasamahi and Gacch yara In the second set Ajivakalpa Gacchācāra Maranasamadhi Siddhaprabhrta Tīrthodgāra (**Titthogāli**) Ārādhanāpatākā Dvipasāgaraprajñapti Jyotiskarandaka Amgavidyā and Tithi prakirnaka find mention and in the third set all the ten names are different viz Pimḍa viśuddhi Saravali Paryantaradhana Jivavibhakti Kavacaprakarana Yoni prābhṛta Angaculiya Vṛddhacatuhśarana and Jambupayanno[6]

1 Utt 28 23
2. Nan 44 NanM p 208 NanCu p 60 AnuCu. p. 3 Sam 84
3 UttS p 565
4 Nan 41 NanM p 208 GacV p 41
5 Ibid Sam. 84 VyaBha (piṭhikā 119) Vol. 12 p 110
6 See CLJ pp 49–51 for details

Paiṇṇagajjhayaṇa (Prakīrṇakādhyayana) Same as **Paiṇṇaga**[1]

1 NanCu. p 60

Païlla (Prakalya) Same as **Payalla**[1]

1 Sur 107 SurM p 295 Sth 90

Païva (Pradīpa) A **Jāyava** prince[1]

1 Jna 122

1 **Pauma** (Padma) A big lotus in the centre of lake **Nīlavamta**(2) It is one *yojana* in length as well as in breadth Its thickness is half a *yojana* Its circumference measures somewhat more than three *yojanas* It is ten *yojanas* deep into and two *Krośas* high above the water It measures from bottom to top somewhat more than ten *yojanas*[1]

1 Ji 149 The e d ngs of the t xt nd the commentary seem to be erroneous See Jam 73

2 **Pauma** One of the two deities presiding over **Pukkharavaradīva**.[1]

1 Ji 176

3 **Pauma** A celestial abode in **Sahassārakappa** where gods have maximum span of life of eighteen fortnights and have desire for food once in eigh teen thousand years[1]

1 Sam 18

4 **Pauma** A celestial abode in **Mahāsukka**(1) where gods have maximum span of life of seventeen *sagaropama* years. They breathe once in seven teen fortnights and have desire for food once in seventeen thousand years.

1 Sam 17

5 **Pauma** Eighth would be **Baladeva**(2) of the **Bharaha**(2) region[1]

1 Sam 158 Tir 1144

6 **Pauma** Eighth **Baladeva**(2) of the **Bharaha**(2) region. He was son of king **Dasaraha**(1) and his queen **Aparāiyā**(3) and brother of **Vāsudeva**(1) **Nārāyaṇa**(8) In his previous birth he was **Aparāiya**(8) Pauma was 16 bows tall **Rāyagiha** is said to be his birthplace as well as of his brother Nārāyana(1) He renounced the world and attained emancipation He lived for 15000 years[1] See also **Rāma**(2)

1 Sam 158 Tir 577 AvaN 408 602-616, Vis 1771 Sth 672, A sBh. 41 AvaN 403-414

7 **Pauma** Eighth would be **Cakkavaṭṭi** of the **Bharaha**(2) region[1]

1 Sam 158 Tir 1125.

8 **Pauma** A merchant of **Sāvatthi** who was the father of **Paumā**(5)[1]

1 Jna 157

9 Pauma A merchant belonging to **Nāgapura** He had a daughter named **Paumā**(6)[1]

1 Jna 153

10 Pauma One of the e ght kings to be consecrated by **Mahāpauma**(10) the first would be **Titthamkara**

1 Sth 625

11 Pauma An inhabitant of **Vijayapura**[1] who was the first to offer alms to **Samai**(7) the fifth **Titthamkara**[2]

1 A N 323 | 2 Sam 157 AvaN 327

12 Pauma Disciple of preceptor **Vaira**(2) A monastic offshoot named **Paumā**(7) started f om him

1 K lp p 264

13 Pauma Son of **Kāla**(1) and his w fe **Paumavai**(12) of **Campā** He renounced the world and became a disciple of **Mahāvira** After death he was born as a god in **Sohammakappa**

1 Nir 2 1

14 Pauma Sixth chapter of the eleventh section of **Viyāhapannatti**

1 Bh 409

15 Pauma First chapter of **Kappavaḍimsiyā**

1 Nir 2 1

16 Pauma Presiding god of mount **Gamdhāvai**

1 J m 111

17 Pauma A peak of the southern **Ruyaga**(1) mountain[1]

1 Sth 643

18 Pauma Presid ng god of mount **Mālavamtapariāa**[1] See **Pabhāsa**(7)

1 Sth 87 302 J M p 244

19 Pauma S e **Mahāpauma**(10)

1 Tir 1026 1106

1 Paumagumma (Padamagulma) Seventh chapter of **Kappavaḍimsiyā**[1]

1 N 2 1

2 Paumagumma An abode[1] in the celestial region of **Sohamma**[2] **Cakkavaṭṭi Bambhadatta** s soul descended from this abode[3] It is called **Nalini** gulma as well as Nalinagulma It is similar to the **Pauma**(3) celestial abode

1 UttC p 214 | 3 Utt 13 1
2 UttCu p 220 UttS p 395 | 4 UttK p 259 UttS p 376

3 Paumagumma Son of **Virakanha**(1) and grandson of king **Senia**(1) He renounced the world and became a monk After observing asceticism for three years he died and again took birth as a god in the **Mahasukka**(2) heavenly region [1]

1 Nir 2 7

4 Paumagumma One of the eight kings to be consecrated by **Mahapauma**(10) the first would be **Titthamkara** [1]

1 Sth 625

5 Paumagumma A celestial abode in **Sahassarakappa** in which the maximum longevity of gods is 18 *sagaropama* years.[1]

1 S m 18

Paumajinimda (Padmajinendra) Same as **Paumappabha** [1]

1 Tir 1150

1 Paumanabha Ninth **Cakkavatti** (Supreme king) of the **Bharaha**(2) region [1] He is also known as **Mahapauma**(4) See **Mahapauma**(4) for details

1 AvaN 397 419 | 2 Sam 158

2 Paumanabha One of the hundred sons of **Usabha**(1) [1]

1 K lpDh p 152 K lpV p 236

3 Paumanabha King of **Avarakamka**(1) in the **Dhayaisamda** island He had seven hundred wives He kidnapped **Dovai** and persuaded her to become his wife She did not accept his offer The king had to fight with **Pamdavas** sons of king **Pamdu** and husbands of Dovai and also with **Kanha**(1) in this connection He was however defeated by Kanha and Dovai was restored to Pamdavas Paumanabha was later dethroned and his son **Sunabha**(1) was installed as the king by **Vasudeva**(1) **Kavila**(1)

1 J a 123-5 DasH p 110 Pra A p 87 K lpV p 39 K lpDh pp 34-5 SthA p 524

Paumanaha (Padmanabha) [1] See **Paumanabha** [1]

1 KalpDh p 152

Paumadaha or **Paumaddaha** (Padmadraha) A big lake situated on mount **Cullahimavamta** [1] It measures one thousand *yojanas* in length [2] five hundred *yojanas* in breadth and ten *yojanas* in depth [3] In the centre of the lake there is a big lotus made of gems. In the centre of the lotus there stands a palace which has three doors, a couch of jewels and so on There are one hundred and eight more lotuses around the main lotus In

1 Jam. 73 Sth 197 522, PrasA p 96 JivM pp 99 244 368 PrajM p 73 | 2 Sam 113 | 3 KalpV p. 61

different quarters there are other numerous lotuses It has many goddesses being the retinue of the presiding goddess Siridevī(6)[4] As the lake consists of numerous lotuses it is called Paumaddaha Rivers Gamgā Rohiyamsā(2) and Simdhu(1) are rising from it They first pass through eastern northern and western arches respectively Gods carry water of this lake for consecration ceremony[7]

4 SamA p 105
5 J m 73 J mS pp 286 294
6 J m 74
7 J 141

Paumaddhaya (Padmadhvaja) One of the eight kings to be consecrated by **Mahāpauma**(10) the first would be **Titthamkara**[1]

1 Sth 625

Paumappabha (Padmaprabha) Sixth **Titthamkara** of the current descending cycle He was son of king **Dhara**(2) and his queen **Susīmā**(1) of **Kosambi** in **Vaccha**(1) country His height was two hundred and fifty *dhanuasas*[3] He was red coloured He took to asceticism along with one thousand men He used the palanquin **Vejayamti**(2) He broke his first fast at the house of **Somadeva**(1) of the town of **Bambhathala** He obtained omniscience in the **Sahasambavana**(2) park of **Kosambi** on the full moon day of the month of Caitra[7] *Chatrabha* was his sacred tree[8] **Suvvaya**(3) was his first disciple[9] **Rai** was his first woman disciple[10] He had under him 107 groups of monks the same number of group-leaders (ganadharas) 330000 monks and 420000 nuns[1] He attained emancipation at the end of his life of thirty lakh *purvas* ($7\frac{1}{2}$ lakh as a prince $21\frac{1}{2}$ as a king and 1 lakh as an omniscient)[12] His other names are **Paumābha** **Suppabha**(4)[13] In his previous birth he was **Dhammamitta**[14]

1 A N p 4 A N 1089 K lp 199 T 319 1150 Sth 411
2 A N 382 7 S m 157 T 469
3 S m 103 A N 378 T 362
4 A N 376 T 341
5 S m 157 A N 224 225 T r 391
6 A N 323 327 Sam 157
7 A N 241 254
8 S m 157 T 405
9 Sam 157 T 445 461
10 S m 157
11 A aN 256–266 272 305 AvaM p 206 ff Accord g t Tir 446 h had 101 Ganadharas
12 A aN 302–6
13 T 446 469 Vis 1758 A aN 370.
14 Sam 157

Paumappabhā (Padmaprabha) One of the four *nanda* ponds situated fifty *yojanas* interior of the **Bhaddasālavaṇa** and to the north east of **Jambusudamsaṇā** tree It measures one *kosa* long and half a *kosa* broad and is five hundred *dhanusas* deep A palace is situated in its centre[1]

1 J 152 J m 90 103

Paumappaha (Padmaprabha) See **Paumappabha**[1]

1 Sth 411 S m 157 A p 4 Kalp 199

1 **Paumabhadda** (Padmabhadra) Son of prince **Sukaṇha** and grandson of king **Seṇia**(1) He took initiation from **Mahāvīra** practised asceticism for four years and was born as a god in the **Baṁbhaloa** celestial region after death In future he will attain emancipation in the **Mahāvideha** region [1]

1 N 25

2 **Paumabhadda** Fifth chapter of **Kappavaḍiṁsiyā** [1]

1 Nir 2 1

1 **Paumaraha** (Padmaratha) King of **Ujjeṇī** His father's name **Devalāsuya** [1]

1 AvaCu II p 203 AvaN 1304 AvaH p 714

2 **Paumaraha** King of the city of **Mihilā** He was true to his faith [1]

1 AvaCu I p 519 AvaH p 391

Paumarukkha (Padmavṛksa) A sacred tree situated in the eastern **Pukkharavaradīvaḍḍha** [1] It is the abode of god **Pauma**(2) [2]

1 Sth 641 | 2 Ji 176

Paumavaḍeṁsaa (Padmavatamsaka) An abode in the **Sohamma**(1) celestial region [1]

1 Jna 157

Paumasaṁḍa (Padmakhanḍa) A place where the eighth **Titthaṁkara** **Caṁdappaha**(1) received his first alms [1]

1 AvaN 323 AvaM p 227

1 **Paumasirī** (Padmaśrī) One of the two wives of merchant **Dhanamitta**(2) of **Daṁtapura** She had an obstinacy of getting constructed a palace of ivory which was fulfilled by **Daḍhamitta** her husband's friend [1]

1 AvaCu II p 154 AvaN 1275 NisCu IV p 361 VyaM III p 17

2 **Paumasiri** Daughter of *Vidyadhara* **Maharaha**(3) and wife of **Cakkavaṭṭi** **Subhūma**(1) [1]

1 AvaCu I p 521 Sam 158

1 **Paumaseṇa** (Padmasena) Son of **Mahākaṇha** and grandson of king **Seṇia**(1) He took initiation from **Titthayara** **Mahāvīra** observed asceticism for three years and was born as a god in the **Laṁtaga** celestial region after death. He will take one more birth in the **Mahāvideha** region and attain liberation there [1]

1 Nir 2.6.

2 **Paumasena** Sixth chapter of **Kappavadimsiyā**[1]

1 Nir 21

1 **Paumā** (Padma) First chapter of the ninth sub-section of the **second** section of **Nāyādhammakahā**[1]

1 Jna 157

2 **Paumā** Chief woman disciple of **Anamta** the fourteenth **Titthamkara**

1 T 460 I Sama y mga (157) the ead g Padhama is wr ng

3 **Paumā** One of the eight principal wives of **Sakka**(3)[1]

1 Bha 406 Jna 157 Sth 612

4 **Paumā** Thirteenth chapter of the fifth sub-section of the second section of **Nāyādhammakahā**

1 J 153

5 **Paumā** Daughter of merchant **Pauma**(8) of **Sāvatthī** She was conse crated by **Pāsa**(1) the twenty third **Titthamkara** After death she was born as a principal wife of **Sakka**(3) She is the same as **Paumā**(3)[1]

1 J 157

6 **Paumā** Daughter of merchant **Pauma**(9) of **Nāgapura** S ie was miti at d by **Pāsa**(1) After death she took birth as a pr ncipal wife of **Bhima**(3) the lord f th souther **Rakkhasa** gods[1] The same is the name of princi pal wife of **Mahabhima**(1)

1 J 153 Bh 406 Sth 273

7 **Paumā** A monast c off shoot originating from preceptor **Pauma**(12) disciple of *a ya* **Vaira**(2) It is the same as **Ajjapaumā**

1 K lp p 264

8 **Pauma** One of the four *nanda* ponds resembling **Paumappabhā**.[1]

1 J 152 J m 90 103

9 **Paumā** Same as **Paumāvai**(5)

1 Sam 157

Paumābha (Padmabha) Identical with **Paumappabha**[1]

1 A N 1089 T 469

1 **Paumāvai** (Padmāvati) Wife of king **Padibuddha** of **Sāgeya** **She had** once organised a big festival of *nagpūja* (Snake worship)[1]

1 J 68

2 **Paumāvai** Wife of king **Kanagaraha**(1) of **Teyalipura**[1]

1 Jna 96 AvaCu I p 499

3 **Paumāvai** Wife of king **Mahāpauma**(7) of the city of **Pumḍarigiṇī**(1)[1]

1 Jna 141 UttS p 326

4 **Paumāvai** Wife of king **Selaga**(3) and mother of prince **Mamḍuaa**[1]

1 Jna 55

5 **Paumāvai** Wife of king **Sumitta**(3) of **Rāyagiha** and mother of **Muṇi suvvaya**(1) the twentieth **Titthamkara** of the current descending cycle[1]

1 Sam 157 AvaN 229 Tir 483

6 **Paumāvai** Wife of prince **Udāyaṇa**(2) son of king **Sayāṇiya** of **Kosambi** She was raped by **Vahassaidatta** son of priest **Somadatta**(4)[1]

1 Vp 24 5

7 **Paumāvai** One of the four principal wives of **Bhima**(3) the lord of the southern **Rakkhasa** gods[1] She is also called **Vasumai**(3)[2] The same is the name of a principal wife of **Mahābhīma**(1)

1 Bha 406 | 2 Sth 273 Jna 153

8 **Paumāvai** Daughter of king **Ceḍaga** of **Vesālī** wife of king **Dahivā haṇa** of **Campā** and mother of **Karakamḍu**[1] See **Dahivāhaṇa** for further details

1 A C II pp 204 5 NisC II p 232 BrhBh 5099 UttS p 300

9 **Paumāvai** Wife of king **Kūṇia** of **Campā** and mother of **Udāi**(2) She was jealous of the elephant and necklace possessed by **Halla**(3) and **Vihalla**(1) It was this jealousy that made her husband Kūṇia fight with king **Ceḍaga** of **Vesālī**[1]

1 N 1 1 A aC II pp 171 2 Bh A pp 316-7

10 **Paumāvai** Wife of king **Nahavāhaṇa** of **Bharuyaccha** She was very much impressed by the poetic power of *ācarya* **Vairabhūti** but got dis appointed seeing his ugly appearance[1]

1 Vy Bh 3 58

11 **Paumāvai** A goddess of this name[1]

1 Ava. p 19

12 **Paumāvai** Wife of **Kāla**(1) and mother of **Pauma**(13) of **Campā**[1]

1 Nir 2 1

13 **Paumāvai** Wife of king **Mahabbala**(11) and mother of prince **Vīram gaya**(2) of the city of **Kohiḍaga**[1]

1 Nir 5 1

14. **Paumāvai** One of the eight principal wives of **Vāsudeva Kaṇha(1)** [1] She was daughter of king **Hiraṇṇaṇābha** of **Ariṭṭapura** In order to obtain her **Kaṇha** had to fight with many of the kings invited on the occasion of her self-choosing *(svayamvara)* ceremony [2] She took initiation from **Tittha yara Ariṭṭhaṇemi** observed asceticism under nun **Jakkhiṇi** for a period of twenty years and then attained emancipation [3]

1 Ant 9 A a p 28 Sth 626 | 3 Ant 9 SthA. p 433 Sth 626
2 Pras 16 Pr sA p 88 PrasJ p 89 |

15 **Paumāvai** First chapter of the fifth section of **Amtagaḍadasā** [1]

1 Ant 9

16 **Paumāvai** One of the eight principal **Disākumāris** of the western **Ruyaga**(1) mountain She presides over the **Mamdara**(4) peak

1 Jam 114 T 157 Sth 643

Paumāvati (Padmāvati) See **Paumāvai** [1]

1 Bh 406 A t 9 V p 24 Sam 626 Sth 643 J 68 96 141 UttS p 300 N sC II p 232 AvaCu II pp 164 205 AvaC I p 499

1 **Paumuttara** (Padmottara) A **Disāhatthikūḍa** situated in **Bhaddasāla vaṇa** [1]

1 Sth 642 Jam 103

2 **Paumuttara** Father of **Mahāpauma**(4) the ninth **Cakkavaṭṭi** [1]

1 Sam 158

3 **Paumuttara** A god presiding over **Paumuttara**(1) **Disāhatthikūḍa** and having his abode there

1 J m 103

Paurajamgha (Pracurajangha) One of the four kinds of people during the **Susamā** ra [1] They have their thighs very strong

1 Jam 26 | 2 J mS p 131

Pausa (Prakusa) An **Anāriya** country It is perhaps the same as **Bausa**

1 P aj 37 P s 4 A p 33 N C II p 470

Paesi (Pradeśin) King of the city of **Seyaviyā** He was very cruel and had no fa th in the independent existence of soul He regarded the self to be identical with the body It was ascetic **Kesi**(1) who convinced him with the help of emperical illustrations and arguments that the self is indepen dent entity Later Paesi became *Upasaka* (layvotary) His wife **Sūriya-kamtā** did not like this She went to the extent of asking their son to kill him The son declined to commit such a sinful act Then the queen her

self poisoned him (Paesi) to death He, thereafter took birth as god **Sūriyābha**(2) in **Sohammakappa**[1]

1 Raj 142 ff AvaN 469 AvaCu I p 279 Vis 1923 AvaH p 197

Paoga (Prayoga) Sixteenth chapter of **Paṇṇavaṇa**[1]

1 Praj 5

Paosa (Pradoṣa) An **Aṇāriya** country Maids were brought from there and employed to serve in harems[2]

1 Praj 37 | 2 BhaA p 460

Paṁkappabhā (Paṁkaprabhā) An infernal region[1] fourth in order[2] It is mudlike in appearance[3] There are ten lakhs of dwelling places in it and the maximum span of life of its denizens is ten *sagaropama* years[4] **Aṁjaṇā**(3) is its another name It has six **Mahāṇirayas** dreadful infernal abodes namely **Āra Vāra Māra Rora Rorua** and **Khāḍakhaḍa.**

1 S t 5 1
2 Nir 1 1
3 AnuH p 89 A Cu p 35
4 Sth 757
5 Ib d. 546
6 Ibid 515

Paṁkabahula (Pankabahula) One of the three layers of **Rayaṇappabhā** region It measures from top to bottom eighty four thousand *yojanas*[1]

1 Sam 84 Th t t gives rroneou read ng of eightyfour lakh y ja See SamA p 90 and Ji 79

Paṁkavaı (Pankavatı) See **Paṁkāvaı**

1 Sth 197 522

1 **Paṁkāvaı** (Pankavat) A pond (*Kunda)* situated in **Mahāvideha** It lies to the east of the district of **Maṁgalāvatta** and west of district **Pukkhalā** It s located in the southern ridge of **Nīlavaṁta**(1) It measures just like **Gāhāvaıkuṁḍa**

1 J m 95

2 **Paṁkāvaī** A river that emerges from **Paṁkāvaī**(1) *kunda* and flows further separating **Maṁgalāvatta** and **Pukkhalāvatta** districts of **Mahāvideha**[1] It flows in the north-east of mount **Maṁdara**(3)

1 Jam. 95 Sth 197 522

Paṁcakappa (Pancakalpa) A canonical text dealing with five varieties of monastic conduct[1] Probably it forms a part of **Kappabhāsa**

1 BrhM p. 83 A C I p 415 VyaM 4 306 UttS p 178

Paṁcajaṇṇa or **Paṁcayaṇṇa** (Pāñcajanya) A conch belonging to **Vāsudeva**(2) **Kaṇha**(1)[1]

1 Jna 124 Tir 572

Pamcavaṇṇā (Pañcavarṇā) A palanquin used for the initiation-ceremony of **Aṇamta** the fourteenth **Titthamkara**

1 Sam 157

Pamcasela (Pañcaśaila) An island where gold smith **Anamgaseṇa** also known as **Kumāraṇamdi** was invited by **Hāsā**(2) and **Pahāsa** wives of **Jakkha Vijjumālī**

1 A aC I p 397 N C III pp 140 269 N Bh 3182 B hBh 5219 5225 B hK p 1389 UttK p 342 K lpL p 197

Pamcaselaga (Pancaśailaka) Same as **Pamcasela**

1 A aC I p 397 A H p 296

1 Pamcāla (Pancala) An ancient age well ersed in the s ience of ero tics *(Kamavidya)* According to him women are always to be treated with tenderness

1 Vis 3346 A C I p 498 See I Ā śyak N y kt D p k (1939) I p 168

2 Pamcala One of the 25 **Ariya** countries Its capital was **Kampilla** King **Dummuha**(3) [3] **Duvaya** as w ll a **Jiyasattu**(2) reigned there The people of Pamcala are said to be qu ck t gra p ng Pamc la was orig nally a big country from the foot of Himalaya to ri er Chambal north and west of Delh but later it was d ded into N th and South Pancala separated by river Ganga Kampilya was the capital of South Pancala [7]

1 S tS p 123 P j 37
2 S tS p 123 J 74 116 UttK p 85
3 Utt 18 46 UttC p 178 UttS p 303 UttK p 188 A C II p 07 A Bh 208
4 J 116 SthA p 479
5 Sth 564 J 65 74 116
6 Vy Bh 10 193
7 GDA p 145

Pamḍagavana or **Pamḍay n** (Pand ka na) A g o e s tuated at a distance of 36000 *yojanas* from the gro e f **Somanasa**(9) It urrounds **Mamdaracūliā** It c rc mfer n e s omewhat more than 316? *y janas* Its width measures 494 *yoja ia* Th re are four c on ecrator slabs v z **Pamdusilā Pamd kambalas lā Rattasilā** and **Rattakambalasilā** on the bor der of this gro e t th ast o tl west and north of Mamdaraculia respectively On these slabs the ablution ceremony of a new born **Tirthamkara** is performed by god S me shr nes f *ddhas* are situated in this grove [4]

1 J m 106 J 141 Sth 302 S m 98 S mA p 99
2 Jam 107
3 J m 117
4 Bh 683 684

Pamdaramga (Panḍuranga) Same as **Pamḍuramga**

1 Aca 2 176 NisCu II p 119

Paṁḍarakuṁḍaga (Pāṇḍurakuṇḍaka) A community of herdsmen[1]

1 AvaCu. I p 546

Paṁḍaraga (Pāṇḍurāga) See **Paṁḍuraṁga**[1]

1 Aca 2 176

Paṁḍarabhikkhua (Pāndurabhikṣuka) Another name of **Ājīvagas** the disci ples of **Gosāla**[1] See also **Paṁḍuraṁga**

1 NisCu III p 414

Paṁḍarajjā (Pāṇḍurāryā) A nun who was very particular n keeping her clothes utensils etc neat and clean She was well versed in the science of charms Owing to her deceitfulness in hiding the fact of her making use of that science for gaining popularity she could not attain emancipation but had again to take birth as the principal wife of elephant god **Erāvana**(1)

1 N sCu III pp 151 2 K lpCu pp 100 101 DasaCu p 62 BhaK 153 AvaCu I p 522 G V p 31

Paṁḍava (Pandava) Collective name of the five sons of king **Paṁḍu** viz **Juhitthilla Bhimasena**(1) **Ajjuna**(2) **Naula** and **Sahadeva** Their mother was **Kuṁtı** They had **Dovaī** da ghter of king **Duvaya** as their common wife **Paṁdusena** was their son They had been to **Avarakaṁkā** with **Vāsudeva**(2) **Kanha**(1) to rescue Dovai who had been abducted by king **Paumaṇābha** While returning from there the Pamdavas just out of fun hid the boat meant for crossing the river (**Gamgā**) Consequently Kanha had to swim over the entire river Th s caused him much annoyance and hence the Pamdavas were exiled by him Thereupon on the advice of their parents at the hint of Kanha the Pamdavas established the city of **Pamdu-Maharā** for their inhabitance Later they renounced the world took initiation from preceptor **Sutthiya**(4) studied fourteen **Puvvas** and attained liberation on mount **Settumja** after the emancipation of **Titthayara Aritthanemi**.[1] In their former life four of them were householders in **Ayalaggāma** and the fifth an ascetic They all were consecrated by preceptor **Jasahara**(1)[2]

1 J 117 130 A aC II p 197 306 Ma 458 tt The me f Suṭṭhiya occurs in Mar 458

2 Ma 449 ff

Paṁḍitiyā (Panditikā) Nurse of **Sirimatī**(3) daughter of **Cakkavatti Vairasena**[1]

1 AvaCu I p 172

1 Paṁḍu (Pāndu) Same as **Paṁḍurāya** of **Hatthiṇāura**[1]

1 Mar 464

2 **Pamdu** A Cakkavatti in **Jambudiva** just like **Bharaha**(1)[1]

1 Tir 303

Pamdukambalasilā (Pandukambalaśilā) One of the four consecratory slabs It is situated on the southern border of **Pamdagavana** and to the south of **Mamdaracūlā** It extends in length from east to west Its dimensions are similar to those of **Pamdusilā** There is only one throne on it **Titthamkaras** from **Bharaha**(2) are consecrated on it[1] It is known as **Aipamdukambalasilā** in **Thāna**[2]

1 Jam 107 | 2 Sth 302

Pamdunarāhiva (Pāndunarādhipa) Same as **Pamdurāya**[1]

1 Mar 457

Pamdubhadda (Pāndubhadra) One of the twelve disciples of **Sambhūivijaya**(4)[1]

1 Kalp p 256

Pamdu-Mathurā (Pāndu-Mathurā) See **Pamdu Mahurā**[1]

1 AvaCu II p 197

Pamdu-Madhurā (Pandu-Mathurā) Same as **Pamdu-Mahurā**[1]

1 S tCu p 326

Pamdu-Mahurā (Pāndu Mathurā) A town on the southern seashore It was established by five **Pamdavas** for their inhabitance on the advice of **Vāsudeva**(2) **Kanha**(1) when they were exiled from their country by the latter[1] **Kanha** was destined to die in the grove of **Kosambavana** while proceeding to their town[2] **Pamdusena** the son as well as the successor of Pamdavas[*] reigned here[3] It was conquered by a king of **Rahavirapura**[4] It is identified with Madura in the state of Madras

1 Jna 127 JnaA p 227 KalpL p 32 AvaCu II p 197 A t 9
2 Ant 9 SthA p 433
3 A N 1296 AcaCu II p 69
4 A Cu I p 427 UttS p 179
5 LAI p 320

Pamduyavana (Pandakavana) Same as **Pamdagavana**[1]

1 Sam 98 SamA 99

Pamduraga (Panduraga) same as **Pamduramga**[1]

1 Jna 105 JnaA p 195

Pamduramga (Pānduranga) A class of non jain mendicants[1] They besmeared their bodies with ashes **Pamdarabhikkhus** form also the same class and they are identified with **Ajīvagas**[3] But in the Pali literature it

1 Anu 20 131 A uH p 146. OghBh 107 Aca 2 176 NisCu II p 119 Jna. 105
2 AnuHe p 25
3 NisCu III p 414

is mentioned that they belonged to the Brahmanical types of ascetics[4] According to Abhayadevasūri they belonged to the sect of the Shaivas.[5]

4 See Journal of the Oriental institute, Baroda, Vol XVI No 2 (Dec 1966). pp 120-123

5 JanA p 195

Pamduraga (Pāṇḍurāga) Same as **Pamduramga**[1]

1 Jna 105 JnaA p 195

Pamdurāya (Pāṇḍuraja) King of **Hatthināura**. He was the husband of **Kumtī** and father of the five **Pamdavas**[1]

1 Jna 117 ff SthA p 516 Ma 457

Pamdusilā (Pāṇḍuśilā) One of the four consecratory slabs It is situated to the east of **Mamdaracūlā** and on the eastern border of **Pamdagavana** It resembles a crescent in shape Its length from north to south is five hundred *vojanas* Its breadth from east to west measures two hundred and fifty *yojanas* It is made of gold There is a flight of three steps and one arch on all its four sides On the slab there are two thrones one in the south and the other in the north on which **Titthamkaras** from **Vaccha** etc and **Kaccha** etc of **Mahāvideha** are consecrated respectively by gods immediately after their birth It is known as **Pamdukambalasilā** in **Thāna**[2]

1 J m 107

2 Sth 302

Pamdusena (Pāṇḍusena) Son of the five **Pamdavas** He was born of **Dovaī** He took over as king of **Pamdu-Mahurā** after his parents initiation[1]

1 J a 128 Av Cu II p 197 AvaH p 709

1 **Pamthaga** (Panthaka) Chief among the five hundred ministers of king **Selaga** of **Selagapura** He also renounced the world with the king Once when the king became lax it was he who brought him back to his original position of an ascetic[1]

1 Jna 55 ff SamA p 118

2 **Pamthaga** Servant of merchant **Dhanna**(10) of **Rāyagiha**[1]

1 Jna 34

3 **Pamthaga** Son of *Joijasā of the city of* **Campā**.[1]

1 AvanN 1288 AvaH p 704

4 **Pamthaga** Father of **Nāgajasā** and father-in-law of **Cakkavaṭṭi Bambhadatta**(1)[1]

1 UttN p. 379

Paṁthaya (Panthaka) See **Paṁthaga**.[1]

1 Jna 34

Paṁsukūlia (Pāṁśukūlika) A class of ascetics[1] They seem to be wearing clothes made of rags collected out of dust heaps This practice was prevalent among the Buddhist monks

1 A C p 257

1 **Pamsumūliya** (Pamśumulika) A country similar to **Kālikeya**[1]

1 AvaCu I p 162 AvaM p 215

2 **Pamsumūliya** Probably wrong reading for **Pamsukūlia**[1]

1 AcaCu p 257

Pakappa (Prakalpa) Another name of **Nisīha**[1]

1 NisC I p 1 JitBh 265 Vy Bh 5 12 2 10 345

Pakkaṇa (Pakvana) An **Aṇāriya** (non Aryan) country It is identified with Ferghana which is situated immediately to the north of Pamir[2]

1 PraS 4 Praj 37 SutSi p 123 Bha 380 BhaA p 460 | 2 LAI p 364

Pakkhi (Pakṣin) Fifth chapter of the seventh section of **Viyāhapaṇṇatti**[1]

1 Bha 260

Pakkhikāyaṇa (Pakṣikayana) One of the seven branches of **Kosia**(5) lineage

1 Sth 551

Pakkhiyasutta (Pākṣikasutra) A canonical text partly in verse and partly in prose for fortnightly repentance (*pratikramana*) It deals with six vows (*mahavratas*) including abstention from taking food and water at night It also gives a list of canonical treatises[2] There is a Sanskrit commentary on it by Yaśodevasūri

1 PakY pp 17 ff | 2 Ibid pp 61 ff

1 **Pagai** (Prakṛti) Fourth chapter of the first section of **Viyāhapaṇṇatti**[1]

1 Bh 3

2 **Pagai** Fifth chapter of **Vaṇhidasā**[1]

1 Nir 5 1

3 **Pagai** Son of king **Baladeva**(1) and his queen **Revaī**(3) of **Bāravaī**. He was consecrated by **Titthayara Ariṭṭhaṇemi**[1]

1 Nir 5.5

Pagati (Prakṛti) See **Pagai**[1]

1 Nir 5 1 5 5

Pagabbhā (Pragalbhā) A nun of the line of **Titthayara Pāsa**(1)[1]

1 A N 485 Vis. 1939 KalpV p 166 AvaM p 282

Paccakkhāṇa (Pratyakhyāna) A chapter of **Āvassaya**[1] There is a *ṇijjutti*[2] as well as a *cuṇṇi*[3] on it

1 Av N 1554 A Cu I p 3 Anu 59 AvaN (Dipika) II p 183 NanM p 204 PakY p 41
2 DasCu p 211
3 AvaCu II p 325

Paccakkhāṇappavāya (Pratyakhyānapravada) Ninth of the fourteen **Puvva** texts It contained twenty chapters and eighty four thousand *padas* It dealt with *pratyakhyana*[2]

1 Nan 57 AvaCu II p 273 Sam 20
2 NanCu p 57 SamA p 131 AvaN 1554 N nM p 241

Pajjaraya (Prajaraka) A **Mahāṇiraya** situated in **Rayaṇappabhā**(2).[1]

1 Sth 515 SthA p 367

Pajjavasanākappa (Paryusanākalpa) Same as **Pajjosavanākappa**.[1]

1 K lpC p 89

1 **Pajjuṇṇa** (Pradyumna) Son of **Vāsudeva**(2) **Kaṇha**(1)[1] and his queen **Ruppiṇi**(1)[1] He was first among the three and a half crore **Jāyava** princes He took initiation from **Titthayara Ariṭṭhaṇemi** studied the twelve **Aṅga**(3) texts observed asceticism for sixteen years and attained liberation after one month s self starvation (*saṁlehaṇa*)[3] **Vedabbhi** was his wife and **Aṇiruddha**(2) their son[4]

1 Ant 8
2 Jna 117 122 Ni 5 1 Pras 15 AntA p 1
3 Ant 8 AvaCu I p 355 A p 27 SthA p 433
4 Ant 8

2 **Pajjuṇṇa** Sixth chapter of the fourth section of **Amtagaḍadasā**[1]

1 Ant 8.

3 **Pajjuṇṇa** A cloud that causes crops grow for one thousand years if it rains once[1]

1 Sth 347

Pajjuṇṇa-khamāsamaṇa (Pradyumnakṣamāśramana) A preceptor remembered and saluted by **Jiṇadāsagaṇimahattara**, the author of **Nisīhavisesa-cuṇṇi**[1] He seems to be the teacher of the author[2]

1 NisCu. I p 1
2 See Niśītha eka Adhyayana Niśītha Curṇi. Vol IV p 47

Pajjuṇṇaseṇa (Pradyumnasena) Father of **Palgā** and father in-law of **Cakkavatti Bambhadatta(1)** [1]

1 UttN p 379

Pajjusaṇākappa (Paryuṣanakalpa)[1] See **Pajjusavaṇākappa**

1 Sth. 755

Pajjusavaṇā-kappa (Paryupaśamanākalpa) Eighth section of **Dasāsuya kkhamdha** or **Āyāradasā**.[1] Literally the term pajjusavaṇākappa means monsoon rules i e the rules of conduct one has to observe during the rainy season This section or work which is composed by Bhadrabāhu svamin[3] is d vided into three parts The first part deals with the life of **Mahāvīra Pāsa(1) Ariṭṭhaṇemi** and **Usabha(1)** in detail whereas with that of the other **Titthamkaras** in brief The life of Mahavira occupies the major portion In the second part we find a list of different monastic groups *(gaṇas)* their branches and their heads The third part contains rules and regulations pertaining to the rainy season [4] It forms the real subject-matter of the work corresponding to its title This work is popu larly known as Kalpasutra It s mostly n prose It was read publ cly for the first time in the court of king Dhruvasena of **Aṇandapura** in V N 980 or 993 It has a big number of commentaries

1 Sth 355 Bh A p 665 KalpC p 89
2 K lpDh p 203
3 KalpV p 8
4 KalpV p 11 A C I p 236
5 K lp S m p 160 K lpV pp 1 9 K lpDh pp 9 130 1 The same th dat f t eda t See K lp 148

Pajjoa Pajjota or **Pajjoya** (Pradyota) King of *Ujjeṇi* He is also called **Mahsena(1)** as well as **Camda Pajjoya** [3] He was a minor when **Tittha yara Mahāvira** renounced the world He had e ght wives **Sivā(1)** and **Amgāra ai** were prominent among them Siva wa daughter of king **Ceḍaga** of **Vesālī** Pajjoya attacked king **Dhumdhumāra** to get his daughter **Amgāravai** i marriage but he was taken prisoner by him Thereafter he married Amgaravai [7] **Palaa** and **Gopalaa** were his two sons [8] His daugh ter was **Vasa adattā(1)** who was born of Amgaravati **Khamdakaṇṇa** was the minister of Pajjoya [9] Queen Siva elephant **Nalagiri**, messenger **Lohajamgha** and chariot **Aggibhiru** constituted his four jewels [10] In his time there was a famous cosmopolitan market in Ujjeni Pajjoya invaded **Kosambi**, the

1 A aCu II p 199
2 Bha. 491
3 UttN p 136
4 AvaCu I p 249
5 Av Cu I p 91
6 AvaCu II p 164
7 Ib d p 200 AcaCu p 87 A aN 1298
8 AvaCu. II p 189
9 VyaBh III p 93.
10 AvaCu II p 160
11 BrhBh 4220 BrhKs p 1145

capital of king **Sayāṇiya**[12] to make **Migāvai**(1) Sayāṇiya s wife as his own wife Meanwhile, Sayānia expired leaving behind his son **Udāyaṇa**(2) Migāvai cleverly took Pajjoya into her confidence and gradually strengthe ned her position She was successful in preserving her chastity and saving her territory Finally she took asceticism from **Mahāvira**.[13] Udā yana came to the throne of Kosambi Princess **Vāsavadattā** being helped by **Kamcanamālā** eloped with Udāyana from Ujjeni [14] Pajjoya also attacked king **Seṇiya**(1) of **Rāyagiha** but prince **Abhaya**(1) with his superior strategy forced Pajjoya to retreat to Ujjeni Pajjoya took revenge upon Abhaya by capturing him He commissioned a beautiful courtezan for this task She and her assistants themselves disguising as lay votaries and monks went to Rāyagiha on a pilgrimage Finding some suitable opportunity Abhaya was administered wine and carried away to Ujjeni as a prisoner of Pajjoya Abhaya while in captivity saved the life of the messenge of the king procured Udayana by a strategy for favour of subduing the Nalagiri elephant saved Ujjeni from being devastated by a fire and helped the whole city in reco ering from a horrible epidemic with the help of Siva [15] Then Pajjoya released him as he was pleased with his intelligence and cleverness Abhaya on the other hand disguised himself as a merchant and along with two charming courtezans sojourned at Ujjeni He hired a man who played the role of a madman shouting in the city that he was Pajjoya When real Pajjoya got attracted towards the courtezans they asked him to meet them on the appointed day at a lonely place As planned beforehand Pajjoya was captured As he was crying I am Pajjoya the king all took him as the mad man Thus he was kidnapped and taken away to Rayagiha as a prisoner In due course he was set free Pajjoya attacked ki g **Dummuha**(3) of **Pamcāla** to obtain hi marvellous diadem but he was defeated and taken prisoner There he developed love w th princess **Mayaṇamamjari** and obtained her as his wife with the consent of her father Dummuha [17] Pajjoya kidnapped **Devadattā**(4) a m d servant of king **Udāyaṇa**(1) of **Vitibhaya** as well as took away the image of Titthayara Mahavira from there Uday na then attacked and captured him as his prisoner While on his way back to Vitibhaya Udāyana s t him free as an act of forgivenesss as he had observed the *pajjusaṇa* festi val marking his forehead with the following words maidservants husband [18] Pajjoya got **Māhissara** a habitual adulterer killed [19]

12 A aC II p 167
13 AvaCu I pp 88ff Visk p 332
14 A aCu II pp 161 162
15 AvaCu II p 270.
16 AvaCu. II pp. 159 163 A aCu. I p 557 N M p 166 SthA p 259 DasCu. p 53 DasH p 53 SutSi p 329
17 UttN p 136 UttK p 188
18 AvaCu I pp 400-401 Av Cu II p 270, NisBh 3185 N C III pp 145ff AcaCu p 64 SthA p 431 PrasA pp 89-90 Da aCu p 62 KalpCu p 98 UttK p 346 UttS p 96 KalpV p 298
19 AvaCu II p 176

Pajjoyana (Pradyotana) Same as **Pajjoya.**[1]

1 A aCu II p 270

Pajjosamanākappa (Paryupaśamana kalpa) Same as **Pajjusaṇākappa**[1]

1 D saCu pp 52 55 KalpCu p 85

Pajjosavaṇa kappa (Paryupaśamana kalpa) Same as **Pajjusaṇā kappa**[1]

1 K lpV p 4

Pajjosavaṇākappa (Paryupaśamana kalpa) See **Pajjusaṇā kappa**

1 Sth 755 K lpC p 89 Av Cu I p 236

Patūka A country s milar to **Kālikeya**

1 A C I p 162

Pattāga (Pattakara) An **Ariya** industrial group of weavers

1 Praj 37

Paḍikkamaṇa (Pratikramana) Fourth section or chapter of **Avassaya**[1]

1 A aC I p 3 A N (Dip k) II p 183 NanM p 204 A 59 PakY p 41

Paḍiniya (Pratyanika) Eighth chapter of the eighth section of **Viyāhapaṇṇatti**[1]

1 Bha 309

Paḍibuddha (Pratibuddh) K ng of **Sāg ya** and hu band of **Paumāvai**(1)

1 J 68

Pad buddhi (P atibuddh) A king who reigned in the country of **Ikkhāga**

1 J 65

Paḍirūva (Prat upa) Lord of the northern **Bhūya**(2) gods He has four pr nc pal w v s **Rūvavat** (1) **Bahurūva**(3) **Sūruvā**(5) and **Subhagā**(3)

1 Sth 94 Bh 169 P j 48 | 2 Sth 273 Bh 406

Paḍirū ā (Pratirupa) Wife of **Abh camda**(1) the fourth **Kulagara** (governor) of the **Bharaha**(2) region in the current descending cycle[1]

1 Sth 556 S m 157 Ti 79 A N 159 V 157

Padisattu (Prat śatr) Born-en my of **Vāsudeva**(1) He s killed with his own disc at the hands of a Vasudeva There are as many **Paḍisattus** as Vasudevas They all go to hell after their death[1] Paḍisattu is also known as Padivasudeva in the non-canonical l terature The names of the nine Padisattus of the **Bharaha**(2) region of the current **Osappiṇi** are[2] **Asaggiva** **Tāraa** **M raa** **Mahukeḍhava** **Nisumbha** **Bali**(2) **Paharāa**(2)

1 Bha 203 Sam 158 159 T 609 | 2 A N (Dipika)[1] p 78 Sam 158 T 610 V 1767

Rāvaṇa and **Jarāsindha** The names of the would be **Padisattus** of the **Bharaha**(2) region are **Tilaa, Lohajaṅgha**(2) or **Jaṅghaloha Vairajaṅgha**(2) **Kesari**(1) **Paharāa**(1) **Aparāia**(9) **Bhima**(1) **Mahābhima**(2) and **Suggiva**(1) [3]

3 Sam 159 Tir 1146

Padisui (Pratiśruti) See **Padissui** [1]

1 Sam 159

Padisuta (Pratiśruta) A would be **Kulagara** of the **Bharaha**(2) region [1] See also **Kulagara** [1]

1 Sth 767

1 **Padissui** (Pratiśruti) One of the ten would be **Kulagaras** (governors) in the **Eravaya**(1) region [1] See also **Kulagara**

1 Sam 159 Ti 1007

2 **Padissui** Second one of the fifteen **Kulagaras** of this **Osappiṇī** in the **Bharaha**(2) region [1]

1 Jam 28 40

Padissuya (Pratiśruta) One of the ten would be **Kulagaras** (governors) in the **Bharaha**(2) region [1]

1 Sth 767

Padhama (Prathama) First chapter of the eighteenth section of **Viyāhapaṇṇatti** [1]

1 Bh 616

Paḍhamā (Prathmā) Wrong reading of **Paumā**(2) [1]

1 Sam 157

Paṇapaṇṇa (Pañcaprajñapta) Same as Panavanniya [1]

1 Sth. 94

Paṇapaṇṇiya or **Panavaṇṇiya** (Pañcaprajñaptika) A class of **Vāṇavaṃtara** gods [1] **Dhāya** and **Vihāya** are its two lords [2]

1 Praj 47 Pras 15 | 2 Ibid 49 Sth 94

Paṇiabhūmi (Paṇitabhūmi) A locality[1] in **Vajjabhūmi** where **Mahāvira** spent one rainy season [2]

1 Kalp 122 | 2 DasaC p 65 KalpCu. p 103 KalpV p 168

Paṇṇaī (Pannagī) Name of a goddess [1]

1 Ava p. 19

1 **Paṇṇatti** (Prajnaptı) Common abrıdged name for **Viyāhapaṇṇatti**,[1] **Caṁdapaṇṇattı** **Sūriyapaṇṇatti** **Jambudī apaṇṇatti** and **Dīvasāgarapaṇṇatti**[2]

1 Su 108 v 1 Vı 4285 BrhK p 220 A aC I pp 316 416 418 9 583 II pp 62 173 242
2 Sth 152 277

2 **Paṇṇatti** A goddess[1]

1 Ava p 18

1 **Paṇṇavaṇā** (Prajnāpana) An **Aṁgabāhira** **Ukkālia** text[1] It is regarded as the fourth **Uvaṁga** based on **Samavāya** **Aṁga**(3)[2] Its authorship is attrıbuted to *arya* **Sāma** Since t explaıns ytematıcally the nature of bjects etc t is named Pannavana–Prajñāpanā[4] It is dıvıded into thırty sıx chapters known as *payas padas* Each of these chapters deals with one partıcular topıc n all ıts aspects The followıng are theır names[6] (1) **Paṇṇavaṇā**(2) (2) **Thānapada** (3) **Bahuvattavva** (4) **Thiī** (5) **Visesa** (6) **Vakkaṁti** (7) **Usāsa** (8) **Saṇṇā** (9) **Joṇi** (10) **Carima** (11) **Bhāsā** (12) **Sarıra** (13) **Pariṇāma** (14) **Kasāya** (15) **Iṁdiya** (16) **Paoga** (17) **Lessā** 18) **Kāyatth ı** (19) **Sammatta** (20) **Aṁtakiriyā** (21) **Ogāhaṇasaṁṭhāṇa** (22) **Kir yā** (23) **Kamma** (24) **Kammabaṁdhaa** (26) **Kammavedaa** (26) **Veda baṁdhaa** (27) **Veyaveyaa** (28) **Āhāra** (29) **Uvaoga**(2) (30) **Pāsaṇayā**, (31) **Saṇṇi** (32) **Saṁjama** (33) **Ohi** (34) **Paviyāraṇā** (35) **Vedana** and (36) **Samugghāya** Pannavanā s frequently referred to ın **Viyāhapaṇṇattı**[7] and **Jīvājıvābhigama**[8] *Acarya* Malayagı ı and Harıbhadrasūrı have composed Sanskrıt commen tar es on it

1 Nan 44 Pak p 43 N M p 204
2 P ajM p 1
3 P jM p 5 NanM p 105
4 Pr jM p 1 A H p 38 A H p 22
5 Pr jM p 6
6 Pr j v 4–7
7 Bh 9 15 22 24 38 174–5 232 252 273 312 324 326 7 338 397 8 427 462 474 488 497 499 514 554 559 570 582 588 603 624 648 650 657 667 691 734 738 746
8 J 4 5 15 53 113 116 7 119 205 6

2 **Paṇṇavaṇā** First chapter of **Paṇṇavaṇā**(1)

1 P aj v 4 7

Paṇhava (Pahlava) Same as **Palhava**

1 Pras 4

Paṇhavāhaṇaya (Praśnavahanaka) One of the four *kulas* of **Koḍiyagaṇa**(2)[1]
1 Kalp p 260

Paṇhāvāgaraṇa (Praśnavyākarana) Tenth of the twelve **Aṁga**(3) texts[1] It is dıvıded ınto ten chapters Out of them the fırst fıve deal with

1 N 45 Pak p 46

āsrava, i.e influx and the last five with *saṁvara* i.e cessation of influx. The names as well as the contents of these chapters in the existing text entirely differ from those noted in **Ṭhāṇa** **Samavāya** and **Nandi** According to Naṁdi and Samavāya this work consisted of 108 *praśnas* (queries) 103 *apraśnas* (non-queries) and 108 *praśnapraśnas* (both)[2] It mostly dealt with supernatural arts and charms.[3] It is referred to in **Aṇuogaddāra**[4] According to Ṭhana it consisted of the following ten chapters[5] (1) **Uvamā**, (2) **Saṁkhā** (3) **Isibhāsiya** (4) **Āyariyabhāsiya** (5) **Mahāvīrabhāsiya** (6) **Khomagapasiṇa**, (7) **Komalapasiṇa** (8) **Addāgapasiṇa** (9) **Aṁguṭṭhapasiṇa** and (10) **Bāhupasiṇa**

2 Nan 55 Sam 145 NanCu p 69 Na H p 84 N nM p 234
3 PrasA p 1
4 Anu 42
5 Sth 755

Paṇhāvāgaraṇadasā (Praśnavyākaranadaśā) One of the ten *dasa* texts.[1] It is identical with **Paṇhāvāgaraṇa**

1 Sth 755

Pataa (Pataga) See **Payaga**[1]

1 Sth 94

Patayavai (Patagapati) See **Payagavai**.[1]

1 Sth 94

Patitthāṇa (Pratisthana) See **Paitthāṇa**[1]

1 B hK p 1647 N C III p 130 A aCu II p 200

Pattakālaga (Patrakālaka) A shrine situated on the outskirts of **Ālabhiyā** city

1 Bha 550

Pattakālaya (Patrakālaka) Same as **Pattālaya**

1 A aH p 202 A M p 277

Pattālaya (Patrālaka) A village visited by **Mahāvīra** and **Gosāla** after leaving behind the **Kālāya** settlement **Khaṁda**(1) beat here Gosāla for insulting him.[1]

1 AvaN 477 Vis 1931 AvaCu I p 284 KalpV p 16? KalpS p 127 AvaH p 202.

Pattāhāra (Patrāhāra) A class of *vānaprastha* ascetics living on leaves[1]

1 Bha 417 Nir 3 3 Aup 38

Patteyabuddha (Pratyekabuddha) One[1] whose enlightenment *(bodhi)* is brough about by some external cause *(bāhyapratyayamapekṣya)* is called a Patteyabuddha He wanders all alone without having company or relation with any group *(gaccha)* He necessarily possesses the knowledge of Suya prior to his enlightenment The difference between a Patteyabuddha and a **Sayambuddha**(1)–*s ayambuddha* is that the latter does not require the help of any external cause for his enl ghtenment he gets it of his own accord just as by the remembrance of his previous birth etc he may or may not possesss the scriptural knowledge and he generally wanders along with his group Sayambuddhas are of two types viz **Titthamkaras** a d other than the former who attain enlightenment (omni science) **Karakamdu Dummuha**(3) **Nami Naggai**(1) etc were Patteya buddhas[2]

1 Bha 758 Nan 21 Praj 7 PinN 147 151 152 Vy Bh XII p 110 119 AcaCu I pp 22 134 S tC p 120
2 N C p 26 N nM pp 19 20 A C I pp 75 76 OghN 125 PakY p 3
3 Utt 18 45 UttS p 299 Av Cu II pp 204 208

Padesi (Pradeśin) See **Paesi**[1]

1 A aH p 197 A M p 274

Pabha (Prabha) One of the four **Logapālas** of **Harikamta** and **Harissaha** two lords *(i dras)* of the **Vijjukumāra** gods[1]

1 Sth 256 Bha 169

1 **Pabhamkara** (Prabhankara) A celestial abode in **Sanamkumāra**(1) and **Māhimda**(3) where gods live maximum for three *saga opama* year[1]

1 Sam 3

2 **Pabhamkara** A **Logamtiya** celestial abode where the **Varuṇa**(4) gods dwell It s just like **Acci**

1 Bha 243 | 2 Sam 8

3 **Pabhamkara** One of the eighty–eight **Gahas**[1]

1 S 107 Sth 90 J mS pp 534 35 Su M pp 295 296 SthA pp 78 79

1 **Pabhamkarā** (Prabhankarā) (i) Fourth chapter of the seventh[1] as well as (ii) eighth sub section of the Second Section of **Nāyādhammakahā**[2]

Jha 155 | 2 Ibid 156

2 **Pabhamkarā** One of the four principal wives of **Sūra**(1)[1] In her former life she was a daughter of merchant of **Arakkhuri** city and had taken init ation from **Titthayara Pāsa**(1)[2]

1 Jna 155 Bha 406 Jam 170 Sur 97 Sth. 273 | 2 Jna 155

3 **Pabhamkarā** One of the four principal wives of **Camda**(1)[1] In her former life she was a daughter of a merchant of **Mahurā**(1) city and had taken initiation from **Titthayara Pāsa**(1)[2]

1 Jna 156 Jam 170 Bha 406 S r 97 106 | 2 Jna 156

4 **Pabhamkarā** Capital of the **Vacchāvai Vijaya**(23) Physician **Suvihi**(2) belonged to it[1]

1 J m 96 A aC I p 179

1 **Pabhamjana** (Prabhanjana) A god presiding over **Isara**(1), a **Pāyālaka** lasa in the **Lavana** ocean His longevity is one *palyopama*.[1]

1 S h 95 305

2 **Pabhamjana** One of the hundred sons of **Usabha**(1)[1]

1 K lpDh p 152 K lpV p 236

3 **Pabhamjana** Lord of the **Vāukumāra** gods[1] of the northern region.[2] He has forty six lakhs of dwelling places[3] His six principal wives bear the same name as those of **Bhūyānamda** s(1)[4]

1 Bh 169 Sam 46 Sth 256
2 S mA p 69
3 Sam 46
4 Sth 508 Bha 406

Pabhakamta (Prabhakanta) One of the four **Logapālas** of the two lords of **Vijjukumāra** gods[1]

1 Sth 256 Bh 169

Pabhava (Prabha a) Successor of *arya* **Jambū** He belonged to the **Kaccāyana**(1) l neage Formerly he was the leade of a gang of five hundred thieves but later he and his gang took initiation from **Suhamma**(1).[2]

1 K lp (The al) 5 N n 23 A a p 27 NanM p 48 T r 712 N C p 26 NisC II p 360 DasCu p 6 KalpV p 250
2 KalpDh p 162 K lpL p 157

Pabhakara (Prabhakara) Same as **Pabhāsa**(2)[1]

1 AvaCu II p 195

1 **Pabhāvai** (Prabhāvatı) Wife of king **Bala**(4) and mother of prince **Mahabbala**(1) of **Hatthināgapura**[1]

1 Bha 428

2 **Pabhāvai** Wife of **Nisadha**(1) and mother of **Sāgaracamda**(1)[1]

1 A aCu I p 112

3 **Pabhāvai** Wife of king **Uddāyaṇa**(1) of **Vītabhaya** and daughter of king **Ceḍaga** of **Vesālī**[1] She used to worship an image of **Mahāvīra** made of a particular type of Sandalwood A big temple was built by her in the palace for this purpose and a maid-servant named **Devadattā**(4) was appointed for the service of the image Lakes and wells were constructed at the instance of the queen for the facility of soldiers[3] She was so moved by the death of one of her maid servants that she renounced the world and took to asceticism[4]

1 A C II p 164 Pr A p 89 UttN nd UttS p 96 Bha 491 N sCu III pp 142 6
2 A Cu I p 399
3 Ibid p 400
4 UttN nd UttS p 96

4 **Pabhāvai** Wife of king **Kumbhaga** of **Mihilā** and mother of **Titthamkara Malli**(1)

1 Jn 65 Sam 157 Tir 482 SthA p 401

5 **Pabhāvai** Fifth chapter of **Dīhadasā**

1 Sth 755

Pabhāvatī (Prabhavatı) See **Pabhāvai**[1]

1 J 65 Sth 755 Bha 491 S tC p 28 A C I pp 112 399 A H p 298 Tir 482 N Cu III p 142

1 **Pabhāsa** (Prabhasa) Eleventh **Gaṇadhara** (principal d sciple) of **Mahāvira** He was son f **Bala**(5) and **Aibhadda** of **Rāyagiha** He was a great Brāhmana scholar of his t me He had doubt about the reality of liberation *(moksa* or *n rvana)* Mahavira apprehended this and removed his doubt about it Con inced and impressed by the forceful arguments advanced by **Mahāvira** he bacame his disciple along with his three hundred pupils H attained emancipat on at the age of forty in the life time of Mahavira

1 A N 595 ff V 2013 2451 KalpV pp 179 186 247 KalpDh pp 115ff S m 11

2 **Pabhāsa** A painter belonging to the c ty of **Sāgeya** He was famous for h s art **Mahabbala**(1) the king of the city was very much impressed by his work

1 A C II pp 194 5 A N 1292

3 **Pabhāsa** A god presiding over the **Viyadāvai** mountain[1]

1 Sth 92 302

4 **Pabhāsa** A celestial abode in **Accuta** where gods have a maximum span of life of twenty two *Sagaropama* years They breathe once in twenty two fortnigl ts and have desire for food once in twenty two thousand years[1]

1 Sam 22

5. **Pabhāsa** A sacred place situated on the shore of the sea touching the **Suraṭṭha** country It was named **Pabhāsa** after the illumination made by the lord of the **Lavaṇa** ocean at this place to celebrate the liberation of **Mati** and **Sumati**(3) two daughters of **Paṁḍuseṇa** whose dead bodies were washed ashore They were proceeding to mount **Settuṁja** on a pilgrimage but their ship sank in the way[1] Pilgrims visiting this place used to participate in community feasts *(saṁkhaḍi)*[2] See also **Pabhāsatittha** and **Pahāsa**

1 A C II p 197 Sth 142 | 2 BrhBh 3150 BrhKs p 884

6 **Pabhāsa** A celestial abode where gods maximum span of life is seven *sagaropama* years They have desire for food once in seven thousand years and breathe once in seven fortnights It is similar to **Sama.**

1 Sam 7

7 **Pabhāsa** Presiding god of mount **Mālavaṁtapariāa**[1]

1 J m 111

Pabhāsatittha (Prabhāsatirtha) A sacred place in the north west direction of **Varadāma**[1] It is situated on the shore of the **Lavaṇa** ocean in the extreme western corner of **Bharaha**(2) and at the place where river **Simdhu**(1) enters the ocean Its lord was subjugated by **Bharaha**(1)[3] It is identical with **Pabhāsa**(5)

1 J m 49 A C I p 189 R j 135 J M p 244 | 2 J mS p 213 3 J m 45 62

Pabhāsatitthakumāra (Prabhasatīrthakumāra) A god presiding over **Pabhāsatittha**[1]

1 J m 50

Pamayavaṇa (Pramadavana) A park situated in the vicinity of the city of **Teyalipura**

1 Jna 96

Pamādappamāda (Pramādāpramāda) See **Pamāyappamāya**[1]

1 NanM p 58

Pamāyaṭhāṇa (Pramadasthāna) Thirty-second chapter of **Uttarajjhayaṇa**[1]

1 UttN p 9 Sam 36

Pamāyaṭhāṇāiṁ (Pramādasthānāni) Same as **Pamāyaṭhāṇa.**[1]

1 Sam 36.

Pamāyappamāya (Pramādapram.da) An **Amgabāhira Ukkālia** text[1] It deals with the adverse effect of carelessness and fa ourable fruits of carefulness.[2] t is not extant now

1 Nan 44 Pak p 43 | 2 N nCu p 58 Na M p 204 NanH pp 70 71

Pamuha (Pramukha) One of the e ghty eight **Gahas**

1 S 107 Sth 90 J mS pp 534 535 S M pp 295 96 SthA pp 78 79

1 **Pamha** (Paksman) A district in **Mahavideha** It is situated to the west f n ount **Mamdara**(3) a d to the south of ri er **Sioā** Its capital is **Asapurā**

1 Jam 102

2 **Pamha** A celestial abode n **Bambhaloa** where gods ha e maximum spon of life of n n *s ga pam* years They have des re f r food once in ine thousand years a d breathe once n nine fortn ghts

1 Sam 9

3 **Pamha** One of the fo r peaks of mount **Amkāvai**(2)

1 J m 102

Pamhakamta (Paksmakanta) A celestial abod just lik **Pamha**(2)

1 S m 9

1 **P mhākūda** (Paksmakuta) A **Vakkhā** mounta n s ti ated to the south north east nd w t f mo t **N I v mta** ver **Sia** **Mahākaccha**(2) nd **Kac hā ai**(2) re pectively n **Mahā ideha** It l a f r pe ks **Siddhāya y nakūda Pamhakūda**(3) **Mahakaccha**(4) a d **Kacchāvai**(3) It is the abode of god **Pamhakūda**(2) hence it s call d by tl e sa ne name

1 J 95 Sth 302 434 637

2 **Pamh kūda** Pres d ng d ty of **P mhakūda**(1)[1]

1 J 95

3 **Pamhakūḍa** One of the four peaks of **Pamhakūḍa**(1)

1 J m 95

4 **Pamhakūda** One f the f ur peaks of **Vijjuppabha**(1) a **Vakkhāra** m unta n in **Mahāvideha**

1 J m 101 Sth 689

5 **Pamhakūda** A celestial abode just like **Pamha**(2)

1 S m 9

1 **Pamhagāvai** (Pakṣmakavatı) A district of **Mahāvideha** It is situated to the west of **Mamdara**(3) mountain and to the south of **Sioā** river Its capital is **Vijayapurā** [1]

1 J m 102

2 **Pamhagāvai** One of the four peaks of mount **Pamhāvai** [1]

1 J m 102

Pamhajjhaya (Pakṣmadhvaja) A celestial abode just like **Pamha**(2) [1]

1 Sam 9

Pamhappabha (Pakṣmaprabha) A celestial abode just like **Pamha**(2) [1]

1 S m 9

Pamhalessa (Pakṣmaleśya) A celestial abode just like **Pamha**(2) [1]

1 S m 9

Pamhavaṇṇa (Pakṣmavarṇa) A celestial abode similar to **Pamha**(2) [1]

1 S m 9

Pamhasimga (Pakṣmaśṛnga) A celestial abode similar to **Pamha**(2) [1]

1 Sam 9

Pamhasittha (Pakṣmasṛṣṭa) A celestial abode just like **Pamha**(2) [1]

1 Sam 9

1 **Pamhāvaī** (Pakṣmāvatı) A **Vakkhāra** mountain situated to the west of mount **Mamdara**(3) and to the south of river **Sioā** It separates **Mahāpamha** and **Pamhagāvai** districts of **Mahāvideha** It has four peaks viz **Siddhāyayanakūda, Pamhāvaī**(2) **Mahāpamha**(2) and **Pamhagāvaī** (2)[1]

1 Jam 102 Sth 302 637

2 **Pamhāvaī** One of the four peaks of **Pamhāvaī**(1) [1]

1 J m 102

3 **Pamhāvaī** Capital of district **Rammaga**(4) in the **Mahāvideha** region [1]

1 Jam 96

Pamhāvatī (Pakṣmāvatı) See **Pamhāvai**

1 Sth 302 637

Pamhāvatta (Pakṣmāvartta) A celestial abode just like **Pamha**(2) [1]

1 Sam 9

Pamhuttaravaḍimsaga (Pakṣmottarā atamsaka) A celestial abode similar to **Pamha**(2) [1]

1 Sam. 9

Payamga (Patanga) Same as **Payaga**

1 Pras 15

1 **Payaga** (Pataga) A class of **Vānamamtara** gods[1] **Payaga**(2) and **Payagavai** are the two lords of these gods[2]

1 Praj 47 Sth 94 | 2 P aj 44 Sth 94

2 **Payaga** Lord of the southern **Payaga**(1) gods

1 Pr j 44 Sth 94

Payagavai (Patagapatı) Lord of northe n **Payaga**(1) gods[1]

1 Praj 49 Sth 94

Payalla (Prakalya) One of the eighty e ght **Gahas**[1]

1 Su 107 J mS pp 534 535 SthA pp 78 79 S M pp 295 296

Pavāusa Same as **Pausa**[1]

1 Aup 33

Payāga (Prayāga) A sacred place Preceptor **Anniyāputta** while crossing river **Gamgā** at **Pupphabhadda** c ty was drowned along with his disciples near this place All of them obtained omniscience and attained liberation then and there Gods celebrat d th occas on at this place That is why it came to be rega ded as a holy place Payāga is also referred to as one of the unholy places *(kutittha)* as t s accepted as a *t rtha* by the heretics

1 A Cu II p 179 | 2 N C III p 193

1 **Payāvai** (Prajapat) A ther name of k ng **Ri upadisattu** of **Poyanapura** His wife **Bhaddā**(2) gave b rth to **Ayala**(6) and **Miyāvai**(2) Since he marr ed h s own daugter M y a pe pl called him by this name Accord ng to the Veda Praj pat e B ahma had accomplished his marriage with h s own daughter **Vāsudeva**(1) **Tivittha**(1) former birth of **Mahāvira** was the on of k ng Paya a and queen Miyavai[2]

1 A Cu I p 232 K lpV p 43 | 2 A N 448 T 568 602 3 V 1814 K lpDh p 38 S m 158 Sth 672

2 **Payāva** Presiding de ty of the **Rohini**(10) co stellation

1 J m 157 171 Sth 90

3 **Payāvai** One of the five presiding deities of the *sthavarakaya* (immovable be ngs)

1 Sth 393

4 **Payāvai** Some believe that Payavai i e Prajāpati **Brahmā** is he creator of the universe

1 Pras 7 SutS p 41

5 **Payāvai** One of thirty **Muhuttas** (divisions) of a day and night[1] It is also called **Pāyāvacca**

1 Sur 47 Jam 152 Sam 30

Payāvati (Prajāpati) See **Payāvai**[1]

1 Tir 602

Paramādhammiya (Paramadharmika) See **Paramāhammiya**[1]

1 P a 28

Paramāhammiya (Paramādhārmika) See **Paramāhammiya**[1]

1 Mah 94

Paramāhammiya (Paramādhārmika) A kind of gods with sinful dispositions[1] These gods are also known as *narakapālas* (guards of hells)[2] They are of fifteen types Their names are **Amba** **Ambarisi**(2) **Asipatta** **Uvarudda** **Kāla**(8) **Kumbha**(1) **Kharassara** **Dhaṇu**(2) **Rudda**(1) **Vālu** **Veyaraṇi**(3) **Sabala**(1) **Sāma**(4) **Mahākāla**(12) and **Mahāghosa**(5)[3] They are wicked by their nature and work They torture hellish beings in various ways and adopt different methods for the same[4] They belong to the **Asurakumāra** sub-class of gods They carry out the orders of **Logapāla Jama**(2)[6]

1 Bha 166 Utt 31 12 Pr 28 Pak p 67 M h p 94 A N II p 88
2 S tC p 154
3 Sam 15 AvaN II p 93 Utt p 614 A C II p 136 Bha 166 BhaA p 198 S tN 68 69
4 S tN 70–84 SutCu pp 154 156 UttS p 614 SamA p 29 PrasA p 143 AvaCu II p 136.
5 SamA p 29 PrasA p 143 BhaA p 198
6 Bha 166

Paramahamsa A class of mendicants who lived on river banks and confluence of streams and wore rags and discarded clothes[1]

1 Aup 38 Aup> p 92

Parasurāma (Paraśurāma) Son of ascetic **Jamadaggi** and **Reṇugā** His original name was **Rāma**(3) but owing to his expertness in the art of using axe *(parasu–paraśu)* as an effective weapon he was known as Parasurāma Once Renugā had enjoyed coition with king **Aṇamtaviriya** husband of her own sister and a son was born to her This enraged Parasurāma and he killed all the three–his own mother the newly born child and **Aṇamtaviriya**. **Kattaviriya** son of Anamtavīriya, killed **Jamadaggi** to take revenge of his father s murder Parasurāma killed king Kattavīriya as a vengeance of his father s assassination He is said to have cleared the earth of Kṣatriyas seven times Later Kattavīriya s son **Subhūma**(1) killed Parsurāma and cleared the earth of **Brāhmanas** twenty-one times[1]

1 A aCu I pp 520–1 AcaCu p 49 Vis 3575 J v 89 J vM p 121 AcaSi p 100, SutSi p 170 Bhak 153 SutCu p 209

Parāsara (Parāśara) A brahmin mendicant and his followers[1]

1 Aup 38

Parikamma (Parikarma) One of the fi e sections of **Ditthivāya** It consists of seven sub sections deal ng with seven types of *parikamma* (refinement)

1 S m 147 Sth 262 N 56

Parinama Thirteenth chapter of **Pannavaṇā**[1]

1 Praj 5

Parivāyaya (Parivrajaka) See **Parivvāyaga**[1]

1 N sCu III p 414

Parivvāyaga (Parivrajaka) One of the five sects of **Samaṇas(1)**[1] **Geruya** is its another name

1 A C I p 157

2 B hM p 247 AcaSi p 314 NisCu III p 414

Parisadiyakamdamūlapamḍupattapupphaphalāhāra (Par śatitakandamulapāṇḍu patrapuspaphalāhāra) A class of *Vanaprastha* ascetics living on rotten and worn out bulbs roots leaves flowers and fruits[1]

1 Bh 417 N 3 3 A p 38 A C p 257

Parisana The country of Persia and the Persian people See **Pārasa**

1 N sC II p 470

Parisā (Parisad) Tenth chapter of the third section of **Viyāhapaṇnatti**[1]

1 Bh 126

Parisaha (Parisaha) Second chapter of **Uttarajjhayaṇa**[1]

1 Sam 36 UttN p 9

1 **Palaṁba** (Pralamba) One of the eighty-eight **Gahas**[1]

1 S 107 Sth 90 J mS pp 534 535 S M pp 295 296 SthA pp 78 79

2. **Palamba** A celestial abode in **Pāṇata** where gods have maximum age of nineteen *sāgaropama* years They breathe once in nineteen fortnights and have desire for food once in nineteen thousand years[1]

1 Sam 20

3 **Palamba** Same as **Balava** a **Muhutta**[1]

1 Sam 30

4 **Palaṁba** A peak of the eastern **Ruyaga(1)** mountain[1]

1 Sth 643

1 Palāsa (Palāśa) A type of gods under **Logapāla Varuṇa**(1)[1]

1 Bha. 167

2 Palāsa Third chapter of the eleventh section of **Viyāhapaṇṇatti**.[1]

1 Bha 409

Palāsaya (Palāśaka) A **Disāhatthikūḍa** situated in **Bhaddasālavaṇa**[1]

1 Sth 642.

Pallatetiya Ninth chapter of **Amtagaḍadasā**[1] It is not extant now

1 Sth 755

Pallava Palhaga Palhava (Pahlava) An **Aṇāriya** (non Aryan) country[1] It is identified with Media when it formed a part of the ancient Parthian kingdom of modern Persia The Palhavas are identified with the Parthians.[2]

1 P j 37 Pra 4 J m 43 J 18 Bha 380 BhaA p 460

2 GDA p 143

Palhāa (Prahlāda) Same as **Paharāa**(2)[1]

1 A aM p 238

Pavayaṇa (Pravacana) Pavayana means the teachings of a *Jina*[1] and **Duvālasamga** It is synonymous of *Jinaśāsana*[2] and also *saṅgha* (four fold congregation) The teachings or words of a *Jina* because of their originality and auspiciousness are called Pavayana[5] See also **Suya** and **Agama**

1 Utt 29 23 UttS p 585 J 64 JnaA p 123 P j 37 (119) A N 9 AcaS p 6 NisCu I p 19 V 1354 56

2 Utt 24 3 UttN pp 513-4 UttCu pp 1 266 VyaBh 6 183 JitBh 1 V s 1068 1129 N nCu p 9 NisCu. I p 165 A N 270 A Cu I p 86 Pra A p 2

3 Pr A p 2

4 JitBh 1 PinN 140 A C 1 p 87

5 V s 1374 V sK p 398

Paviyāraṇa (Pravicarana) Thirty fourth chapter of **Paṇṇavaṇā**[1]

1 Praj 7

Pavvatiṁda (Parvatendra) One of the several names of mount **Maṁdara**(3)[1]

1 Sur 26

Pavvateya (Pārvateya) A country similar to **Kālikeya**[1]

1 AvaCu I p 162

Pavvapecchai (Parvaprekṣakin) One of the seven branches of **Kāsava**(1) lineage[1]

1 Sth 551

Pavvayaa (Parvataka) Previous birth of **Duviṭṭha**(2) the **second Vāsudeva**(1) **Subhadda**(1) was h s preceptor He made a resolve (*nidana*) at **Kaṇagavatthu** to be reborn as a Vasudeva(1) and its cause was the **game** of dice [1]

1 Sam 158 T 605ff S mA p 158

Pavvayarāya (Parvataraja) One of the several names of **mount Mamdara**(3)

1 S 26

Pavvā (Parva) Exter r council of the lords of some sub-classes of gods viz **Camara**(1) etc

1 Sth 154

Pavvaṇa (Pramlana) A type of god under **Vesamaṇa**(9) [1]

1 Bh 168

Pasannacamda (Prasannacandra) King of the city of **Potanapura** He was son f **Somacamda**(2) and **Dharini**(20) He handed over the kingdom to h m r son and to k t asceticism Once when he was engaged in contemplation he heard some one saying King Pasannacamda has committed a blunder n renouncing th world and hand ng o er the kingdom to his minor son His ministers are now plott ng to ruin the minor king together w th h s enti e fam ly The queen has already left the palace and fled somewl ere Th s enr g d the ontemplating ascet c He started a rig r s f ght n tho ght ag nst tl m n ter Later he reali ed the fact of h be ng a m nk nd o mo a king H deeply repented for h s evil thoughts obtained omniscie ce and attained emancipation in the p e en e of M h a

1 A d g t P kY p 11 h b l g d t Kh p tth y (2) | A C I p 456 N C IV p 68 A N 1158 A C p 179 SthA p 44 A p 7

1 Pasenai (Prasenaj t) Ninth chapt r f the fir t section of **Amtagadadasā**

1 A t 1

2 Paseṇai Son of k ng **Amdhaga Vanhi**(1) and his queen **Dhāriṇī**(5) of **Bāravai** He was consecrated by **Titthayara Ariṭṭhanemi** After observing ascet cism f r twel yea s he attained eman pation on mount **Settumja**

1 A t 2

3 Pasenai King of the city of **Sāvatthi** [1]

1 UttN p 286 UttS p 288

4 **Pasenai** Fifth **Kulagara** (governor) of the current descending cycle in the **Bharaha**(2) region [1] **Cakkhukamta** was his wife [2] His height was 600 bows [3]

1 Sam 157 Sth 556 Ti 75 AvaN 155 Vis 1568 Jam 28 9 KalpV p 232. | 2 Sth 556 | 3 A aN 156

5 **Pasenai** King of **Kusaggapura** He was the father of king **Senna**(1) founder of the city of **Rayagiha**[1] and follower of **Titthayara Pasa**(1) [2] According to Sanskrit commentators his daughter **Prabhavati** was married to Pasa and hence he was P sa s father n law as well [3]

1 A C II p 158 I p 546 N nM p 150 | 2 T 486 | 3 K lpDh p 133 KalpV p 204 KalpL p 112

Pasenaiya (Prasenajit) See **Pasenai** [1]

1 T 75 486 Sam 157 A aN 155 AvaM p. 154

Paha (Prabha) Identical with **Pabhasa**(2)

1 A N 1292

1 **Paharaa** (Patharaja) Fifth would be **Padisattu** of the **Bharaha**(2) region [1]

1 S m 159 T 1146

2 **Paharaa** (Prahlada) Se enth **Padisattu** of the present **Osappini** in the **Bharaha**(2) region He was also killed by **Datta**(2) [1] In the **Tiloyapannatti** he is named as **Praharana** See also **Pahiraya** and **Palhaa**

1 A N 42 (D p ka) V 1767 S 158 A M p 238 T 610 | 2 4 519

Pahaliya (Pahal ka) Same as **Bahaliya**

1 Pr j 37

Paharaiya (Prabharajika) One of the eighteen **Bambhi**(2) scripts [1]

1 S m 18 Pr j 37

Pahasa (Prabhasa) It is ref rred to as one of the unholy places *(kutitthas)*[1] as it is accepted as *a tirtha* by the heretics Otherwise it is regarded as a sacred place See also **Pabhasa**(5)

1 NisCu III p 193

Pahasa (Prahasa) One of the two wives of **Jakkha Vijjumali** of **Pamcasela** island She invited goldsmith **Anamgasena** of **Campa** to her island [1]

1 NisCu. III pp 140 269 BrhK p 1389

Pahiraya (Prahlada) Same as **Palhaa** [1]

1 Tir 609

Pāṇa (Prācına) A famıly lıne to whıch **Bhaddabāhu**(1) belonged.[1]

1 N 24 K lp (The 1) 6

Pāusa (Prakuśa) Same as **Pausa** [1]

1 NsC II p 470

Pāgasāsan (Pakaśasana) Another name of **Sakka**(3)

1 Bh 144 J m 115 K lp 14

Pādala (Patala) Same as **Pādalıputta**

1 B hBh 292

Padal putta (Patalap tra) Same as **Padal putta**

Padalasamda (Patalakhanda) A cıty havıng the **Vaṇasamda** park It had a shr ne of **Jakkha Umba ad tta**(2) **Sıddattha**(6) reıgned th e Merchant **Sagaradatta**(5) of th s place had a son named **Umbaradatta**(1) born of hıs wıfe **Gamgadatta** Once **Tıtthayara Mahavıra** v sıted th s cıty and narrated th story of the prevıous b rth of Umbaradatta to **Imdabhūtı Goyama**(1) [1] Seventh **Titthamkara Supasa**(1) broke h s fırst fast here w th the alms offer d by **Mahimda**(4)

1 Vp 28 SthA p 508 | A N 323 327

Pādalı (Patalı) Same as **Padaliputta**

1 B hBh 2292

Padal putta (P talıputr) A cıty est blıshed by kıng **Udāi**(2) on ıhe bank of r ver **G mga** around a tree of Padalı **T tthayara Mahāvīra** had predic ted th w sh p of th t e n th s c ty Kıng **Namda**(1)[3] **Camdagutta Bımdusara**(2) **A og sı ı** and **Murumda**( )[7] reıgned there It was the capıtal of k ng **J yasatt** (41) wh se mı ster was **Khema** Another **Jiya s ttu**(24) wh se m n t r was **R hagutta**(2) and **Kakavaṇṇa** wl o had attacked the ruler of Ujjeṇı [0] re gned there It was predıcted that kıng **C umuha** wo ld g t excavated tl fı e *t pa* of the cıty whıch were f lled w th gold by k ng Namda **Cānakka** who was the mınister[13] of kıng Camdag tta bel nged to th s place It was from here that kıng **Asoga**(1) sent to h s son **Kunal** at **Ujjenı** a letter ın whıch the step-mother

1 A N 1279 A C II p 179
2 Bh 528
3 A C I p 563
4 NsC III p 423 A C II p 281 B hBh 292 B hM p 88 89 B hK p 704 S mS 70 V k p 275
5 B hBh 292 B hM pp 88 89 V K p 275
6 Ibıd, B hKs p 917
7 B hBh 2291 93 5625 B hK pp 488 650 N nM p 162 JitBh. 1444
8 A C II p 283
9 A C I p 132
10 A C I p 540
11 Tır 635ff
12 Sa S 73
13 N C III p 423 A Cu. II p 281

of the latter secretly added with evil intention a dot above the latter *a* of the word *adhiyatām* making it *amdhiyatam* It resulted in loosing Kuṇāla s eyes[14] **Thūlabhadda** was attached to courtezen **Kosā** of this place[15] He was the elder son of **Sagaḍāla** the minister of the ninth Naṁda[16] *Ācarya* **Saṁbhūya**(4)[17] **Sutthiya**(2)[18] **Mahāgiri** **Suhatthi**(1)[19] and **Pālittaya**[20] are associated with this city *Ārya* **Rakkhiya**(1) had come here from **Dasaura** to study the Vedas before accepting monkhood[21] A council of monks was convened here to recollect the sacred scriptures which were gradually becoming extinct on account of the difficulties created by an acute famine of twelve year s duration[22] The council was held during the reign of the ninth Namda[23] Merchant **Vasubhūi**(2)[24] **Dhaṇa**(8)[2] **Naṁda**(2)[26] **Jiṇadāsa**(5)[27] and **Dhammasīha**(4)[28] belonged to this place Brahmin **Huyāsaṇa**(1) of thiscity his wife **Jalaṇasihā** and h s sons **Jalaṇa** and **Dahaṇa** accepted asceticism[29] Brahmana lady **Kapilā**[30] and courtezans **Devadattā**(7)[31] **Kosā** and **Uvakosā**[32] hailed from this city It was a centre of learning in the science of erotics[33] Its people are said to be more handsome than those of **Mahurā**(1)[34] It is said to be situated at a distanc of nine *yojanas* from **Rāyagiha**[35] The *rupaka* coin current in this c ty was equivalent to two *rupakas* current in **Uttarāpaha**[36] Other names of this city are **Kusumapura**[37] and **Kusumaṇagara**[38]

14 B hBh 292 B hKs p 917 V K pp 275 76
15 A Cu I p 554
16 A aCu II p 183 KalpV p 252 Kalps p 194 UttS p 105
17 Utts p 105
18 NisCu III p 423
19 A aN 1278
20 A aCu I p 554
21 AvaCu I p 401 UttK p 37
22 AvaCu II p 187
23 UttK p 3
24 AvaN 1278 AvaCu I p 155
25 AvaCu I p 395 KalpV p 262
26 A C I p 528
27 Ib d
28 SamS 70
29 AvaC II p 195 AvaN 1294
30 VisK p 292.
31 Ibid p 293
32 A Cu I p 554
33 S tSi p. 111
34 AcaS p 97
35 SurM p 260
36 N sBh 958 BrhBh 3891
37 Tir 624 NisCu II p. 95
38 N sBh 959 Vis 2780

Pāḍalisaṁḍa (Patalikhanda) Same as **Pāḍalasaṁḍa**[1]

1 AvaN 323 AvaM p 227 SthA p 508

Pāḍha One of the sixteen countries in the time of **Mahāvira**[1]

1 Bha 554 See also LAI p 318

Pāḍhi Fourth sub-section of the twenty third section of **Viyāhapaṇṇatti.** It has ten chapters[1]

1 Bha 692

Pāṇa-jaṁbhaga (Pāna jṛmbhaka) One of the ten types of **Jaṁbhaga** gods[1]

1 Bha 533

Pāṇata (Pranata) Same as **Pāṇaya**[1]

1 Sam 19 20

1 **Paṇaya** (Pranata) Tenth **Kappa**(1) (celest al region)[1] It consists of four hundred abodes (ncluding those of **Āṇaya** region)[2] of the height of nine hundred *yojanas*[3] The maximum and the minimum span of life of the gods res ding n th s region are twenty and nineteen *sagaropama* years respect ely **Mahāvira** s soul descended from this region and entered the womb of **Devāṇamdā**(2)

1 P j 53
2 J m 118 S m 106 Bh 404 520
3 S m 112
4 Sam 20 19
5 K lpV p 44

2 **Pāṇaya** A elestial abode in **Āṇaya Kappa** where gods have maximum pan of l fe of n neteen *sagarop ma* years They breathe once in nineteen fortnights and have desire for food once in n neteen thousand years[1]

1 S m 19

Pāṇavaha (Pranavadha) Third chapter of the twer tieth sect on of **Viyāha pannatti**[1]

1 Bh 662

Panā vāya (P rāt p ta) Fo th chapter of the e ghteenth sect on of **Viyāhapannatti**

1 Bh 516

Pāṇāu (Prā vi) Twelfth **Puvva** text It wa divided into thirteen chapters

1 N 57 S m 13 14 147

Pāṇiṇi (Pan ni) A grammar an who e aphori ms are quoted in **Dasavey āliya cuṇṇi** He s sa d to be the auth r f Prakrtalak ana a work on Prakrit grammar which is not extant

1 D C pp 61 4 133 6 19 3
2 P NM pp 8 13 46 Vy M I p 5

Pāyāvacca (Prājapatya) Same as **Payāvai**(5)

1 J m 152

Pārasa An **Anāriya** (non Aryan) country[1] Preceptor **Kālaga**(1) went ther and retu n d with n nety s x kings Some ladies of **Giriṇagara** were abducted to th s country They lived here as prostitutes[3] It is identified with mode n Persia

1 Pr j 37 S tS p 123 Pr 4 Jna 18 Bha 380 A p 33 N C II p 470 VyaM III p 122 UttS p 147
2 Ni C III p 59
3 AvaCu II p 289
4 LAI

Pārasakūla Same as **Pārasa** [1]

1 NisCu III p 59 UttS p 147

Pārasa-dīva (Pārasa-dvipa) A country which merchants visited for commerce [1] It is the same as **Pārasa**

1 A aCu I p 448

1 **Pārāsara** (Pārāśara) A non jain ascetic who attained emancipation because of h s penances though he used to accept cold water (having life) vegetables fruits etc

1 Sut 1 3 4 3 SutS p 95

2 **Pārāsara** Same as **Kisipārāsara** [1]

1 UttS p 119

3 **Pārāsara** One of the seven branches of **Vāsittha** lineage [1]

1 Sth 551

Pārihadagiri (Pārihradagiri) A hill where preceptor **Vaira**(2) performed *Sallekhana* (fast unto death) [1]

1 AcaCu p 247

Pārihāsaya (Pārihasaka) An off shoot of **Uddehagaṇa**(2) [1]

1 Kalp p 259

Pāla Seventh chapter of the third section of **Viyāhapaṇṇatti** [1]

1 Bha 126

Pālaa (Pālaka) See **Pālaga**(2) [1]

1 T 620 A aN 1112 A aM p 184 AvaCu II p 189

Pālaka See **Pālaga**(1) [1]

1 UttS p 115

Pālakka (Pālaka) See **Pālaga**(1) [1]

1 JitBh 528

1 **Pālaga** (Pālaka) Priest of king **Damḍagi** of **Kumbhakārakada** He did not believe in *Kriyavada* He was once defeated by king **Khamdaa**(1) of **Sāvatthi** in religious dispute when he insulted some Jina monks This made him enemy of Khamdaa When Khamdaa happened to go to Kumbhakārakaḍa Pālaga treacherously got him and his five hundred pupils crushed to death in an oil-mill [1]

1 NisCu IV pp 127 8 JitBh 528 VyaBh 10 589 UttCu p 73 UttS p 11? SutSi, p 239

2 Pālaga King of **Avamtī** or **Ujjenī** His coronation ceremony was held the sam night **Mahāvīra** attained liberation He re gned for sixty years.[1] He was son of **Pajjoa** brother of **Gopālaa** and father of **Avamtivaddhana** and **Ratthavaddhana** [2]

1 T 620 621 | 2 A aN 1282 AvaCu II p 189

3 Pālaga A son of **Kanha**(1) who was non elect *(abhavya)* [1]

1 A C II p 19 A N 1112 NiCu I p 10

4 Pālaga Travelling car[1] of **Sakka**(3)[2] Its extent is one lakh *yojanas* [3]

1 Sth 328 | 3 Sam 1
2 Sth 644 Bh 567

5 Pālaga Manag ng god of **Pālaga**(4) the travell ng car of **Sakka**(3) [1]

1 J m 115 116 118 A C I pp 141 145

6 Pālaga A v llage where **Mahāvīra** arrived from **Sumamgalā**(3) Merchant **Vāila** while going on a journey saw him He considered his countenance as evil bod ng a d therefore attacked Mahavira with h s sword But god **Siddhattha**(8) intervened and chopped off the head of that merchant [1]

1 A N 523 V 1978 A C I p 320 K lpJay p 96

7 Pālaga Son of **Kālasoyariya** and friend of **Abhaa**(1) [1] See **Sulasa** also [1]

1 A aH p 681

Pālaya (Pālaka) See **Pālaga**(6)

1 J m 115 A C I p 320

Pālāsaa (Palāśaka) A settlem nt in the **Bhāraha**(2) reg on of **Jambuddīva** Th rty three merchants of this place having performed penances died and were born as *tayat saga trayastrimśaka* gods under **Camara**(1) [1]

1 Bh 404

Pālitta (Pādal pta) A preceptor contemporary of king **Murumda**(2) When all the phys c ans fa led Pālitta cured Murumda from a severe headache by the power of *mantras* He was master of sc ences and performed surprising acts [2] Once he made an mage of the s ster of the king and fixed some mechanical devices to it That doll walked winked and waved the fan The king was astonished to see t [3] Palitta is said to have composed Kālajñana[4] and a commentary on Jyotisakarandaka [5] Prabhāvakacaritra mentions that the preceptor was son of merchant Phulla and Pratimādevī belonging to the city of Kośala His original name was Nāgendra and at

1 NisCu III p 423 PmN 498 499 J t Bh 1444 | 3 B hBh 4915 B hKs p 1316
2 A C I p 554 N M p 162 | 4 S M p 73 See I J M p 122
5 Vy M II p 91

the age of eight he accepted asceticism from preceptor Sangamasimha the disciple brother of Nāgahastin He was instructed by Mandanaganin He became *acarya* after ten years of his initiation[6]

6 See Ch 5

Pālittaga or **Pālittaya** (Padaliptaka) See **Pālitta**[1]

1 A a C II p 554 B hBh 4915 PinN 498

Pāliya (Pālita) A merchant of the city of **Campā** He was a lay votary (*śravaka*) and had a son named **Samuddapāla**[1]

1 Utt 21 1 UttCu p 261

Pāvasamanijja (Papaśramaniya) Seventeenth chapter of **Uttrajjhayaṇa.**[1]

1 Sam 36 UttN p 9

1 Pāvā (Pāpa) Capital of the **Bhaṁgī** country It should have lain in the region adj ining the Parasnath hills

1 Praj 37 S tS p 123 | 2 SBM p 375

2 Pā ā **Mahāvī a** attained emancipation at this place **Mahāpauma**(10) will also atta n emacipation at this place which is said to be different from **Pāvā Majjhimā** In the Pali literature there is mentioned that the place of the death of N rgrantha Jñatrputra (i e Mahavira) was a city of the Mallas and it lay near Kusinara[3] It is identified with Padraona near Kus a ara or Pappaur near Sewan which was the capital of the Mallas Some ident fy it with Sathiyanva Diha 10 miles south east of Kusinara

1 A a N 307 V 1702 T 555
2 T 1106
3 DPPN pp 193 194
4 See lso GDA p 155 SBM p 375 These works dent fy Pa a w th m dern Pa puri (in South Biha)
5 V hal by Vijayend s (second edi tion) pp 85 87

Pāvā Majjhimā A town also mentioned as **Majjhimā**(1) **Majjhimāpayari** and **Majjhimā Pāvā** **Mahāvira** after having attained omniscience visited this place and stayed in the **Mahāseṇavaṇa** park of this place At that time Brahmin **Somila**(2) was performing a big *yajna* (sacrifice) Mahavira s second *samosara a=sama asarana* was held here He attained the status of *dhammavaracakkavaṭṭi=dharmavaracak avartin* as he delivered here his great sermon[2] He initiated **Imdabhūi** and other ten Brahmins and appointed them as his **Gaṇadhras**[3] Second *samavasarana* of **Mahāpauma**(10) will also be held here He will also initiate eleven Ganadharas[4] This place is identif ed with modern Pavapuri seven miles to the east of Bihar-Sarif in Bihar The Kalpasutra mentions that Mahavira passed his last rainy

1 A aCu I pp 322 324 A aN 526 KalpV p 171
2 Ibid A aN 541 Vis 1996
3 A aN 593 V 2011
4 Ti 1093
5 GDA p 155 SBM p 375

season at this place in the **Rajjugasabhā** of king **Hatthivāla** and he attained emancip tion at this place But acc rding to Titthogali Pavā and Pāva Majjhimā are two d fferent plac s The Kalpacūrni mentions that this place was named Pava by gods as Maha ira had died there[8] Later commentators tell us that formerly ts name was Apapa and after the death of Mahavira it was renamed as Papa (Pava)[9]

6 K lp 122 123 147
7 See P (2)
8 K lpC p 103
9 K lpV p 188

1 Pāsa (Pa sva) Twenty third **Titthamkara** of the current **Osappini** in the **Bharah** (2) g on of **Jambudd va** In h p e ous birth he was **Sudam sana** (5) He wa s n of k ng **Assasena** and his queen **Vāmā** of the c ty of **Vānara** [3] H s he ght was n ne *aya is= atni* He descended from the **Pānaya** celest al wo ld in the womb of Vama on the fou th day of the dark half of the *ca t* month when the moon was in conjunction with the **Visāhā** co tellat on His knowledge the was three fold After the lapse of ni ie months and seven and a half days on the tenth day of the da k half of the Pau ya month when the mo was aga n n conjunction w th th V s h const llation Vama gave b rth to a perfectly healthy boy[7] wh was named Pasa[8] His complexi n was blue[9] He lived thirty years as a hou holder Then entered the state of houselessness along with three hundred men He sed o that occasion the **Visalā**(3) pala quin **Dhanna** (3) was th f t to offer alms to him Fo a period of e ghty three days he med t t d apon his self neglect g h body etc [3] On the eighty fourth day I e obt n d o in sc ence H s sacred tre was *dh tak* Pa a had under h m e ght groups f m nk *(g)* gi t **Ganadhara** (heads of groups) s xt e i thousand monks with prec ptor **Dinna**(4) as the r head thirty ght th u nd nu s with **Pupph cūla**(1) at tl h ad one hundred a d sixty four tho nd l y v tar with **Suv aya**(6) t the r l ead th ee hun dr d twenty se e thou and female lay votaries witl **Sunamdā**(5) at their head th ee hundred and f fty m nks who new th fourtee i **Puvvas** etc

1 N 19 A N 371 V 1759 T 334 A pp 4 19 S m 24 157 S l 411
2 S m 157
3 K lp 150 S m 157 A N 384 9 T 486
4 Sa 9 N 3 l A N 380 Sth 69 T 3(4
5 K lp 150
6 Ibid 151
7 Ib d 152
8 Ib d 154
9 A N 377 Tir 353
10 S m 30 K lp 155 A N 299
11 K lp 157 S h 229 A N 221 232 299 Tir 393
12 S m 157
13 Kalp 158 9
14 Ibid 159 A N 252-4
15 Sam 157 T 407
16 Kalp 160-166 N 3 l Stl 520 617 Sam 8 16 38 105 109 113 114 126 A C l p 159 T 455 462 A N 259 262 According to Av N 268 P sa h d t G n dha as See lso SthA pp 14 430

After living one hundred years life he attained liberation on the summit of mount **Sammeya**[17] His liberation took place 250 years before **Mahāvīra**'s emancipation[18] and (he was born) 83750 years after **Ariṭṭhanemi's** salvation[19] Pāsa had paid visits to **Amalakappā** **Sāvatthī** **Campā** **Nāgapura** **Sāgeya** **Arakkhurī** **Mahurā(1)** **Rayagiha** **Kampillapura** **Kosambī** **Hatthiṇāura** etc[20]

See **Iṃdabhūi** and **Kesi**(1) for the Law preached by **Pasa** which recognises four vows and allows clothes to a monk[21] For **Pasa**s association with Kamatha Dharana and Padma ati the reader may be referred to Samaya sundara s commentary on Kalpasutra

The five most mportant events of Pāsa s life occured when the moon was in conjunction with constellation Visahā (1) decending from heaven and ent y into the moth r s womb (2) b rth (3) renunc at on (4) omni science and (5) emanc pation[3] As regards his name he was named Pasa in view of the fact the commentrators say that before his birth his mother saw in the da k a black serpent crawling near *(pasa-pa śva)* her bed[4] Accord ng to Sanskr t commentators Prabhavati the daughter of P asenaj t was married to Pasa

When er Mahavira has referred to Pasa he has done so in reverential terms He calls him Arahā Purusadanie[26] (i e worthy to be worsh pped and followed) We have refer nces to the effect that Mahavira agreed with many of the teach ngs of Pasa viz *asamkhejje loe* (innumerable p adeśas f tl e universe) *ana nta rati nd ya* (infinite days and nights) *Sasae lo na l loe* (unend ng and beginningl ss uni erse) etc[7]

17 K lp 168 S m 70 100 A N 305
18 A Bł 17
19 Ib d 16
20 J 148 158 N 4 I A C II p 20 A N 34
21 Utt Ch 23 Bh 2 6 378 UttC p 264
22 K lpS pp 164 5
23 K lp 149 Sth 411
24 A N 1098 KalpDh p 133 K lj V p 204
25 K lpDl p 133 K lpV p 204 K lpL p 112
26 Bh 226 378 J 148 158
27 Bha 226 378 BhaA pp 268 45

2 Pasa (Pasa) S m as t e **Māsa** country

1 Pr j 37

3 Pasa A non jain sage in **T tthayara** **Pāsa** s *t rtha* recognised as a **Patteyabuddha**

1 R s 31 Risi (S g ha)

Pāsaṇayā (Pasyatta) Thirtieth chapter of **Paṇṇavaṇā**

1 Praj v 7 P ajM p 529

Pāsamiya (Paśamrga) A Jakkha whose shrine was situated in the park of **Uttarakuru**(5) of **Sāgeya**

1 Vp 34

Pāhunia or **Pāh n ya** (Pr ghunika) One of the eighty ight **Gahas** [1]

1 J m 170 S 107 Sth 90 J S pp 534 535 S M pp 295 296 SthA pp 78 79 It S k t q l t P adh k d to l p d

Pii or **P u** (P tr) Pres d ig god of the constellation **Maghā**(2) [1]

1 J m 157 171 S 46

I udatta (P trdatta) A ho hold of **Savatthi** His wife s name was **Siribhadda**

1 A N 480 A C I p 288 V 1934 K lpDh p 106 K lpV p 165

Piusenakanha (Pitr nakrsna) Ni th chapter of **Nirayāv liyā**(1)

1 N 1 1

1 P usenakaṇhā (P trsenakrsna) N nth chapter of eighth sect on of **Amtagadadasa**

1 A t 17

2 Piusenakanha W f of king **Sen a**(1) of **Campa** She was consecrated by **Mah v** She obse ved asceticism for s xteen years and attained l be rat on after p act c s ng severe penan es

1 A t 5

P mg (P nga) A b ahm n m d cant r cognised as **a Patteyabuddha** He ha been in the *ti th* of **I tthayara Pasa**(1)

1 R 32 R (S g h)

P mgala (Pi gala) Sam as **Pimgalaa**(2)

1 Sth 90

1 P mgala (Ping laka) A i ascet c wh was a follower of **Mahāvira** H b l nged to the ty **Sāvatthi** He had asked some questions regard ng the nature of the u ve se to m idicant **Khamdaa**(2) which he could not a sw r

1 H is ll d g th w ll Ś k | 2 Bh 90 91

2 P mgalaa One of th e ghty-e ght **Gahas**

1 S 107 S h 90 J mS pp 534 535 S M pp 295 296 SthA pp 78 79

3 Pimgalaa A mendicant who fell victim of his own suggestion [1]

1 DasCu p 53 SthA p 259

Pimgalā Wife of **Cakkavaṭṭi Bambhadatta**(1)[1]

1 UttN and UttS p 379

Pimgalāyaṇa (Pingalāyana) One of the seven branches of **Koccha** lineage[1]

1 Sth 551

Pimgāyaṇa (Pingāyana) Family-name of constellation **Maghā**[1]

1 Su 50 J m 159

Pimdaṇijjutti (Pindaniryukti) A versified commentary on the fifth chapter of **Dasaveyāliya**[1] It is referred to in **Dasaveyāliya-cuṇṇi Uttarajjhayaṇa-cuṇṇi** etc[2] Commentator Malayagiri refers to some older Sanskrit commentary composed on it before that of his own[3]

1 PinNM p 1
2 Ac Cu pp 20 262 327 Da Cu pp 67 112 178 UttC p 67 N sCu II p 249 IV pp 67 191 207 220
3 P NM p 179

Pimḍesanā (Pindesanā) (i) Fifth chapter of **Dasaveyāliya**[1] as well as (ii) first chapter of the second section of **Āyāraṁga**[2]

1 D N p 161 D C p 165 D H p 190 P NM p 1
2 AcaS p 321 PinNM p 4

Pikkhura An **Anāriya** people living to the west of river **Simdhu**(1) They were conquered by **Susena**(1) the commander of the army of **Bharaha**(1)[1]

1 J m 52

Pittha Campā (Pṛstha Campā) A place where **Mahāvira** spent his fourth rainy season[1] **Sāla** the king of this place accepted asceticism from Mahāvira[2] It was situated to the west of **Campā** on way to **Rāyagiha**[3]

1 Kalp 122 Av N 479 Vi 1933 Kalp V pp 165 188 KalpDh p 121
2 AvaCu I p 381 UttS pp 321 323 UttK p 215
3 SBM p 377

Piṭṭhi-Campā (Pṛstha-Campā) See **Piṭṭha-Campā**[1]

1 AvaCu I p 381 AvaH p 286 A aM p 279

1 Piṭṭhimāla (Pṛstimātrka) Seventh chapter of the third section of **Aṇuttarovavāiyadasā**[1]

1 Anut 3

2 Piṭṭhimāla Son of lady-merchant **Bhaddā**(9) of **Vāṇiyaggāma** He was initiated by **Mahāvira** After death he was born as a god in the **Savvaṭṭhasiddha** heavenly abode In future he will attain liberation in the **Mahāvideha** region[1]

1 Anut 6

Pitthi-Campā (Pṛsthi-Campā) Se **Piṭṭha Campā**[1]

1 AvaN 479 Vis 1933 UttN p 323

Piḍhara (Pithara) King of the c ty of **Kampillapura** He was the husband of queen **Jasavaī**(1) and father of p nce **Gāgali** [1]

1 UttS p 323 UttK p 215 A C I p 381 A H p 286

1 **Piyamgu** (Priyangu) W fe of **Dhammaghosa**(3) minister of king **Mitta ppabha** of **Campā** She was very much attracted towards **Sujāta**(2) a handsome son of merchant **Dhanamitta**(1) of the same town [1]

1 A aC II p 197 A N 1297

2 **Piyamgu** Wife of merchant **Dhanadeva**(1) of **Vaddhamānapura** and mother of **Amjū**(4) [1]

1 V p 32

Piyakāriṇı (Pr yakarını) Another name of **Tisalā** the mother of **Tittha yara Mahāvīra**

1 Aca 2 177 K lp 109

Piyaggamtha (Priyagrantha) One of the five disciples of preceptor **Sutthiya Suppaḍibuddha** [1]

1 K lp (Th 1) 7 K lpV pp 261 2 K lpDh p 169

Piyacamda (Priyacandra) King of **Kanagapura** husband of **Subhaddā**(5) and father of **Vesamana** (2)

1 V p 34

1 **Piyadamsana** (Priyadar'ana) One of the two presiding gods of **Dhāyaīsamda**

1 J 174

2 **Piyadamsana** Fifth **Gevijjaga** celestial abode [1]

1 Sth 685

3 **Piyadamsana** Another name of mount **Mamdara(3)** [1]

1 S m 16

Piyadamsanā (Pr yadar'ana) Daughter of **Mahāvira** and his wife **Jasoyā**,[2] w f of **Jamāli**(1) and mother of **Jasavai**(1)[3] She was consecrated by Mahavira H r oth r ame wa **Aṇujjā** Formerly she held the schis matic view of her husband on account of her atta hment w th him but l ter sl e re entered the order of Mahavira She once st yed i i the house of potter **Dhamka** at **Sāvatthī** [7]

1 A Bh 80 K lp 109 A 2 177 A Cu I pp 245 416 UttK p 101
2 AvaCu I p 416
3 Ib d p 245
4 Ib d p 416
5 A 2 177
6 Vis 2825 2832
7 Av Cu I p 418

Piyadarisaṇa (Priyadarśana) See **Piyadaṁsaṇa**[1]

1 Sth 685

1 **Piyamitta** (Priyamitra) A previous birth of **Mahāvīra** He was son of king **Dhaṇaṁjaya**(2) and queen **Dhāriṇī**(9) of **Mūyā** city in the **Avaravideha**(1) region He was **Cakkavatti** of his time He took initiation from **Puṭṭila**(1)[1]

1 A C I p 235 A N 425 449–450 A M pp 251 2 Vis 1788 1815 KalpV pp 41 44 K lpDh p 36 Ti 605

2 **Piyamitta** Previous birth of **Purisapuṁḍarīa**, the sixth **Vāsudeva**(1) His preceptor was **Gaṁgadatta**(1) He performed *nidana* at **Kāyaṁdī** and its cause was his too much affection for his wife[1]

1 Sam 158 T 609

Piyaseṇa (Priyasena) Later birth of **Ujjhiyaa**(2) He was son of a courtezan of **Iṁdapura** He was sterilised in his childhood[1]

1 V p 14

Piyā (Priyā) Wife of merchant **Sudaṁsaṇa**(1) of **Rāyagiha** and mother of **Bhūyā**(1)[1]

1 Nir 4 1 SthA p 512

Pisāya (Piśāca) A class of **Vāṇamaṁtara** gods They dwell in the **Rayaṇa** *kanda* of the **Rayaṇappabhā**(2) hellish region excluding one hundred *yojanas* of the upper as well as the lower portion of the *kaṇḍa*[1] Their two lords are **Kāla**(4) and **Mahākāla**(9)[2]

1 Praj 47–48 Pras 15 | 2 Praj 48 Bha 169

Pihuṁḍa A city Merchant **Pāliya** of **Campā** who was a lay votary of **Mahāvīra** went there in a ship for business There he married the daughter of a merchant and returned home[1] It is identified with Pithudaga or Pithuda mentioned in the Kharavela inscription which was located in the interior of Chicakole and Kalingapatam towards the course of river Nāgavati[2]

1 Utt 21 2 3 | 2 LAI p 322

Piigama (Pritigama) Managing god of the **Pītimaṇa** travelling car of the lord of the **Mahāsukka**(1) celestial region[1]

1 Jam 118 AvaCu I p 145

Pīidhammiya (Pritidhārm ka) One of the seven branches of **Cāraṇagaṇa**(2)[1]

1 Kalp p 259

Pīivaddhaṇa (Prıtıvardhana) Extraordınary name of the mɔnth of **Kārtıka**[1]

1 Jam 152 Sur 53

Pīḍha (Pıṭha) Son of kıng **Vairaseṇa**(1) of the cıty of **Puṁḍarıgiṇī**(1) His elder brother **Vairanābha** (prevıous bırth of **Usabha**(1) was the **Cakka** vattı (supreme k ng) of the regıon[1]

1 A Cu I pp 133 180 AvaN 176

Pıḍhara (Pīthara) See **Pidhara**[1]

1 A Cu I p 381

Pıtimaṇa (Prıtımanas) A travelling car (*Vimana*) belongıng to the lord of the **Mahāsukka**(1) celestıal reg on **Pıigama** ıs ıts managıng god[1]

1 Sth 644 Jam 118

Puṁkha (Punkha) A celestıal abode sımılar to **Kambu**[1]

1 S m 12

1 **Puṁḍa** (Pundra) A celestıal abode sımılar to **Kambu**[1]

1 Sam 12

2 **Puṁḍa** A type of gods under **Varuṇa**(1) a **Logapāla** of **Sakka**(3)[1]

1 Bh 167

3 **Puṁḍa** A country (*janapada*) w th ıts capıtal at **Sayaduvāra**[1] The soul of **Kaṇha**(1) wıll be born there as *Tirthankara* **Amama**(2) At one place ıt ıs saıd to be s tuated at the foot of mount **Veyaḍḍha**(2)[3] whereas ıts sıtuatıon ıs mentıoned at the other at the foot of **Viṁjhagiri**[4] It ıs probably the ame Pundra whıch ıs ıdentıfıed wıth the modern d strıcts of Santal paragana B rbhum and the northern port on of Hazarıbag[5]

1 Bh 559 Sth 693
2 A t
3 Tır 1017 Sth 693
4 Bha 559
5 GESM p 109

Puṁdaria (Pundarıka) See **Puṁdarīya**(4)

1 A a p 27 M 637 A H p 701

Puṁdarigiṇī (Puṇḍarıkını) See **Puṁḍarigiṇī**[1]

1 T 159 AvaM p 159 A aCu I p 180 V s 1590

Puṁḍariā (Puṇḍarıka) A prıncıpal **Disākumārı** resıdıng on the **Savvara vaṇa**(2) peak of the northern **Ruyaga**(1)[1]

1 Jam 114 Ti 159 Sth 643

Puṁḍariga (Pı nḍarıka) See **Puṁḍarīya**(5)[1]

1 J v 181

1 Pumdarigini (Pundarikini) Capital of the **Pukkhalāvai(1)** district (**Vijaya**(23)) in **Mahāvideha**[1] Its length measures twelve *yojanas* It is nine *yojanas* in breadth There is a **Naliņivaņa** park situated to the north-east of the city[2] King **Mahāpauma**(7) reigned here He had **Paumāvatī**(3) as his wife and **Pumdariya**(4) and **Kamdariya**(1) as his sons[3] **Titthamkara Jugabāhu**(2) visited it and prince **Vijayakumāra** offered alms to him[4] **Usaha**(1) in one of his previous births was born here as **Cakkavatti Vairaņābha**,[5] son of **Vairaseņa**(1)[6] **Vairaseņa**(2) also reigned here[7]

1 J 95 AvaCu I pp 133 384 J 141
2 J 141 A C I p 384
3 Jna 141 UttS p 326 A C I pp 384 501
4 V p 34
5 A aCu I p 180 KalpV p 240 AvaH p 117
6 A N 175 Vis. 1590
7 AvaCu I p 172

2 Pumdarigini Same as **Pumdarīā**[1]

1 T 159

Pumdariya (Pundarika) A celestial abode of **Sahassārakappa** similar to **Pauma**(3)[1]

1 Sam 18

2 Pumdarīya King of **Sāeya** He killed his younger brother **Kamdariya**(2) to subjugate his wife **Jasabhadda** but she fled to **Savatthī** and became a nun **Jayasamdha** was his minister at that time[1]

1 A C II pp 191 192 A aN 1283 84

3 Pumdariya (i) Ninteenth chapter of the first section of **Nāyādhamma kahā**[1] as well as (ii) seventh chapter of **Sūyagada**[2]

1 Jna 5 A C I p 384 Sam 19
2 Sam 23 Vy Bh. 2 159 Vy M IV p 37 SthA p 256 SutC p 109

4 Pumdarīya Son of **Mahāpauma**(7) and his queen **Paumāvatī**(1) of **Pumdarigini**(1) in **Pukkhalāvai**(1) district of **Mahāvideha** in **Jambuddīva** He becam a lay votary while his younger brother **Kamdarīya**(1) accepted asceticism Kamdariya could not stick to the monastic rules and gradually de eloped attachment towards worldly things Pumdariya thereupon transferred the authority of kingship to **Kamdarīya** and himself became a monk taking over the articles of monastic life from his brother He suffe red from many diseases during the period of asceticism but he remained resolute in observing the rules of monastic conduct After death he took birth in **Savvatthasiddha** heavenly abod He will attain liberation in due course[1]

1 Jna 141 146 AvaCu I pp 384 9 Ava. p. 27 Mar 637 UttK pp 216 7 AcaCu p 58 AcaŚī p 111

5 Pumdarīya One of the two deities presiding over **Pukkharavaradīva**[1]

1 Jiv 176 Jiv 181 Sth. 764

6 **Pumdariya** A mountain where **Thāvaccāputta** performed **Sallekhanā**.[1] It is identified with **Settumjaya**[2]

1 Jna 55 56 | 2 J aA p 111

7 **Pumdariya** A lake situated on mount **Sihari**(1) in **Jambuddiva** The **Suvannakūlā Rattā** and **Rattāvai** ri ers rise from ts southern eastern and western ides respectively[1] The lake measures one thousand *yojanas* in length[2] It i an abode of godess **Lacchi**(1)[3] Gods take ts water for consecration ceremony

1 Jam 111 Sth 197 522 J M p 244 | 3 S mA P 105
2 Sa 113 | 4 J 141

8 **Pumdariya** One of the two deities presiding o er the **Khiravara** island

1 J 181

9 **Pumdariya** See also **Pomdaria**

Pumdariyagumma (Pundarikagulma) A cele tial abode of **Sahassārakappa** similar to **Pauma**(3)[1]

1 S m 18

Pukkharadamta (Puskaradanta) On of the pres ding deities over the **Khiravara** i land

1 J 181

Pukkh r ddh (P kar dl a) Sam as **Pukkharavaradi addha**[1]

1 S 29

Pukkharavara (Puskara ara) A concentric island encircling the **Kāloya** ocean It measu es s xt l kh of y janas in width t all points from one side to the th r Its circ mf ren e s 19?89894 *y jana* It has 144 su is the am numbe f noo s 4032 constellations 12672 planets and 9644400 *K takoti* of stars It is divided nto two halves by a circular mountain **Mānusuttar** Th e two hal es a e known as **Abbhimtara Pukkharaddha** and **Bahira Pukkh raddha** It i f ll f l tuses pukkh as therefore it is called **Pukkhara ara** **Paum** (2) and **Pumdariya**(5) are its presiding deities Each of the two halves f Pukkhara ara s e ght lakhs of *yojanas* in w dth The circumference of the nner half meas res 14230249 *yojanas* It has half number of the su is moons etc[3]

1 S 100 J 176 Th d g l g t tl mf f th l d f d S y pa tt eou Sc l De 118 120 A H p 90 Bha 363 | 2 J 176
3 Sth 632 S r 29 100 J 176 Bh 363 S 72 De 121 123

The plinth of Pukkharavara island is two gavyūtis in height There are regions like **Bharaha**(2) **Eravaya**(1) etc in the eastern inner half of the island There are two big trees of **Kūḍasāmali** and *pauma* in it These trees are the abodes of **Garula** and **Venudeva** Sim lar regions are situated in the western inner half In it the two trees are of **Kūdasāmali** and **Mahāpa uma** and deiti s are Garula and Venudeva. Thus in the inner half there are two Bharahas two Er vayas etc two **Mamdaras** (3) two **Mamdaracūliās** etc as in **Dhāyaisamda**

4 Sth 93

Pukkharavaradiva (Puskaravarad pa) See **Pukkharavara**

1 Jv 176 S 101

Pukkharavaradivaddha (Puskaravaradvipardha) Inner half of the **Pukkha ravara** island The eastern as well as the western Pukkharavaradivaḍdha has its ow i reg ons subreg ons mountains rivers etc

1 Sth 522 555 641 721 768

Pukkharasāriyā (Pu karasarika) One of the eighteen **Bambhi**(2) scripts[1] also mentioned as **Kharasāviya** [2]

1 P j 37 | S m 18

Pukkharoda (Puskaroda) A concentric ocean surrounding **Pukkharavara-di a** It mea res n merous th usands of *y janas* in extent and circumf rence Its vat r called *a odaya* is pure healthful and c ystal l ke clear This ocean enc rcled by the **Varunavara** conti ient [3] It has numerous moons and *koṭakoṭis* of stars etc

1 S 101 J 180 Sth 555 A H p 90
2 J 180 P j. 16 P jM p 29
3 J 180
4 J 180 166 141 V 345 I th Bh g t th ead g Pukkh ddh sa n dde See Bh 363

1 **Pukkhala** (Pi kala) Perh ps same as **Pakkana** [1]

1 Bh 380

2 **Pukkhala** A god pr siding o er the **Pukkhalā atta Vijaya** (23) (district)

1 J 95

Pukkhalavatt a (Puskara artaka) or **Pukkhalasamvattaa** (Puskarasam artaka) A cloud t at cau es rops gr w for ten thousand years if t rains once [1] It sheds ra n at the outset of the second era *(ara)* of **Ussappini**

1 Sth 347 T r 980 | 2. Bha 214 Jam 38 AnnHe p 162

1. **Pukkhalāvai** (Puṣkalāvatı) A **Vıjaya**(23) (dıstrıct) ın the **Puvva-Videha**[1] sub-region of **Mahāvideha** It ıs sıtuated to the south of mount **Nīlavamta** north of rıver **Sıā** east of mount **Egasela**(2) and west of the northern **Siāmuha** grove Its length from north to south ıs equal to that of **Kaccha**(1) district Its capıtal ıs **Pumdarıgını**(1) God **Pukkhalāvaı**(3) presıdes over thıs d str ct [3] **T tthamkara Va rasena**(1) and **Cakkavaṭṭi Vairanābha** were b n h re Cakkavattı **Vaırasena**(2) also belonged to ıt

1 J m 95 Jna 141 A C I p 133 Sth 637
2 J m 95 A C I pp 384 501 UttS p 326
3 J m 95
4 A Cu I p 133
5 A C I p 172

2 **Pukkhalavaı** A peak of mount **Egasela**(2) fı e hundred *yojanas* ın he ght

1 J m 95

3 **Pukkhalāvaı** A deıty pres dıng over **Pukkhalavaı**(1) dıstrıct

1 J m 95

Pukkhalāvatı See **Pukkhalāvaī**

1 Sth 637 A C I p 172

1 **Pukkhala atta** (Puskalavartta) A dıstrıct ın **Mahāvideha** sıtuated to the so th of mo nt **Nılavamta**(1) nortl of r er **Sıyā**(1) east of **Pamkāvaı**(6) a d west of **Egasela**(2) It ıs lıke **Kaccha**(1) **Vijaya** God **Pukkhala**(2) p esıdes over t Th cap tal of th s dıstrıct ıs **Osahı**[1]

1 J 95 Sth 637

2 **Pukkhalā atta** A peak of mount **Egasela**(2) fıv huhd ed *y janas* ın h ght

1 J 95

P c hāra (P cch k) An A yan nd str al group engaged ın prepar ng howr es etc [1]

1 Pr j 37

Puttasal (P tt ala) See **Pottasala**

1 UttN & UttS p 168

1 **Putt la** A p ecepto who ı ı t ated **Cakkavatti Piyamitta**(1) a prev ous bırth of **T tthayara Mahā ıra**

1 A N 450 V 1816 A C I p 235 K lpV p 44

2 **Puttıla** A preceptor f om whom prınce **Namdaṇa**(6) a previous bır h of **T tthayara Mahavıra** accepted ascetıcısm [1]

1 A N 451 V 1817 A C I p 235

3 Puṭṭila Previous life of **Sayaṁpabha**(3) the fourth would be **Titthaṁkara** in the **Bharaha**(2) region He was an ascetic in the order of **Mahāvīra** [1]

1 Sam 159 Sth 692 SthA p 456

Puttilā See **Poṭṭilā**

1 SuCu p 28 Ri 10

1 Putthila (Pro thila) Ninth chapter of the third section of **Aṇuttarovavāiyadasā** [1]

1 A t 3

2 Putthila Son of **Bhaddā**(10) a lady merchant of **Hatthiṇāpura** He accepted asceticsm from **Mahāvīra** and went to the **Savvatthasiddha** heaven after death He will attain emancipation n **Mahāvideha** [1] He is also known as **Pottila**(5) [2]

1 A ut 6 | 2 SthA p 456

1 Puḍhavī (Pṛthivī) Name of one of the four chief wives of each of the four **Logapālas** under **Īsāṇiṁda** [1]

1 Bh 406 Sth 273

2 Puḍhavī (i) Fifth chapter of the first section [1] (ii) eigth chapter of the sixth section [2] (i) third chapter of the twelfth section [3] (iv) first as well as ( ) fourth chapter of the thirteenth section (vi) sixth as well as (vii) seventh chapter of the seventeenth section[5] and (viii) third chapter of the nineteenth section[6] of **Viyāhapaṇṇatti**

1 Bha 3
2 Ibid 229
3 Ibid 437
4 Ibid 470
5 Ibid 590
6 Ibid 648

3 Puḍhavī See **Puhaī** [1]

1 Sth 643

Puḍhavīvaḍeṁsaa (Pṛthivyavataṁsaka) A park in the city of **Rohīḍaa** It had a shrine of **Jakkha Dharaṇa**(5) [1]

1 Vip 30

Puḍhavīsirī (Pṛthvīśrī) A prostitute of **Iṁdapura** She was a former birth of **Aṁjūsirī**(4) [1]

1 Vip 32 SthA p. 508

Puṇṇaṇaṁda (Pūrṇananda) Same as **Puṇṇaṇaṁda** [1]

1 AvaN 328.

1 **Punavvasu** (Punarvasu) One of the twenty eight **Nakkhattas(1)** Its presiding deity is **Aii** **Vāsittha** s its fam ly name.[1]

1 Sth 20 Jam 155 161 Sur 36 ff 50 Sam 5

2. **Punavvasu** A res dent of **R tthapura** wh was the first to offer alms to **Sīyala** the tenth **Titthamkara**

1 S m 157 A N 324 328 A M p 227

3 **Puna vasu** Previou b rth of **Narāyana( )** the e gth **Vāsude a(1)** H s precepto was **Samudda(2)** He pe formed *nid n* at **Mihilāpuri** and ts cause was the *paraiddhi* (other s prowess)

1 S m 158 T 605

1 **Punna** (Purna) Fifth chapter of **Pupphiyā** [1]

1 N 31

2 **Punna** Fifth tenth as well a f fteenth day of a fort night [1]

1 J m 152 S 49

3 **Punn** Lord f the souther **Divakumā a** god [1] He has s x principal w ves whose names bear s milar ty witl those of **Dharana s(1)**

1 Bh 169 | 2 Ib d 406 Sth 508

4 **Punna** A pe k of mount **Veyaddha(1)** n tl e **Kaccha(1)** d trict of **Mahāvideha**

1 J m 93 Sth 689

5 **Punna** Same as **Punnabhadda**

1 Sth 689 J 18

Punnakalasa (Purnakalaśa) Two tl ieves who considered countenance of **Titthayara Mahā īra** as e l boding They attacked him with their swords but **Sakk** (3) k lled them and a d the Lord [1] Purnakalaśa is also referred to a illage n **Lādha** country inhab ted by non Aryans Two thieves of that vill age attacked Mahav ra but god **Siddhattha**(8) intervened and killed the thieves [2]

1 A N 483 (D p k) p 100 | 2 A C I p 290 K lpV p 166 AvaM p 281

Punnaghosa (Purnaghosa) Tenth wou ld be **Titthamkara** of the **Eravaya(1)** egion **T tthogāli** mentions him as second T tthamkara and **Dadhakeu** as tenth T tthamkara

1 Sam 159 T 1117 1118

Pu nnanamda (Purnananda) Same as **Namda(4)**

1 Sam 157

Puṇṇapattiā (Pūrṇapatrikā) An off-shoot of **Uddehagaṇa**(2).[1]

1 Kalp p. 259

1 Puṇṇabhadda (Pūrṇabhadra) Eleventh chapter of the sixth section of **Aṁtagaḍadasā**[1]

1 Ant 12.

2 Puṇṇabhadda A merchant of **Vāṇiyagāma** who took initiation from **Titthayara Mahāvīra** and attained emancipation on mount **Vipula**.[1]

1 Ant 14

3 Puṇṇabhadda One of the disciples of **Saṁbhūivijaya**(4)[1]

1 Kalp p 256.

4 Puṇṇabhadda A shrine situated to the north-east of **Campā**[1] It was visited by **Pāsa**(1)[2] **Mahāvīra**[3] and **Suhamma**(1) and **Jaṁbū**(1)[4] It was dedicated to **Jakkha** god of the same name

1 Aup 2, Jna. 79 91 105 152, Vip 34
2 Jna. 152
3 Jna 176 Ant 17 26 Dasa 9 1
4 Upa 2, Nir 1 1 PrasA. p. 1 Jna 2.
5 Vip 34

5 Puṇṇabhadda One of the two lords of the **Jakkha** gods[1] He performed worship of **Titthayara Mahāvīra** every night during the latter s four months sojourn at **Campā**.[2] He is under **Logapāla Vesamaṇa**(9)[3] He will maintain the army of **Mahāpamma**(9 and 10) of **Sayaduvāra**.[4] His princ pal wives are **Puṇṇā**(1) **Uttamā**(2) **Tārayā** and **Bahuputtiyā**(1)

1 Bha. 169 KalpDh. p 110 Praj 48 NisCu III p 224.
2. A aCu I p 320
3 Bha 168
4 Bha 554 559 Sth 693
5 Bha. 406 Sth 273 Jna 153

6 Puṇṇabhadda A peak of mount **Veyaḍḍha**(2) in **Bharaha**(2) It is constituted of gold[1]

1 Jam 12

7 Puṇṇabhadda A peak of mount **Mālavaṁta** in **Mahāvideha**[1]

1 Jam 91 Sth 689

8 Puṇṇabhadda A deity presiding over the **Puṇṇabhadda**(6) peak[1]

1 Jam 14

9 Puṇṇabhadda A god belonging to the **Puṇṇabhadda**(10) celestial abode of the **Sohamma**(1) region He performed thirty-two kinds of dramas before **Titthayara Mahāvīra** In his previous birth he was a merchant of the same name in **Maṇivaiyā** city He had become a monk and observed asceticism. He will attain liberation in **Mahāvideha**.[1]

1 Nir 3.5

10 **Puṇṇabhadda** An abode in the **Sohamma**(1) celestial region [1]

1 Nir 35

11 **Puṇṇabhadda** One of the two presiding gods of the **Khododa** ocean [1]

1 J 182

Puṇṇabhaddakūḍa (Purnabhadrakuṭa) Same as **Puṇṇabhadda**(6) [1]

1 Jm 12

Puṇṇarakkha (Pūrnaraksa) A god under **Logapāla Vesamaṇa**(9) [1]

1 Bh 168

1 **Puṇṇasena** (Pūrnasena) Thirteenth chapter of the second section of **Aṇuttarovavāiyadasā** [1]

1 A t 2

2 **Punnasena** Son of king **Seṇiya**(1) and his wife **Dhāriṇī**(1) of **Rāyagiha** He renounced the world and became a disciple of **Titthayara Mahāvīra** After observing asceticism for a period of sixteen years he died and again took b rth as a god in **Savvatthasiddha** celestial abode After one more incarnation he will attain salvation [1]

1 A t 2

1 **Punnā** (Pūrnā) Name of one of the four queens of **Puṇṇabhadda**(5) the lord of **Jakkha** gods [1] The same is the name of a queen of **Māṇibhadda**(1)

1 Bha 406 Sth 273 J 153

2 **Puṇṇā** Daughter of merchant of **Nāgapura** She remained unmarried accepted asceticism from **Titthayara Pāsa**(1) and became a disciple of nun **Pupphacūlā**(1) After her death she became a queen of a lord of **Vāṇamaṃtara** (**Jakkha**) gods i e the same as **Puṇṇā**(1)

1 Jna 153

3 **Puṇṇā** Ninth chapter of the fifth subsection of the second section of **Nāyādhammakahā** [1]

1 J 153

Puṭṭhi (Pusti ?) A wife of **Cakkavatti Baṁbhadatta**(1) [1]

1 UttN p 379

1 **Puppha** (Puspa) Same as **Pupphakeu**(1) [1]

1 S 107 Su M p 295 JamS p 535 SthA p 79

2 **Puppha** A celestial abode of **Pāṇata** where gods have maximum life-pan of twenty *Sagar pama* years They breathe once in twenty fortnights and have desire for food once in twenty thousand years [1]

1 Sam. 20

1. **Pupphaa** (Puṣpaka) A celestial abode[1] It is probably the same as **Puppha**(2)

1 AvaCu. II p 175

2. **Pupphaa** A travelling car meant for the lord of the **Īsāṇa** celestial region[1]

1 Sth 644

3 **Pupphaa** Managing god of the **Pupphaa**(2) celestial car belonging to the lord of the **Īsāṇa** heavenly region[1]

1 A Cu I p 145

Pupphakamta (Puspakaanta) A celestial abode similar to **Puppha**(2)

1 Sam 20

1 **Pupphakaramḍaa** (Puspakarandaka) A park situated in the north-east of **Hatthisisa** city The shrine of **Jakkha Kayavanamālapiya** was located there[1]

1 V p 33

2 **Pupphakaramḍaa** A park situated in **Rāyagiha**. Two princes viz. **Vissabhūti** and **Visāhaṇamdī** developed a quarrel for this park[1]

1 A Cu II p 23

Pupphakaramdaga (Puspakaraṇḍaka) See **Pupphakaramḍaa**[1]

1 A aCu I p 230

1 **Pupphakeu** (Puṣpaketu) One of the eighty eight **Gahas** also known as **Puppha**(1)[1]

1 Sur 107 Sth 90 SthA p 79

2 **Pupphakeu** King of **Pupphabhadda**[1] He is called **Pupphaseṇa** also[2] He had **Pupphacūla**(1) and **Pupphacūlā**(2) as his son and daughter respectively born of **Pupphavatī**(4) He performed their marriage with each other because they loved mutually[3]

1 A aCu II p 177 | 3 AvaCu II p 177 A Cu I p 559
2 A aC I p 559 A aH. p 429 | BrhKs p 411

3 **Pupphakeu** Seventh would be **Titthamkara** of the **Eravaya**(1) region.[1] **Titthogālī** mentions **Mahāyasa** in this context[2]

1 Sam 159 | 2 Tir 1118

Pupphaketu (Puspaketu) See **Pupphakeu**(1)[1]

1. Sth 90

1 **Pupphacūla** (Puspacūla) King of **Pupphapura**. He was son of **Pupphakeu**(2) and his wife **Pupphavatī**(4) He had married his own sister **Pupphacūlā**

(2) He renounced the world and became a monk Once a god tried to distract him from meditation by creating the scene of **Pupphacūlā(2)** being molested by a knave But Pupphacula did not swerve [1]

1 **BrhBh** 1349 1351 B hKs p 411

2 Pupphacūla King of the city of **Campā** and friend of **Cakkavaṭṭi Bambhadatta**(1)

1 UttN p 377 UttK p 254 UttS p 377

1 Pupphacūlā (Puspacūla) Chief woman disciple of **Pāsa**(1) the twenty third **Titthamkara** [1]

1 Jn 148 158 T 462 Sam 157 A Cu I p. 159 A a p 28

2 Pupphacūla Daughter of king **Pupphakeu**(2) and his queen **Pupphavati**(4) of **Pupphabhadda** She married her brother **Pupphacūla**(1) with the consent of her father Her mother did not like it and renounced the world. After her death she was born as a goddess She wanted to enlighten her daughter She showed scenes of hell and heaven to her daughter in dreams Pupphacula was frightened Then her father asked the heretics about the conditions of hell and heaven They were not able to give the true account *Acarya* **Annikāputta** gave the correct description and the deeds which lead to that type of existence Puppacula then accepted asceticism from that *Acarya* with the condition that she would accept alms from her father s house In due c urse she attained omniscience Once while crossing river **Gamgā** in a boat she along with others was drowned in the river That place came to be known as **Payaga** See also **Payāga**.

1 B hBh 1349 51
2 A C II pp 177 178 I p 559
A aN 1191 (t p l t d) A C
II p 36 SthA. p 474 Sams 56
NanM p 166

3 Pupph cūla Wife of prince **Subāhu**(1) Son of king **Adīṇasattu**(2) of **Hatthisisa**

1 V p 33

4 Pupphacūla Identical with **Papphacūliyā** [1]

1 N 41 N C p 60 N H p 73

Pupphacūliya (Puspaculika) An **Amgabāhira Kālia** text [1] It forms a section of **Uvamga** It cons sts of the follow ng ten chapters[3] (1 **Siri**(3) (2) **Hiri**(6), (3) **Dh ti**(3) (4) **Kitti** (5) **Buddhi**(1) (6) **Lacchi**(3) (7) **Ilādevi** (8) **Surādevi**(1) (9) **Rasadevi**(1) (10) **Gamdhadevi**(1)

1 P k p 45 N 44 Na C p 60
NanH p 73 N M p 208
2 Nir 1 1
3 Ibid 4 1

Pupphajambhaga (Puspajrmbhaka) One of the ten kinds of **Jambhaga** gods.[1]

1 **Bha** 533

Pupphajjhaya (Puspadhvaja) A celestial abode similar to **Puppha**(2)[1]

1 Sam 20

1 **Pupphadamta** (Puspadanta) Ninth **Titthamkara** of the current descending cycle[1] He was **Jugabāhu**(3) in his previous birth[2] He is also known as **Suvihi**(1)[3] His father king **Suggiva**(2) and his mother queen **Rāmā**(3) belonged to the city of **Kāgamdi**[4] His height was one hundred *dhanuṣas*[5] His colour was bright like moon[6] H took to asceticism accompanied by one thousand men **Aruṇappabhā** was his sacred palanquin[7] He broke his first fast at the residence of **Pussa**(2) in the town of **Seyapura**.[8] He obtained omniscience in a park outside the city of **Kāgamdi**[9] His sacred tree was *māli* or *malli*[10] **Varāha**(1) was his first male disciple[1] **Vāruṇi**(1) was his first woman-disciple[12] He had under him 86 groups of monks the same number of group-leaders,[13] 2 00 000 monks and 3 00 000 nuns[14] He attained liberation at the end of his life of two lakh *pūrva* years[1]

1 A p 4 Nan 18 V 1758 A N 1091 T 472 K lp 196 Sth 411
2 Sam 157
3 Ava p 4 Sam 75 86 100 Tir 322
4 S m 157 A N 385 388 T 472
5 Sam 100 A aN 378 Tir 362
6 A aN 376 Tir 342
7 Sam 157 A aN 225 T 391
8 A N 324 328 Sam 157
9 A aN 254 Sam 157
10 Sam 157 Tir 406
11 Sam 157 Tir 447
12 Sam 157 Tir 448 458
13 Sam 86 Accord ng t AvaN 266 the mber 88 According to T 450 it is 84
14 AvaN 257 261
15 Ib d 303 307

2 **Pupphadamta** General of the elephant column of **Isāṇimda**[1]

1 Sth 404 582

Pupphadatta (Puspadatta) An ascetic who accepted alms from merchant **Usabhadatta**(2) of the town of **Usuyāra**(3)[1]

1 Vp 34

Pupphapabha (Puspaprabha) A celestial abode similar to **Puppha**(2)[1]

1 Sam 20

Pupphapura (Puṣpapura) Same as **Pupphabhadda**[1]

1 BrhBh 1349

Pupphaphalajambhaga (Puṣpaphalajṛmbhaka) One of the ten kinds of **Jambhaga** gods[1]

1 Bha 533

Pupphabhadda (Puspabhadra) A city situated on the bank of **Gamgā** It is the the same as **Pupphapura** King **Pupphakeu**(2) and his queen **Pupphavati**(4)

reigned there. They had **Pupphacula**(1) and **Pupphacula**(2) as their twin son and daughter [2] Pupphakeu is also known as **Pupphasena** [3] The city is identified with **Pataliputta**

1 AvaC II p 177 A H p 429 | 3 A Cu I p 559
2 B hBh 1349 1351 BrhK p 411 | 4 LAI p 324

Pupphamala (Puspamala) A principal **Disakumari** goddess of the lower world [1] According to **Thana** she belo gs to the upper world [2]

1 Jam 112 2 Sth 643

Pupphalesa (Puspale ya) A celestial abode similar to **Puppha**(2)

1 Sam 20

Pupphavai (Puspavat) See **Pupphavati** [1]

1 BrhBh 1351 AvaH p 429

Pupphavanna (Puspavarna) A celestial abode similar to **Puppha**(2)

1 Sam 20

1 Puppha ati (Pu pavati) P inc pal woman-disciple of **Munisuvvaya**(1) the twentieth **T tthamkar**

1 Sam 157 T 461

2 Pupphavati A shr ne s tuated to the north west of **Tumgiya** city

1 Bh 107

3 Pupphavati Twenty fourth chapter of the fifth sub section of the second section of **Nayadhammakaha**

1 Jna 153

4 Pupphavati Queen of k ng **Pupphak u**(?) o **Pupphasena** f **Pupphapura** or **Pupphabhadda** She r no iced the world and became a goddess after death Th n she s owed scen s of hell and heaven to frighten and enlighten her daughter **P pphacula**(2) to follow right path [2]

1 B hBh 1351 B hK p 411 | 2 A C I p 559 II p 177 178 NanM p 166

5 Pupphavati Daughter of a merchant of **Nagapura** She accepted asceticism from **Titthayara Pasa**(1) Rest s similar to **Punna**(2) [1]

1 J 153

6 Pupphavati One of the four principal wives of **Sappurisa** a lord of the **Kimpurisa**(3) gods I her previous b rth she was a daughter of a merchant of **Nagapura** i e the same as **Pupphavati**(5) The same is the name of a principal wife of **Mahapurisa** [1]

1 Bha 406 Sth 273 Jna 153.

Pupphasāla (Puśpaśāla) A famous songster belonging to **Vasantapura**(3) **Bhaddā**(4) the wife of a merchant of the same town was so much immersed in his music that she completely forgot herself and fell down from the upper floor and died

1 AvaH p 398 AcaSi p 154 AvaCu I pp 529 530

2 **Pupphasāla** A merchant of **Gobbaragāma**(1)[1]

1 A aCu I p 469

3 **Pupphasāla** See **Pupphasālaputta**[1]

1 Risi (Saṅgrahanı)

Pupphasālaputta (Puspaśālaputra) A non jain sage in the *tirtha* of **Ariṭṭhanemi** recognised as a **Patteyabuddha**[1]

1 Risi 5 R si (Sangrahan)

Pupphasālasua (Puspaśālasuta) Son of merchant **Pupphasāla**(2) of **Gobbaragāma**(1)[1] He was very modest and of helpful nature He was enlightened when **Titthayara Mahāvīra** asked him to serve him with a broom *(rajoharana)*

1 A C I p 469 | 2. Ibid. AvaN 847 AcaCu p 120 VisK p 787

Pupphasiṁga (Pusapśrnga) A celestial abode similar to **Puppha**(2)[1]

1 Sam 20

Pupphasiddha (-sittha) (Puspasiddha) (srsta) A celestial abode similar to **Puppha**(2)[1]

1 Sam 20

Pupphasena (Puspasena) Another name of **Pupphaketu**(2)[1]

1 AvaCu I p 559 AvaH p 429

Pupphārāma (Puṣpārāma) A park on the outskirts of **Rāyagiha**[1]

1 Ant 13

Pupphāvatta (Puspāvartta) A celestial abode similar to **Puppha**(2)

1 Sam 20

Pupphāhāra (Puṣpāhara) A class of *vānaprastha* ascetics living on flowers only[1]

1 Bha. 417 Nir 3 3 Aup 38

Pupphiyā (Puṣpikā) An **Aṁgabāhira Kālia** text[1] It forms a part of **Uvaṁga**[2] It consists of the following ten chapters[3] (1) **Caṁda**(2), (2) **Sūra**(8) (3) **Sukka**(5) (4) **Bahuputtiyā**(6) (5) **Punna**(1) (6) **Māṇibhadda**(3) (7) **Datta**(13) (8) **Siva**(4) (9) **Bala**(9) (10) **Aṇāḍhiya**(3)

1 PaK p 45 Nan 44 NanCu p 60 NanH p. 73, NanM pp 207-8 | 2 Nir 1 1 3 Ibid. 3.1

Pupphajjaa (Puspayuta) One of the hundred sons of **Titthayara Usabha(1)**.[1]

1 KalpDh p 151 KalpV p 256

Pupphuttara (Puspottara) A celestial abode **Mahāvīra**'s soul descended into the womb of **Devāṇaṁdā**(2) from this abode [1] Its another name is **Mahāvijaya** [2]

1 Aca 2 176 Kalp 2 Vis 1817 | 2 AvaCu I p 236 Aca 2 176

Pupphuttaravadimsaga (Puspottarāvataṃsaka) See **Pupphuttaravaḍeṁsaa** [1]

1 Sam 20

Pupphuttaravaḍeṁsaa (Puspottarāvataṃsaka) A celestial abode similar to **Puppha**(2) [1]

1 Sam 20 AvaCu I p 235

Puraṁdara (Purandara) See **Sakka**(3) [1]

1 Utt 11 23

Puraṁdarajasā (Purandarayaśā) Daughter of king **Jiyasattu**(22) sister of **Khaṁdaa**(1) and wife of king **Ḍaṁḍagi** [1] She was initiated by **Muṇisuvvaya**(1) the twentieth **Titthaṁkara** [2]

1 UttN and UttS pp 114–5 NisCu IV 127 BrhKs pp 915–6 VyaBh 10 589 UttCu p 73 | 2. BrhK pp 915 6

Purāṇa A heretical scripture [1]

1 Nan 42 Anu 41

Purimatāla or **Purimayāla** (Purimatāla) A city to the north-east of which a park named **Amohadaṁsaṇa** was situated There was a shrine of **Jakkha Amohadaṁsi** in that park The dreadful forest of **Sālā** a hide out for robbers lay to the north-east of this city [1] There was also an old temple of **Malli**(1) [2] **Titthayara Mahāvīra** had visited Purimatala [3] There he narrated the previous birth of **Abhaggaseṇa**(2) [4] **Ṇiṇṇaya**, a resourseful merchant and dealer in eggs belonged to this place Seven disciples of *parivrājaka* **Ammaḍa**(1) had started for this city from **Kampillapura** [6] **Titthayara Usabha**(1) attained omniscience in the **Sagaḍamuha** park which was situated on the outskirts of Purimatāla [7] This city was situated in the vicinity of **Viṇīā** [8] It is also called **Vimitāśākhāpura** [9] The lord of the **Īsāṇa** celestial region worshipped **Titthayara** Mahavira at this place and merchant **Vaggura** who belonged to this place also paid homage to him [10]

1 Vip 15
2 AvaCu. I p 295
3 Vip. 16.
4 Ibid. 17
5 Ibid. 17 SthA. p 507
6 Aup. 39
7 Kalp 212 Jam 31 AvaN 254 339 AvaCu I p 181 Vis 1673 1719 BrhKs p 381 KalpS p 189 KalpV p 240
8 AvaN 243 AvaCu I p 181 Vis 1722 AvaH p 430
9 KalpV p. 240.
10 AvaN 491 Vis. 1945 AvaCu. I. p 295

King **Mahabbala**(8) reigned here[11] **Udiodia** the king of this city was attacked by **Dhammarui**(1) the ruler of **Vārāṇasī**[12] **Citta**(1) a merchant's son was born in Purimatāla[13] It was a suburb of **Ayodhyā**[14]

11 Vip 15
12 V p 17 AvaC I p 559 NanM p 166.
13 Utt 13 2 UttCu p 214 UttK. p 254
14 SBM p 376

Puriyā (Purika) A city which was visited by preceptor **Vaira**(2) during the famine of twelve years A Buddhist king reigned there[1] There was a image of the living *Tīrthaṅkara*[2] Puriyā is identified with Puri Jagannatha in Orissa[3]

1 A N 773 1188 AvaCu I p 396
2 OghND p 59
3 LAI p 325

Puri vatta (Puri Varta) One of the twenty five and a half **Ariya** countries with its capital at **Māsapurī** It is the same as **Vatta**[1]

1 Praj 37 SutS p 123

Purisa (Puruṣa) Thirty fourth chapter of the ninth section of **Viyāhapa ṇṇatti.**[1]

1 Bh 362

Purisapuṃdaria (Purusapundarika) Sixth **Vāsudeva**(1) of the current descend ing cycle in the **Bharaha**(2) reg on and brother of sixth **Baladeva**(2) **Āṇaṃda**(1) He was son of king **Mahasiva** and his queen **Lacchimaī**(1) of **Cakkapura** In his previous birth he was **Piyamitta**(2) He killed his **Padisattu Bali**(3) He was 29 bows tall He lived for 65 thousand years and after death fell to the sixth hell[1]

1 Sam 158 AvaBh 40 41 AvaN 403 413 T r 577 602-615 Sth 672

Purisapura (Purusapura) Capital of **Gaṃdhāra**(1) country Its ruler was **Naggai** King **Muruṃḍa**(2) of **Pāḍali** city had sent his envoy to this city[2] It was frequented by *bhikṣus* wearing red robes[3] It is identified with Peshawar[4]

1 AvaCu II p 208 UttCu p 178 UttS p 304
2 BrhBh 2291 2292
3 BrhK p 650
4 GDA p 162

Purisavijjā (Purusavidya) See **Khuḍḍagaṇiyaṃṭhijja**[1]

1 Sam 36 UttN p 9

Purisasīha (Purusasimha) Fifth of the nine **Vāsudevas**(1) of the current descending cycle in the **Bharaha**(2) region and brother of **Sudamsaṇa**(7). He was son of king **Siva**(6) and his queen **Ammayā** of **Assapura** **Dhamma** was his contemporary **Titthaṃkara** In his previous birth he was **Isivāla**(2)

Purisasiha was 45 bows high and he lived for 10 lakh years He killed his Padisattu Nisumbha. He fell after death to the sixth hellish region[1]

1 Sam 158 133 AvaBh 40-41 AvaN 403-413 Tir 478 577 602 15 Sth 672 735

1 Purisasena (Purusasena) Fourth chapter of the first section of **Anuttarovavaiyadasa**

1 Anut. 1

2 Purisasena Son of king **Senia**(1) and his queen **Dharini**(1) of **Rayagiha**. He was consecrated by **Titthayara Mahavira** After death he took birth as a god in an **Anuttara** celestial abode He will attain emancipation in the **Mahavideha** region after one more incarnation[1]

1 Anut 1

3 Purisasena Fourth chapter of the fourth section of **Amtagadadasa**[1]

1 Ant 8

4 Purisasena Son of king **Vasudeva** and his queen **Dharini**(4) of **Baravai** He took initiation from **Titthayara Aritthanemi** and attained liberation on mount **Settumja** after practising asceticism for sixteen years[1]

1 Ant. 8

Purisuttama (Purusottam) Fourth **Vasudeva**(1) of the the current descending cycle in the **Bharaha**(2) region of **Jambuddiva** and brother of **Suppabha**(1) He was son of king **Soma**(9) and his queen **Siya**(6) of **Baravai**[1] **Anamta** the fourteenth **Titthamkara** was his contemporary[2] He killed his **Padisattu Mahukedhava**[3] He was 50 bows tall and he lived for 30 lakh years[4] In his previous birth he was **Samuddadatta**(2)[5] and after death he fell to the sixth hell[6]

1 Sam 158 AvaBh 40-41 AvaN 403-413 Tir 577 Sth 672 602 5 Sam 158 mentions Rudda(5) as his father
2 Tir 477
3 Sam 158 Tir 605
4 Sam 158 Tir 604
5 AvaN 403 405 Sam 50
6 Sam 158 Tir 615 AvaN 413

Pulaa (Pulaka) Seventh part of the first layer of **Rayanappabha**(2) It is one thousand *yojanas* in extent[1]

1 Sth 778

Pulamda or **Palimda** (Pulindra) An **Anariya** people and country It is identified with the region comprising the western portion of **Bundelkhand** and the district of Sagar[2]

1 Praj 37 SutSi p 123 Prs 4 Bha 380 Jna. 18 Jam 43 Anp 33
2 GDA p 161

Puvva (Pūrva) Same as **Puvvagaya**.

1 Sam 14, Nan. 35 Tir 809 NanM p 240

Puvvaṁga (Pūrvāṅga) First day of a fortnight [1]

1 Jam 152 Sur 48

Puvvagata (Pūrvagata) See **Puv agaya**

1 Sth 742 N nCu p 75

Puvvagaya (Purvagata) Third section of **Diṭṭhivāya** [1] It consisted of the following fourteen sub-sections known as **Puvvas** (1) **Uppāya** (2) **Aggāṇiya** (3) **Viriya** (4) **Atthinatthippavāya** (5) **Nāṇappavāya** (6) **Saccappavāya** (7) **Āyappavāya** (8) **Kammappavāya** (9) **Paccakkhāṇappavāya** (10) **Vijjāṇuppavāya** (11) **Avaṁjhappavāya** (12) **Pāṇāu** (13) **Kiriyāvisāla** (14) **Biṁdusāra** [2] They are collectively known as **Cauddasapuvvā** [3] **Mahāvira** had predicted that his Puvvagaya would last one thousand years [4] But the **Titthogāli** mentions that these fourteen Puvvas will be extinct after 170 years of the the emancipation of **Titthayara Mahavira** [5] i e **Thūlabhadda** will be the last *catnrdaśapurvadharin* Since th s section was devised first *(puvva = pur a)* and then **Āyāra** etc it was named Puvvagaya [6] Puvvagaya is also another name of Ditthivaya [7] It is regarded as the source of other canonical works[8] and therefor it is said that Puvvas were composed first and then the other **Amgas**(3) by the **Ganadharas** [9] In this connexion we come across some references which specifically mention the names of some canonical as well as non canonical works and chapters derived from the particular Puvvas and the r sections [10]

1 Sam 147 N 57 N Cu p 75 Sth 262
2 Sam 14
3 Ibid
4 Bha 678 Tir 805
5 Tir 697
6 N nM p 240
7 Sth 742 See CLJ p 8
8 V 551 552 Brh 145 146
9 Na C p 56 AvaN 292 3 There is lso ther v ew th t th Ācaranga was composed fi st nd the th ther Aṁg- See AcaN 8 9 AcaC p 3 See also Āgama y ga k J in Darśana by Pt D Malavania (1966) pp 20-22.
10 SeeCLJ pp 87 89 with foot notes f details.

Puvvaphagguṇī (Purvaphālguni) Identical with **Puvvāphagguṇi** [1]

1 Jam 155 Sth 110

Puvvabhaddavayā (Purvabhadrapada) Identical with **Puvvābhaddavayā**.[1]

1 Jam 155

1 **Puvva Videha** or **Puvvavideha** (Pūrva Videha) One of the four sub-regions of **Mahāvideha** situated in **Jambuddiva** [1] It lies to the east of mount

1 Jam. 85 Sth. 302 Anu 130

Mamdara(3) River **Siyā** passes through it[3] There are the districts of **Pukkhalāvai**(1)[4] **Mamgalāvai**(1) etc in it Similar Puvvavideha is also situated n **Dhayaisamda** as well as in **Pukkharavaradivaddha**[6] See also **Mahāvideha**(1)

2 Sth 86 JamS p 322
3 J a 144 J M p 244
4 A aCu. I pp 133 172
5 A C I p 172
6 Ib d

2 Puvvavideha Same as **Puvvavidehakūda**[1]

1 Jam 84 110

1 Puvvavideha kūda (Purva ideha kuta) A peak of mount **Nisaha**

1 Jam 84

2 Puvvavideha kūda A peak of mount **Nilavamta**(1)

1 J m 110

Puvvāpotthavayā (Purvaprosthapada) Identical with **Puvvābhaddavayā**

1 S 36

Puvvāphaggunı (Purvaphalguni) One of the twenty eight **Nakkhattas**(1) Its family name is **Govallāyana**

1 Sth 90 110 Sam 2 S 36 50 J m 155 ff 159

Puvvābhaddavayā (Purvabhadrapada) One of the twenty-e ght onstella tions **Aya** is its presiding d ty and **Jaukanna** its family name

1 Sth 90 110 S m 2 S 36 50 J 155 ff 15)

Puvvāsadhā (Purvasadh) One of the twenty e ght **Nakkatta**(1) **Au**(1) is its presiding deity and **Vajjhiyayana** is its family name[1]

1 Sth 90 Sam 4 S 36 50 J 155 161

1 Pussa (Pusya) One of the twenty e gh **Nakkhattas**(1) **Vahassai**(4) is its presiding god **Omajjayana** is the family name of Pussa[1]

1 Sth 90 411 589 694 781 S m 3 10 J m 155 161 D v 153 S 36 50 SutC 21

2 Pussa A resident of **Seyapura** who was the first to offer alms to **Pupphadamta** the n nth **Titthamka a**

1 A N 324 328 Sam 157 A aM p 227

3 Pussa See **Pūsa**

1 S 46

Pussadevaya (Pusyadaivata) A heretical treatise[1]

1 Nan. 42

Pussabhūti (Puṣyabhūti) Same as **Pūsabhūti** [1]

1 VyaBh 204 VyaM IV p 47 BrhBh 6290

Pussamitta (Puṣyamitra) See **Pūsamitta**

1 AcaC p 2.

Pussāyaṇa (Puṣyayana) Family name of the constellation **Revatı** (4) [1]

1 S 50 J m 159

1 **Puhaī** (Pṛthivī) Mother of **Supāsa**(1)[1] and wife of king **Paiṭṭha**(1) [1]

1 Tır 470 Sam 157 A aN 385

2 **Puhaı** Mother of the third **Vāsudeva**(1) **Sayambhū**(1) [1]

1 T 603 A N 409 Sam 157

3 **Puhaı** Mother of the first three **Gaṇadharas** of **Mahāvıra** and wife of **Vasubhūi**(1) [1]

1 A N 649 V K p 692 | A N 648

4 **Puhaı** Wife of king **Sālavāhaṇa** Once she had put on her husband s dress and acted like him [1]

1 Vy M VIII p 36

5 **Puhaı** A principal **Disākumārī** res d ng on the **Himava** peak of the western **Ruyaga**(1) mounta n

1 J m 114 T 157 Sth 643

Puhavı (Pṛthıvı) See **Puhaı** [1]

1 T 157 Vy M VIII p 36 J m 114 V 2510 Sam 157 A N 649

Pūtanā or **Pūyaṇā** (Putanā) A notorious **Vamtara** goddess who used to kill children

1 Sut 1 3 4 13 Pr 15 P NBh 41 P NM p 126 N sCu III p 408

1 **Pūraṇa** One of the six fr ends of king **Mahabbala**(2) of the city of **Vīyasogā** [1]

1 Jna 64

2 **Pūraṇa** Seventh chapter of the second section of **Amtagadadasā** [1]

1 A t 3

3 **Pūraṇa** Son of king **Amdhagavanhi** and his queen **Dhāriṇī**(5) of **Bāravaī** He was initiated by **Titthayara Ariṭṭhanemi** After observing asceticism for a period of sixteen years he attained liberation on mount **Settumja**

1 Ant 3

4 **Pūraṇa** A merchant of the settlement of **Bebhela** He had renounced the world and become an ascetic After death he was born as *indra* **Camara**(1) in **Camaracamcā** [1]

1 Bh 144

1 **Pūsa** (Pusya) Presiding god of the **Revaī**(4) constellation [1]

1 J m 157 171 S 46

2. **Pūsa** See **Pussa**

1 Pusa and Pussa ndepend t n me as well ffi s, h ve been rendered nt Sa k t P y w ll Pu p Th l tt form seem t be neo s

3 **Pūsa** A palmist who hav ng observed the marks of a **Cakkavatti** in the foot prints of **Titthayara Mahāvira** thought of to serve him for getting some gifts from him [1] Following the foot prints he reached **Thūṇāga** settlement but found that Mahavira was merely a monk He got dejected and doubted the accuracy of the sc ence of palm stry **Sakka**(3) appeared and removed his doubt and explained that the Lord was a *dha ma cakra artin* He gave some gifts to the palmist and d sappea ed The palmist also went away [3]

1 A N 473
2 Av C I p 282
3 K lpV p 159

4 **Pūsa** A (would be) preceptor belonging to the **Vaccha**(5) lineage After his death i e after 20500 years of the emancipation of **Mahā ira Uttara jjhayaṇa** will become extinct [1]

1 T 826

Pūsagiri (Pusyag ri) D sciple of preceptor **Raha** and teacher of **Phaggu mitta**

1 Kalp p 264

Pūsaṇamdi (Pusy iandi) Son of king **Vesamaṇadatta** and his queen **Siridevi**(4) of **Rohidaa** and husband of **Devadattā**(2) daughter of merchant **Datta**(1) of the same town

1 V p 30 31 SthA p 508

Pūsabhūti (Pusyabhuti) Teacher of preceptor **Pūsamitta**(2) He was expert in meditation [1] He enlightened king **Mumdia** of **Simbavaddhaṇa** [2] He is the same as **Vasubhūt** (3)

1 AvaN 1312 Vy M IV p 47 50 BrhBh 6290 AvH p 722
2 A aCu II p 210

Pūsamāṇaga (Puṣyamanaka) A planet mentioned in **Thāṇa** only [1] It is said that it should not be taken into consideration [2]

1 Sth 90
2 SthA p 78 f n. 1

1 Pūsamitta (Pusyamitra) A king after **Mauryavamsa** and before **Balamitta**.[1]

1 Tir 621

2. Pūsamitta A disciple of **Pūsabhūti**[1] also known as **Vasubhūti**[2] He was the only person who could understand the outer symptoms of the deep meditation undertaken by Pūsabhūti

1 A aN 1312 A H p 722 | 2 A aCu II p 210

3 Pūsamitta A previous birth of **Mahāvira** He belonged to the settlement of **Thūṇā**(2)[1]

1 AvaC I p 229 AvaN 442, KalpV p 43 KalpDh p 37 Vis. 1808

4 Pūsamitta A preceptor who believed in observing *yāvaharika* discipline along with seven other preceptors[1]

1 VyaBh 3 350

5 Pūsamitta Precptor **Pakkhiya**(1) had three disciples whose names ended with Pusamitta[1] They were **Ghayapūsamitta** **Pottapūsamitta** and **Dubbaliyapūsamitta**

1 A aC I p 409 A aBh 142, AcaC p 2, Vis 3010 NisBh 5607 SutCu p 5 Ti 621

Pūsamittijja (Pusyamitriya) One of the seven branches of **Cāraṇagaṇa**(2)

1 K lp p 259

Pūsasamāṇaga (Pusyasamānaka) It is included in the list of planets given in **Thāna** only[1]

1 Sth 90

Pūsā (Pusyā) Wife of merchant **Kuṇḍakoliya** of **Kampillapura**[1]

1 Upa 35

1 Pedhāla A mendicant who was master of many supernatural powers (*vidyās*) He was in search of some proper person whom he could bestow with his *vidyās* He produced a son by placing his semen into the womb of nun **Sujetthā** with the help of his supernatural powers The child thus born was named **Saccai**(1) Pedhāla was killed by him[1]

1 AvaCu II pp 174–175 AcaCu p 97 AcaSi p 146 SthA p 457 NisCu III p 277 AvaH p 685

2 Pedhāla A park situated on the outskirts of **Dadhabhūmi** It had a shrine called **Polāsa** **Titthayara** **Mahāvira** had visited it

1 AvaCu I p 301

Pedhālaggāma (Pedhālagrāma) A village in **Dadhabhūmi** It was visited by **Titthayara Mahāvīra** [1]

1 A N 498 Vi 1953 KalpV p 168 A aM p 288 In AvaCu I p 301 it is m ti ned s p k See Pedhala(2)

1 **Pedhālaputta** (Pedhālaputra) Eighth would be **Titthamkara** in **Bharaha** (2) In his previous birth he was **Namda**(8) [1]

1 T 1112 Sam 159

2 **Pedhālaputta** Ano her name of **Udaa**(3)

1 Sth 692

3 **Pedhālaputta** Eighth chapter of the third section of **Anuttarovavāiyadasā** [1]

1 A ut 3

4 **Pedhālaputta** Son of lady merchant **Bhaddā**(9) of **Vāniyaggāma** He accepted asceticism from **Titthayara Mahāvīra** and attained **Savvatthasiddha** a celestial abode after death He will get emancipation in **Mahāvideha** [1]

1 A t 6

Peyakāiya (Pretakāyika) A kind of gods under **Logapāla Jama**(2) [1]

1 Bh 166

Peyadevakāiya (Pretadevakayika) A k nd of gods under **Logapāla Jama**(2) [1]

1 Bha 166

1 **Pellaa** (Preraka) Son of lady merchant **Bhaddā**(7) of **Rāyagiha** He acc pted ascetic sm from **Titthayara Mahāvīra** After his death soul attained the **Savvatthasiddha** celestial abode He will get emanc pation in **Mahāvideha** [1]

1 A t 6

2 **Pellaa** Fourth chapter of the third section of **Anuttarovavāiyadasā** [1]

1 A ut 3

Pomdarīya (Pundarika) A celestial abode in **Mahāsukka**(1) similar to **Pauma**(4) [1]

1 Sam 17

1 **Pomdarigini** (Pundarikini) A lake situated in one of the four quarters of the southern **Amjanaga**(1) mounta n in the **Namdisaravara** island It measures one lakh *y janas* in length and f fty thousand *yojanas* in breadth Its depth is one thousand *yojanas* [1]

1 Sth 307

2. **Pomdarigini** See **Pumdarigini** [1]

1 AvaCu I p 384

Poṁḍariya (Puṇḍarīka) See **Puṁḍariya.**[1]

1 Sth 197 764 Sam. 19 Jna 56 AvaCu. I p 384 AvaCu II p 191

Poṁḍavaddhaṇiyā (Puṇḍravardhanikā) One of the four offshoots of **Godāsagaṇa**(2) [1]

1 Kalp p 256

Pokkaṇa Same as **Vokkāṇa** [1]

1 Pras 4

Pokkhalapāla (Puṣkalapala) Son of **Cakkavatti Vairasena**(2) of **Puṁḍarīgiṇi**(1) in the **Pukkhalāvaī**(1) district [1]

1 AvaC I p 179 AvaM p 225

Pokkhalāvaī (Puṣkalāvatī) See **Pukkhalāvaī** [1]

1 AvaCu I pp 133 384

Pokkhali (Puṣkalin) A lay votary of **Titthayara Mahāvīra** and a companion of **Samkha**(9) He belonged to **Sāvatthī** [1]

1 Bha 437 SthA p 456

1 **Poggala** (Pudgala) (i) First chapter of the eighth section [1] (ii) fourth chapter of the twelfth section[2] and (iii) fourth chapter of the fourteenth section of **Viyāhapaṇṇatti** [3]

1 Bh 309
2 Ibid 437
3 Ibid 500

2 **Poggala** A merchant of **Ālabhiyā** who became **Titthayara Mahāvīra's** disciple [1]

1 Bha 436

Poṭṭa Same as **Pottasāla** [1]

1 AvaCu I p 424

Poṭṭasāla (Pottaśāla) A mendicant pretending to be an unvanquishable scholar in the whole of **Jambūdīva** He had tightened an iron belt around his belly to keep his knowledge intact lest it might burst out He was challanged and defeated by **Rohagutta**(1) [1]

1 AvaN 2952 55 AvaCu I p 424 BrhKs p 235 NisBh 5602 SthA p 413 UttS. p 168 KalpV p 258 UttK. p 108

1 **Poṭṭila** Ninth would be **Titthamkara** of the **Bharaha**(2) region and a future birth of **Sunamda**(1) [1]

1 Tir 1112 Sam 159

2 **Poṭṭila** Sixth previous birth of **Mahāvīra** He observed asceticism for ten million years [1] He seems to be the same as **Pūsamitta**(3).

1 Sam 134

3. Pottila A god who in his previous birth was **Pottilā**, wife of minister **Teyaliputta** [1]

1 Jna. 102.

4 Pottila A monk and previous birth of **Sayampabha**(3) [1] He lived in the *tirtha* of **Mahāvira.**

1 Sam 159 Sth 691

5 Pottila See **Putthila**(2) [1]

1 Sth 691

Pottila Aṇagāra Same as **Pottila**(4) [1]

1 Sam 159

Pottilā A beautiful daughter of goldsmith **Kalāda** and his wife **Bhaddā**(18) of **Teyalipura** Minister **Teyaliputta** married her In due course the minister lost attachment for her and appointed her to distribute alms[2] She came in contact with nuns and asked to teach her some charms or the use of some drugs to win over the heart of Teyaliputta They on the contrary delivered religious discourse to her She then became a lay votary [3] In due course she became a nun and after her death she attained heaven [4]

1 Jna 96 Ris 10
2 J 98 S Cu p 28
3 J 99
4 Ibid 100 VipA p 88 A Cu I p 499

Pottilla Same as **Puttila** [1]

1 Sam 159

Potthavaī or **Potthavayā** (Prosthapadā) A constellation [1]

1 S 39 J m 161

Potthila Same as **Puttila** [1]

1 Vi 1816 Av Cu I p 235

Potaṇa (Potana) See **Poyaṇapura** [1]

1 B hBh 6198

Potaṇapura (Potanapur) See **Poyaṇapura** [1]

1 AvaCu I p 456

Pottapūsamitta (Potapusyamitra) A disciple of preceptor **Rakkhiya**(1) He was gifted with such a supernatural power that he could produce clothes at his will

1 AvaCu I p. 409 A Bh 142 AvaH pp 307 8

Pottiya (Pautika) A class of *vanaprastha* ascetics[1] wearing garments[2]

1 Bha 417 Nir 3 3 Aup 38.
2 BhaA. p 519

Pomila (Paümula) A disciple of preceptor **Vairasena**(3). He was the originator of the monastic branch **Pomilā**.[1]

1 Kalp p 255

Pomilā (Paumilā) A monastic branch originating from **Pomila**[1]

1 Kalp p 255

Poyana (Potana) See **Poyanapura**[1]

1 Sam 158 Tir 608 Vis 1788 AvaN 425

Poyanapura (Potanapura) A city where **Tivittha**(1) who was the first among the *dasarhas* as well as the first **Vāsudeva**(1)[2] was born His parents were king **Payāvai**(1) and queen **Miyāvai**(2)[3] The fourth **Vāsudeva** in his previous birth died here with a resolve *(nidāna)*[4] King **Somacamda**(2) along with his wife **Dhāriṇi**(29) reigned here[5] King **Jiyasattu**(32) as a monk defeated the heretics in a debate held at this place[6] *Ācarya* **Ratnā kara** along with his five hundred disc ples had visited this city[7] Nun **Pupphacūlā**(2) had been to this place[8] Poyanapura is identified with Paithan on Godavari and by some with Jhusi near Allahabad[9]

1 V 1788 A aN 425 Sam 158
2 A C I p 232
3 V 1813 14 A N 447–448 K lpV p 43
4 Tir 608 S m 158
5 A aCu. I p 456
6 BrhBh 6198 BrhKs p 1637 VyaBh IV 107
7 PinNM p 75
8 Sams. 56
9 GDA p 157 SBM p 377 LAI p 323

Porisimamḍala (Paurusimandala) An **Ukkālia** text des ribing the watches *(porisis=paur ṣis)* of a day and night[1] It is not extant now

1 Nan 44 NanC p 58 N nM p 205 NisCu IV p 235

1 **Polāsa** A park situated on the outskirts of the city of **Seyaviyā** Preceptor **Āsāḍha** sojourned there with his disciples He died there As a result of some misunderstanding his disciples established a schism *(nihnava)* in the name of their preceptor[1]

1 Ut N and Utts p 160 SthA p 412 V 2858 AvaBh 130 N Bh 5599

2 **Polāsa** A shrine situated at **Peḍhālaggāma** **Titthayara** **Mahāvira** sojourned there for one night and observed *Mahapadima*[1]

1 Vis. 1953 AvaCu. I p. 301 AvaN 494

Polāsapura A town which was visited by **Titthayara Mahāvira** There was a park called **Sahassambavaṇa**(6) King **Jiyasattu**(9) reigned there **Saddālaputta**, a very rich potter and follower of the **Ājiviya** sect i.e **Gosāla** belonged to this place He afterwards accepted the faith of **Titthayara Mahāvira** Prince **Aimutta**(1) son of king **Vijaya**(5) and his

1 Upa. 39–45 SthA p 509

queen Siri(2) belonged to this plac H accepted monastic life from Lord Mahavira in the Sirivana(2) park of this town. Devai was told here by monk Aimutta(2) that she would give birth to eight children[3]

2 Ant 15 SthA p 510 | 3 Ant 6 AvaCu I p 357

Polimdi (Paulindi) One of the eighteen **Bambhi**(2) scripts[1]

1 Sam. 18

Ph

Phaggu (Phalgu) First woman disciple of Lord **Ajiya** the second **Titthamkara**[1]

1 Sam 157 Tir 457

Phagguni (Phalguni) Wife of **Salihiriya**(2) of **Sa atthi** and a lay votary of **Titthayara Mahavira**

1 Upa 56

Phaggumitta (Phalgumitra) Disciple of **Pusagiri** and preceptor of **Dhanagiri**(1) He belonged to **Goyama**(2) lineage[1] **Titthogaliya** predicts his death in V N 1500

1 Kalp (Th r 1) 7 KatpV p 264 | 2 T 817

Phaggurakkhiya (Phalguraksita) Son of Brahmana **Somadeva**(3) of **Dasapura** and younger brother of preceptor **Rakkhiya**(1) He was sent to Rakkhiya by his mother with a iew to bring him back home But he was so impressed by (Rakkhiya s) preaching that he himself took to asceticism

1 A C I pp 401 404 A aN 776 V 2787 UttN d UttS pp 96 7 Sth 157 SthA pp 129 276

1 **Phaggusir** (Phalgu ri) Last nun in the current descending cycle[1]

1 T 839

2 **Phaggusiri** Last female lay votary in the current descending cycle[1]

1 M ha p 116

Pharasurama (Parasurama) Same as **Parasurama**

1 Bhak 153

Phalajambhaga (Phalajrmbhaka) One of the ten kinds of **Jambhaga gods**[1]

1 Bha 533

Phalahimalla Same as **Phalihamalla** [1]

1 AvaCu. II pp 152-153 UttCu. p 109 VyaBh 10 10

1 **Phalāhāra** A kind of *anaprastha* ascetics living on fruits [1]

1 Bha 417 Nir 3 3 AcaCu p 257

2. **Phalāhāra** An imaginary *ṛṣi* performing penances on mount **Himavamta** [1]

1 BrhKs p 247

Paliha (Sphatika) Fifteenth part *(kānda)* of the first layer of **Rayaṇappabhā**(2) [1] Its extent is one thousand *yojanas*

1 Sth 778

Phalihakūda (Sphatikakuta) A peak of mount **Gamdhamāyaṇa.** It is presided over by god **Bhogamkara** [1]

1 Jam 86 Sth. 590

Phalihamalla A famous wrestler He was formerly very stout farmer belong ing to **Dūrallakūvia** village situated near **Bharuaccha** He was picked up by wrestler **Attaṇa** of **Ujjeṇī** in order to defeat **Macchiyamalla** at **Sopāraga** [1]

1 A aN 1274 A C II pp 152 153 UttS pp 192 f VyaBh 10 10 UttCu. p 109

Phalihavadimsaya (Sphatikāvatamsaka) A celestial abode in the **Īsāṇa** celestial region.[1]

1 Bha 172

Phāla Ambadaputta (Phala Ambadaputra) Tenth chapter of **Amtagaḍadasā** [1] It is not extant now

1 Sth 755

Phāsa (Sparśa) A planet mentioned in **Thāṇa** along with **Kāsa** [1] In **Suriyapaṇṇatti** they are counted as one under the name **Kāmaphāsa** [2]

1 Sth 90 SthA p 79 | 2 Sur 107

Phāsuga (Prasuka) Sixth chapter of the eighth section of **Viyāhapaṇṇatti** [1]

1 Bha 309

Phūḍā (Sphutā) Name of one of the four principal wives of **Aikāya** and **Mahākāya** each the lords of the **Mahoraga Vamtara** gods [1] She is also mentioned as **Aparāiyā**(10) [2]

1 Bha 406 Sth 273 | 2 Jna 153

Pheṇamālinī (Phenamālini) A river flowing in the west of mount **Mamdara**(3) and in the north of river **Sioyā** [1]

1 Jam 102 Sth 197 522

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